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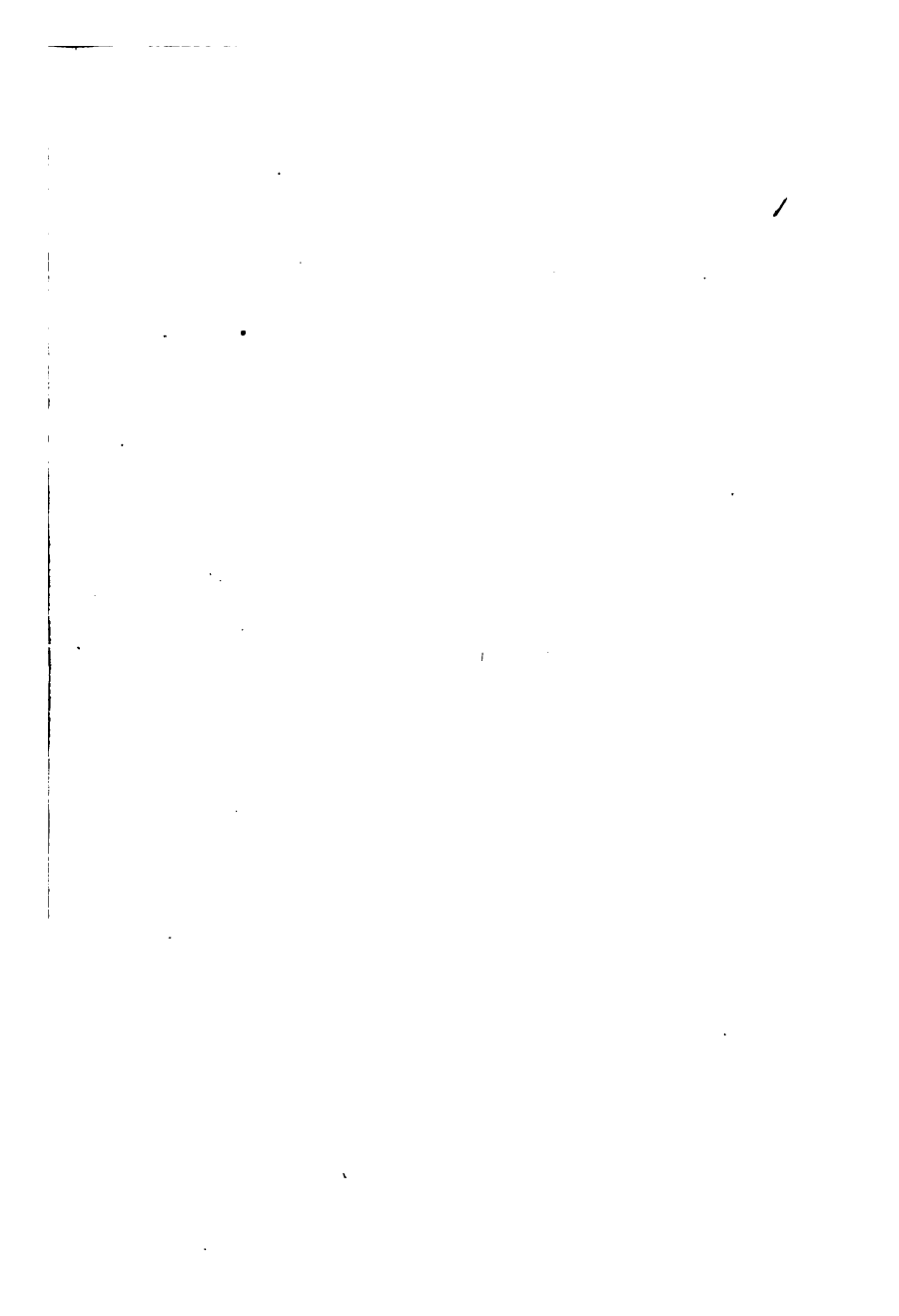
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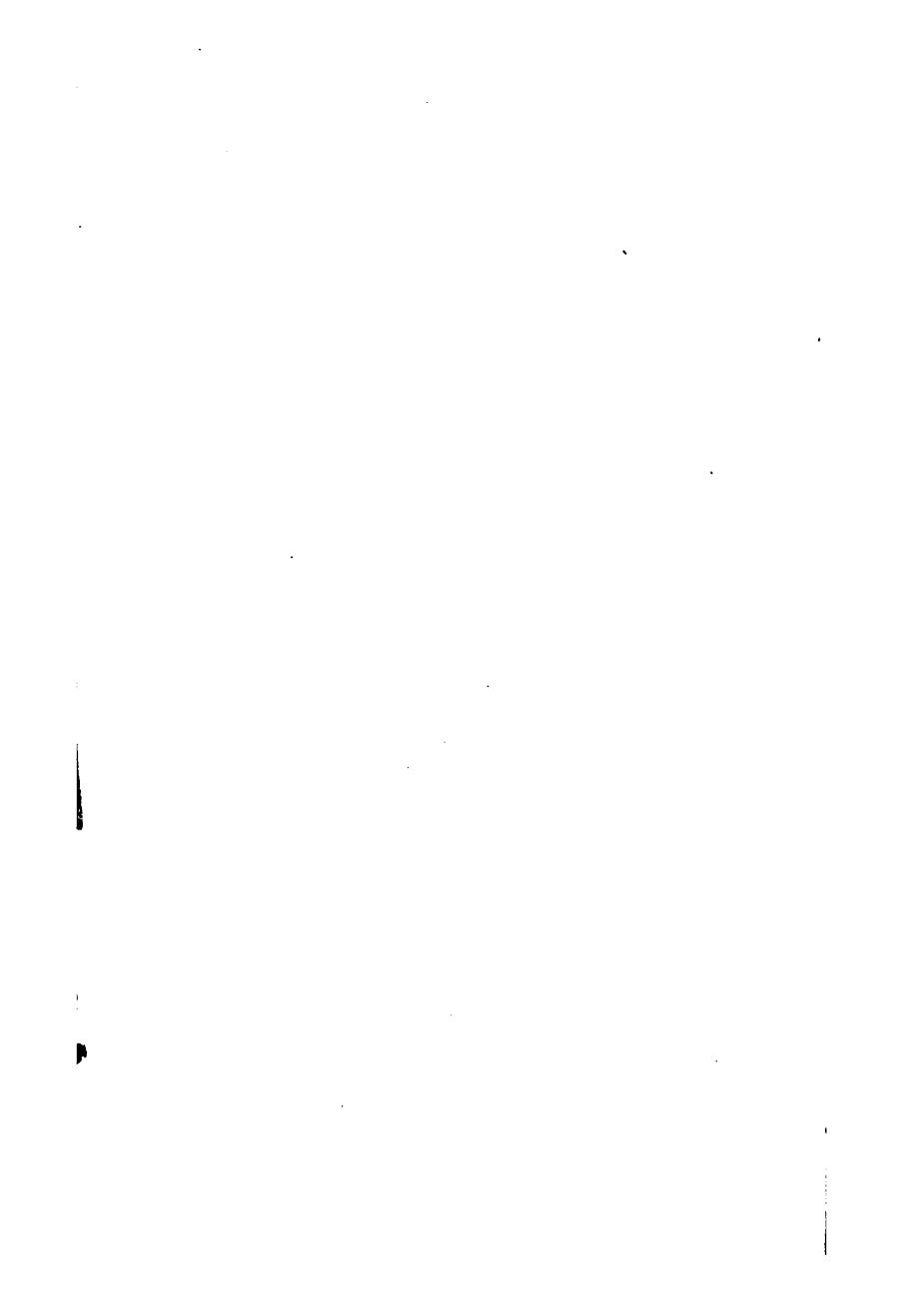
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California Constitution
THE
CONSTITUTION^{c†}
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION, AT SACRAMENTO, MARCH 3, 1879;
RATIFIED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE
MAY 7, 1879.

ANNOTATED BY
EDWARD F. TREADWELL, LL. B.,
(Of the San Francisco Bar)
Author of Annotated San Francisco Charter.

Together with a Table of Statutes Declared Unconstitutional, Table of Parallel Sections in the Constitutions of 1849 and 1879, Table of California Citations to Constitutions of 1849 and 1879, and also with an Appendix Containing the Constitution of California of 1849, the Constitution of the United States, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

*Containing all Citations in California Reports
Vols. 1 to 132.*

SAN FRANCISCO:
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LAW PUBLISHERS AND LAW BOOKSELLERS.

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INDEXES.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of land used for agriculture. However, this would lead to deforestation and the loss of biodiversity.

Another way to meet this demand is to increase the efficiency of agriculture. This can be done by using better farming practices and by developing new technologies.

One of the most important ways to increase the efficiency of agriculture is to use fertilizers. Fertilizers help plants grow faster and produce more food.

However, the use of fertilizers can also have negative effects on the environment. For example, fertilizers can pollute the soil and the water.

Therefore, it is important to use fertilizers carefully and to find ways to reduce the amount of fertilizer that is needed.

One way to reduce the amount of fertilizer needed is to use organic fertilizers. Organic fertilizers are made from natural materials and are better for the environment.

Another way to reduce the amount of fertilizer needed is to use cover crops. Cover crops are plants that are grown in between rows of crops to help the soil.

INTRODUCTION.

PREFATORY NOTE.—It is unnecessary to make any extended explanation in laying before the Bar of California a work upon the constitution of California. The edition published by Mr. Robert Desty in 1879 was excellent in its time, but has long ceased to be of practical aid to the profession. In preparing this volume, the aim has been to present in the most convenient form the decisions of our own courts, only referring to the decisions of other courts on subjects which our own have left untouched. While the main subject is the present constitution of this state, the book also contains the former constitution, the constitution of the United States, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

New features.—Some new and important features are the following: (1) A table showing all statutes of this state which have been declared unconstitutional in whole or in part. There are over one hundred and thirty such statutes scattered through the statute books, and this is the

first time any table of them has been made. (2) A table of all California citations to either of the California constitutions. This will permit a hasty examination of all decisions citing any particular section of the constitution. (3) A table of parallel sections in the constitutions of 1849 and 1879, which will also prove a useful feature.

Annotations.—As to the form of the annotations, the aim has been to present in the most condensed form the *principles* of the decisions, rather than any statement of the *facts* of the cases. In other words, we have attempted something more than a mere digest, or a hotchpotch of the *syllabi* of the decisions.

HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—California was admitted into the Union of states September 9, 1850. The first constitution was adopted in convention October 10, 1849, ratified by the people November 13, 1849, proclaimed December 20, 1849. This constitution was amended in 1857 and 1871, and the article on the judicial department was revised in 1862.

The present constitution was adopted in convention March 3, 1879, ratified by the people May 7, 1879, and went into effect July 4, 1879, so far as it related to election of officers, etc., and January 1, 1880, for all other purposes. Various amendments have been made to it from time to time, but no radical revision of it has been effected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION.—The constitution of this state, unlike the federal constitution, is not to be considered as a grant of power, but rather as a limitation upon the powers of the legislature. (People v. Coleman, 4 Cal. 46; People v. Jewett, 6 Cal. 291; People v. Rogers, 13 Cal. 159; People v. Twelfth District Court, 17 Cal. 547; Bourland v. Hildreth, 26 Cal. 161; Ex parte McCarthy, 29 Cal. 395.)

It is, however, to be considered as a grant of power to the other branches of the government. (People v. Jewett, 6 Cal. 291.)

Words and phrases.—Where a word, having a technical, as well as a popular, meaning, is used in the constitution, the courts will accord to it its popular meaning, unless the nature of the subject indicates, or the context suggests, that it is used in its technical sense. (Weill v. Kenfield, 54 Cal. 111; Oakland Pav. Co. v. Hilton, 69 Cal. 479, 11 Pac. 3; Oakland Pav. Co. v. Tompkins, 72 Cal. 5, 12 Pac. 801; Miller v. Dunn, 72 Cal. 462, 14 Pac. 27; People v. Eddy, 43 Cal. 331.)

Prospective construction.—Provisions of the constitution are to be considered prospective and not retrospective unless a contrary intention clearly appears. (Gurnee v. Superior Court, 58 Cal. 88.)

Reasonable construction.—A construction should be adopted which tends to certainty, security, and substantial justice, in preference to that which involves uncertainty, insecurity, and inevitable injustice. (*San Gabriel Co. v. Witmer Co.*, 96 Cal. 623, 29 Pac. 500, 31 Pac. 588.)

But where a provision is plain and unambiguous, it cannot be changed by the courts to avoid what may seem to be an absurdity or injustice. (*Moran v. Ross*, 79 Cal. 549, 21 Pac. 958.)

All the provisions of the constitution must be read together, and effect given to all of them. They must receive a practical common-sense construction, and be considered with reference to the prior state of the law, and the mischief intended to be remedied. (*People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209; *French v. Teschemaker*, 24 Cal. 518.)

MEANS OF CONSTRUCTION—Debates of the convention.—The debates of the constitutional convention may be referred to for the purpose of construing the provisions of the constitution. (*People v. Chapman*, 61 Cal. 262; *People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209; *Isola v. Webber*, 13 Misc. Rep. 100; *Higgins v. Prater*, 91 Ky. 6; *State v. Doron*, 5 Nev. 399.)

Judicial decisions.—Where a provision of the former constitution, which has received a judicial construction, is copied into the new constitution, it will be presumed that it was adopted in

view of that construction. (*Sharon v. Sharon*, 67 Cal. 185, 7 Pac. 456, 8 Pac. 709; *Thomason v. Ruggles*, 69 Cal. 465, 11 Pac. 20; *Lord v. Dunster*, 79 Cal. 477, 21 Pac. 865; *People v. Freeman*, 80 Cal. 233, 22 Pac. 173; *People v. O'Brien*, 96 Cal. 171, 31 Pac. 45; *Morton v. Broderick*, 118 Cal. 474, 50 Pac. 644; *Ex parte Ahern*, 103 Cal. 412, 37 Pac. 390; *People v. Edwards*, 93 Cal. 153, 28 Pac. 831; *Palache v. Hunt*, 64 Cal. 473, 2 Pac. 245.)

The mere fact that a change is made in the phraseology of such provision by subsequent revision will not be deemed a change in the law, unless such phraseology evidently purports an intention to make a change. (*Hyatt v. Allen*, 54 Cal. 353.)

The same rule applies to provisions of the constitution borrowed from the constitutions of other states, and where such provisions have received judicial construction in such states, they are to be deemed to have been adopted in view of such construction. (*People v. Coleman*, 4 Cal. 46; *People v. Webb*, 38 Cal. 467; *Ex parte Liddell*, 93 Cal. 633, 29 Pac. 251.)

The exposition of the constitution by the highest court in existence under it, with regard to laws passed while it was in force, should be accepted by all succeeding courts, without regard to their own views as to the correctness of the doctrine. (*Staudé v. Election Commrs.*, 61 Cal.

313; *Emery v. Reed*, 65 Cal. 351, 4 Pac. 200; *Davis v. Superior Court*, 63 Cal. 581. See, also, *Ferris v. Coover*, 11 Cal. 175.)

Legislative construction.—Legislative construction of a constitutional provision is a method of interpretation. (*Moran v. Ross*, 79 Cal. 159, 21 Pac. 547; *San Luis Obispo Co. v. Darke*, 76 Cal. 92, 18 Pac. 118; *Lord v. Dunster*, 79 Cal. 477, 21 Pac. 865; *Washington v. Page*, 4 Cal. 388.)

But this does not mean that the hasty and inconsiderate legislation of three winters shall be conclusive of the constitutionality of such legislation. (*People v. Wells*, 2 Cal. 198, 208.)

POWER TO DECLARE STATUTES UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—A government with no limits but its own discretion is not a constitutional government, in the true sense of the term. (*Billings v. Hall*, 7 Cal. 1.)

The constitution is a law, and must be construed by some one, and the judiciary possesses the power to construe it in all cases not expressly, or by necessary implication, reserved to the other departments. (*Nougues v. Douglass*, 7 Cal. 65; *McCauley v. Brooks*, 16 Cal. 11.)

But where the right to determine the extent and effect of a restriction in the constitution is expressly or by necessary implication confided to the legislature, the judiciary has no right to in-

terfere with the legislative construction. (*Nougues v. Douglass*, 7 Cal. 65.)

In declaring a statute unconstitutional, the court cannot interfere with the exercise of the political power of the legislature. (*Nougues v. Douglass*, 7 Cal. 65.)

The courts can declare a statute unconstitutional only when the question arises as a pure matter of law unmixed with matters of fact. (*Stevenson v. Colgan*, 91 Cal. 649, 27 Pac. 1089.)

Therefore, the constitutionality of a statute can be determined only from the facts appearing upon the face of the law, taken in connection with matters of which the court can take judicial notice. (*Bourn v. Hart*, 93 Cal. 321, 28 Pac. 951; *Stevenson v. Colgan*, 91 Cal. 649, 27 Pac. 1089; *Conlin v. Supervisors*, 99 Cal. 17, 33 Pac. 753; *Fowler v. Peirce*, 2 Cal. 165.)

But, while the courts may declare statutes unconstitutional, they have no power to avoid the effects of nonaction on the part of the legislature. (*Myers v. English*, 9 Cal. 341.)

Presumption of constitutionality.—An act of the legislature is presumed to be constitutional. (*In re Madera Irr. Dist.*, 92 Cal. 296, 28 Pac. 272; *People v. Hayne*, 83 Cal. 111, 23 Pac. 1.)

A statute will not be declared unconstitutional, except when the conflict between it and the constitution is palpable and incapable of reconcilia-

tion. (Stockton etc. R. R. Co. v. Stockton, 41 Cal. 147; People v. Sassovich, 29 Cal. 480.)

Where there is a reasonable doubt as to its constitutionality, its constitutionality should be affirmed. (University of California v. Bernard, 57 Cal. 612; Bourland v. Hildreth, 26 Cal. 161.)

An act is to be so construed, if possible, as to make it constitutional. (French v. Teschemaker, 24 Cal. 518.)

Conflict with the constitution.—In passing upon the constitutionality of a statute, the court is not required to imagine some possible contingency in which its provisions might conflict with the constitution. (Woodward v. Fruitvale Sanitary Dist., 99 Cal. 554, 34 Pac. 239.)

In order to declare a statute unconstitutional, it is not necessary to find in the constitution some specific inhibition which has been disregarded, or some express command which has been disobeyed; but if the statute is contrary to the first principles of the social compact, it is void. (Britton v. Board of Election Commrs., 129 Cal. 337, 61 Pac. 1115.)

Nor is it necessary to find some specific inhibition which, in precise language, refers to the particular law. (People v. Lynch, 51 Cal. 15.)

But the courts cannot declare a law void upon the ground that it is contrary to the "spirit and policy of the constitution," unless it is at variance

with some express or clearly implied provision of that instrument. (*Cohen v. Wright*, 22 Cal. 293; *Pattison v. Yuba Co.*, 13 Cal. 175.)

Conflict with another statute.—The constitutionality of one act cannot be tested by the provisions of another. (*Reed v. Omnibus R. R. Co.*, 33 Cal. 212.)

Motives.—The motives which induce legislative action are not a subject of judicial inquiry, and a legislative act cannot be declared unconstitutional because, in the opinion of the court, it was or might have been the result of improper considerations. (*People v. Glenn Co.*, 100 Cal. 419, 35 Pac. 302; *People v. Bigler*, 5 Cal. 23.)

The motives of the authors of a statute are equally immaterial. (*Stockton etc. R. R. Co. v. Stockton*, 41 Cal. 147.)

Beneficial character.—In determining the constitutionality of a statute, its beneficial character cannot be considered. (*Marsh v. Supervisors*, 111 Cal. 368, 43 Pac. 975.)

On the other hand, in construing the constitution, the courts are bound to suppose that any inconveniences involved in the application of its provisions were considered in its formation, and accepted as less intolerable than those avoided, or as compensated by countervailing advantages. (*People v. Pendegast*, 96 Cal. 289, 31 Pac. 103.)

Impracticable statute.—A statute may also be declared void if it is impracticable. Thus an act providing for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders in the city and county of San Francisco to form an assessment district, which might include the entire city and county, and to assess the lands of the district for certain improvements, is void as impracticable, since it would be impossible to select disinterested commissioners. (Montgomery Avenue Case, 54 Cal. 579.)

EFFECT OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY—Separable provisions.—The mere fact that certain provisions of a statute are in conflict with the constitution does not necessarily render the entire act void. Where the court can see that an act, after eliminating all unconstitutional features, is still such an act as it may be presumed the legislature would have passed had it known such parts were void, the remainder may stand. (Dwyer v. Parker, 115 Cal. 544, 47 Pac. 372.)

If the different parts are severable and independent of each other, and the constitutional provisions are capable of being carried into effect after the unconstitutional part has been eliminated, and it is clear that it was the intent of the legislature to enact these provisions irrespective of the other, the unconstitutional provisions will be disregarded, and the statute read as if such provisions were not there. (Hale v. McGettigan, 114 Cal. 112, 45

Pac. 1049; *Lathrop v. Mills*, 19 Cal. 513; *French v. Teschemaker*, 24 Cal. 518; *Mills v. Sargent*, 36 Cal. 379; *Christy v. Supervisors*, 39 Cal. 3; *McCabe v. Jefferds*, 122 Cal. 302, 54 Pac. 897; *Rood v. McCargar*, 49 Cal. 117; *Johnson v. Tautphaus*, 127 Cal. 605, 60 Pac. 172; *People v. Whyler*, 41 Cal. 351; *McGowan v. McDonald*, 111 Cal. 57, 43 Pac. 418; *Cahen v. Wells*, 132 Cal. 447.)

Inseparable provisions.—Where the constitutional and unconstitutional provisions of a statute are so inseparably blended together as to make it clear that either clause would not have been enacted without the other, the whole act is void. (*San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 48 Cal. 493; *Reed v. Omnibus R. R. Co.*, 33 Cal. 212; *Orange Co. v. Harris*, 97 Cal. 600, 32 Pac. 594; *Wills v. Austin*, 53 Cal. 152; *Purdy v. Sinton*, 56 Cal. 133; *People v. Perry*, 79 Cal. 105, 21 Pac. 423; *Marsh v. Supervisors*, 111 Cal. 368, 43 Pac. 975; *Lathrop v. Mills*, 19 Cal. 513; *Pioche v. Paul*, 22 Cal. 105.)

Contracts and other statutes.—No repeal by implication can result from a provision in a subsequent statute, when that provision is itself devoid of constitutional force. (*McAllister v. Hamlin*, 83 Cal. 361, 23 Pac. 357.)

A contract entered into in view of an act later held unconstitutional is not made under a mis-

take of law. (Cooley v. Calaveras Co., 121 Cal. 482, 53 Pac. 1075.)

But a contract entered into by a public board or officer by sole authority of an unconstitutional statute is void, and not subject to ratification. (Phelan v. San Francisco, 6 Cal. 531.)

The legislature may refer to an unconstitutional act to indicate its will in respect to a constitutional purpose. (People v. Bircham, 12 Cal. 50.)

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION, AT SACRAMENTO,
MARCH 3, A. D. 1879; RATIFIED BY A VOTE
OF THE PEOPLE ON WEDNESDAY,
MAY 7, 1879.

PREAMBLE AND DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the state of California, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings, do establish this constitution.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—The names "The State of California" and "The People of the State of California" describe the same party, and a statute which requires a bond to be given in one name is satisfied by a bond given in the other. (People v. Love, 19 Cal. 676.)

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.—Our system is not a pure democracy, but a representative republican government. (Hobart v. Supervisors, 17 Cal. 23.)

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

- § 1. Inalienable rights.
- § 2. Political power.
- § 3. Relation to the American Union.
- § 4. Religious freedom.
- § 5. Habeas corpus.
- § 6. Right to bail—Rights of witnesses.
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Trials for libel.
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facto, etc.
- § 17. Rights of foreign residents.
- § 18. Slavery prohibited.
- § 19. Searches and seizures, restriction on.
- § 20. Treason defined.
- § 21. Privileges and immunities of citizens.
- § 22. Provisions of constitution construed.
- § 23. Rights retained by the people.
- § 24. Property qualification not required.

Section 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

PROPERTY.—The right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property is one of the primary objects of government, is guaranteed by the constitution, and cannot be impaired by the legislature. (*Billings v. Hall*, 7 Cal. 1.)

The right of protecting property is not the mere right to protect it by individual force, but the right to protect it by the law of the land, and the force of the body politic. (*Billings v. Hall*, 7 Cal. 1.)

The right to acquire property is the right to use the proper means to attain the end; and the use of such means cannot be prohibited by the legislature, unless the peace and safety of the state require it. (*Ex parte Newman*, 9 Cal. 502.)

An act requiring a party to pay for improvements put upon his land by a trespasser, against his will, is void. (*Billings v. Hall*, 7 Cal. 1.)

So an act altering or destroying the nature or tenure of estates is void. (*Dewey v. Lambier*, 7 Cal. 347.)

The provision of section 1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure that a failure to comply with the section by filing a good and sufficient bond with the building contract in an amount equal to at least twenty-five per cent. of the contract price shall render "the owner and contractor jointly and severally liable in damages to any and all materialmen, and subcontractors entitled to liens upon property affected by said contract," is an unreasonable restraint upon the owner of the property in the use thereof, and is an unreasonable restriction upon the power to make contracts, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. (*Gibbs v. Tally*, 22 Cal. Dec. 85.)

An act authorizing the probate court to order a sale of the property of a decedent, when it is for the best interest of the estate, is valid. (*Estate of Porter*, 129 Cal. 86, 61 Pac. 659.)

But such an act cannot affect estates of decedents who died before the passage of the act. (*Brenham v. Story*, 39 Cal. 179; *Estate of Packer*, 125 Cal. 396, 58 Pac. 59; *Estate of Freud*, 131 Cal. 667.)

An ordinance requiring street-car transfers to be issued and delivered within the street-cars from which the transfer is made, and received only within

the car to which it is made, and forbidding any person to whom a transfer is issued to give away, transfer, or sell the same, is not in violation of this section. (Ex parte Lorenzen, 128 Cal. 431, 61 Pac. 68.)

An act requiring litigants to take the oath of allegiance is not in violation of this section. (Cohen v. Wright, 22 Cal. 293.)

A statute exempting a municipal corporation from liability for damages for injuries sustained by any person on its graded streets, but making the officers of the city liable therefor, is valid. (Parsons v. San Francisco, 23 Cal. 462.)

Business.—The legislature cannot forbid the lawful pursuit of a lawful occupation on one day of the week any more than it can forbid it altogether. (Ex parte Newman, 9 Cal. 502. But see Ex parte Andrews, 18 Cal. 678.)

But this provision does not prevent the legislature from prohibiting the conducting of offensive trades within the limits of a city. (Ex parte Shrader, 33 Cal. 279.)

So an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to conduct a laundry within certain limits without a certificate from the health officer as to its sanitary condition, and a certificate from the fire wardens as to the condition of the heating appliances, and forbidding the operation of any laundry between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., or on Sunday, is valid. (Ex parte Moynier, 65 Cal. 33, 2 Pac. 728.)

An ordinance making it unlawful to play any instrument, etc., in any saloon, etc., after midnight, and for any female to be in any saloon, etc., after midnight, does not violate this provision. (Ex parte Smith & Keating, 38 Cal. 702.)

Sunday laws.—In Ex parte Newman, 9 Cal. 502, it was held that an act making it unlawful to transact any business upon the Sabbath, except certain designated ones, was in violation of this provision, on the ground that the legislature can no more forbid the lawful pursuit of a lawful occupation on one day of the week than it can forbid it altogether. This decision was overruled in Ex parte Andrews, 18 Cal. 678, and Ex parte Bird, 19 Cal. 130.

An act making it a misdemeanor to keep open a barber-shop on Sundays or other holidays is in violation of this section. (*Ex parte Jentzsch*, 112 Cal. 468, 44 Pac. 803.)

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

THE PEOPLE.—The people are such as are born upon the soil, and such foreigners as may elect to assume the obligations of citizens by naturalization. Those who are not of the people have no share in political power; and, therefore, an alien is not eligible to an office in this state. (*Walther v. Rabolt*, 30 Cal. 185.)

Sec. 3. The state of California is an inseparable part of the American Union, and the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

AMERICAN UNION.—The United States constitution is the supreme law of the land. (U. S. Const., art. 6, sec. 2; *Prigg v. Commonwealth*, 16 Pet. 528; *New Jersey v. Willson*, 7 Cranch, 164; *Terrett v. Taylor*, 9 Cranch, 43; *Von Hoffman v. Quincy*, 4 Wall. 535; *Taylor v. Taintor*, 16 Wall. 366; *Ex parte Romaine*, 23 Cal. 585.)

The object of the United States constitution was to establish a government which, to the extent of its powers, should be supreme within its sphere of action. (*Dobbins v. Commrs. of Erie Co.*, 16 Pet. 435; *Ableman v. Booth*, 21 How. 520; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheat. 264; *United States v. Rhodes*, 1 Abb. U. S. 44; *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316.)

The constitution of the United States is a part of the organic law of each state. (*Taylor v. Taintor*, 16 Wall. 366; *Ex parte Romaine*, 23 Cal. 585.)

Sec. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be forever guaranteed in this state; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness or juror on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

SUNDAY LAWS.—In *Ex parte Newman*, 9 Cal. 502, it was held that an act making it unlawful to transact any business upon the Sabbath, except certain designated ones, was in violation of this provision. In reaching this conclusion, the following principles were laid down:

Our constitutional theory regards all religions, as such, as equally entitled to protection and equally unentitled to preference. Where there is no ground or necessity upon which a principle can rest but a religious one, then the constitution steps in and says that it shall not be enforced by authority of law.

When the citizen is compelled by the legislature to do any affirmative act, or to refrain from doing anything, merely because it violates a religious principle or observance, the act is unconstitutional.

This provision does not mean to guarantee merely toleration, but religious liberty in its largest sense, and a perfect equality, without distinction, between religious sects. An enforced observance of a day held sacred by one of these sects is a discrimination in favor of that sect, and a violation of the religious freedom of the others.

This decision, however, has been overruled by later cases: *Ex parte Andrews*, 18 Cal. 678; *Ex parte Bird*, 19 Cal. 130; *Ex parte Burke*, 59 Cal. 6.

WITNESSES.—This section means that a witness is competent without respect to his religious sentiments or convictions—the law leaving his compe-

tency to legal sanctions, or, at least, to considerations independent of religious sentiments and convictions. (*Fuller v. Fuller*, 17 Cal. 605.)

Sec. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

HABEAS CORPUS.—This right is to be exercised in a reasonable manner. The writ should not issue to run out of the county, unless for good cause shown—as the absence, disability, or refusal to act of the local judge—or other reason showing that the object and reason of the law requires its issuance. Nor should it issue from the supreme court in any case, except under the same circumstances. (*Ex parte Ellis*, 11 Cal. 222.)

As to what courts may issue writs of habeas corpus, see article 6, sections 4, 5; *People v. Turner*, 1 Cal. 143; *Ex parte Perkins*, 2 Cal. 424; *People v. Booker*, 51 Cal. 317; *Tyler v. Houghton*, 25 Cal. 26.

Sec. 6. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained, nor confined in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

BAIL.—Admission to bail in capital cases, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, may be made, under our constitution, matter of discretion, and may be forbidden by the legislature. In all other cases the admission to bail is a right of the accused, which no judge or court can properly refuse. (*People v. Tinder*, 19 Cal. 539.)

An act making admission to bail matter of discretion in all cases where the punishment is death, unless the proof is evident or the presumption great, is in conflict with this section. (*People v. Tinder*, 19 Cal. 539.)

This section does not prevent the court from ordering the defendant into custody as soon as the trial is commenced. (*People v. Williams*, 59 Cal. 674.)

This provision applies only to cases in which the party has not been already convicted. (*Ex parte Voll*, 41 Cal. 29.)

A person arrested for felony must, in order to procure bail, be taken before the magistrate who issued the warrant, or some other magistrate in the same county. (*Ex parte Hung Sin*, 54 Cal. 102.)

WITNESSES.—A person detained as a witness ninety days, and after several continuances not satisfactorily accounted for, is entitled to his discharge under this section. (*Ex parte Dressler*, 67 Cal. 257; 7 Pac. 645.)

PUNISHMENT.—"Cruel and unusual punishments" are punishments of a barbarous character and unknown to the common law. (*State v. McCauley*, 15 Cal. 429.)

A statute authorizing the leasing out of convicts is not in violation of this provision. (*State v. McCauley*, 15 Cal. 429.)

A law making an offense punishable "by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both," is valid. (*People v. Perini*, 94 Cal. 573, 29 Pac. 1027.)

Sec. 7. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate; but in civil actions three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. A trial by jury may be waived in all criminal cases, not amounting to felony, by the consent of both parties, expressed in open court, and in civil actions by the consent of the parties, signi-

fied in such manner as may be prescribed by law. In civil actions, and cases of misdemeanor, the jury may consist of twelve, or of any number less than twelve upon which the parties may agree in open court.

TRIAL BY JURY.—This section only gives a right to a trial by jury in cases where the right existed at common law. (*Cassidy v. Sullivan*, 64 Cal. 266, 28 Pac. 234; *Koppikus v. State Capitol Commrs.*, 16 Cal. 248; *Woods v. Varnum*, 85 Cal. 639, 24 Pac. 843.)

It cannot be demanded as of right in an equity case, but only in criminal and civil cases in which an issue of fact is joined. (*Koppikus v. State Capitol Commrs.*, 16 Cal. 248.)

The right does not exist in actions for divorce (*Cassidy v. Sullivan*, 64 Cal. 266, 28 Pac. 234); condemnation proceedings (*Koppikus v. State Capitol Commrs.*, 16 Cal. 248); proceedings for the removal of public officers (*Woods v. Varnum*, 85 Cal. 639, 24 Pac. 843); or in cases of equity jurisdiction. (*Pacific Ry. Co. v. Wade*, 91 Cal. 449, 27 Pac. 768.)

As to the right to a jury trial in an action to quiet title, where the defendant is in possession, see *Hyde v. Redding*, 74 Cal. 493, 16 Pac. 380; *Angus v. Craven*, 132 Cal. 691, 64 Pac. 1091, and cases there cited.

An act providing for the removal of officers for extortion, and providing generally that the practice governing other civil actions shall apply thereto, does not deprive the defendant of a jury trial. (*Ryan v. Johnson*, 5 Cal. 86.)

Petty offenses.—This provision does not prohibit the legislature from providing for summary proceedings without a jury in cases of such petty offenses as were enumerated in the English statutes at the time of the separation of the American colonies from England, or in cases where the offenses are intrinsically of the same nature and degree. (*Ex parte Wong You Ting*, 106 Cal. 296, 39 Pac. 627; *In re Fife*, 110 Cal. 8, 42 Pac. 299.)

But where the offense falls within the legal or

common-law notion of crime or misdemeanor, and is embraced in the criminal code of the state, the constitutional right of trial by jury cannot be evaded. (*Taylor v. Reynolds*, 92 Cal. 573, 28 Pac. 688; *Ex parte Wong You Ting*, 106 Cal. 296, 39 Pac. 627.)

Vicinage.—By the common law, the trial of all crimes is required to be by a jury selected from the vicinage or county where the crime is alleged to have been committed; and the same right is secured by this section. Therefore, section 1033 of the Penal Code, allowing a criminal action to be removed to another county without the consent of the defendant, is unconstitutional. (*People v. Powell*, 87 Cal. 348, 25 Pac. 481.)

Jurors.—A law taking away the challenge to a juror for implied bias, on the ground that the juror has formed or expressed an unqualified opinion as to the guilt of the accused, is constitutional. (*People v. Ah Lee Doon*, 97 Cal. 171, 31 Pac. 933.)

The court may, in its discretion, permit a separation of the jurors during the impaneling of the jury and the subsequent progress of the trial. (*People v. Chaves*, 122 Cal. 134, 54 Pac. 596.)

Waiver of jury trial.—The legislature alone, and not the court, can determine what shall constitute a waiver of a jury trial. (*Exline v. Smith*, 5 Cal. 112.)

The right to a jury trial is not waived by going to trial after it has been denied, and the denial of it may be reviewed upon an appeal from the judgment. (*In re Robinson*, 106 Cal. 493, 39 Pac. 862.)

A plea of guilty is a waiver of a jury trial. (*People v. Lennox*, 67 Cal. 113, 7 Pac. 260.) Also a failure to demand it in a civil case before the trial begins. (*Polack v. Gurnee*, 66 Cal. 266, 5 Pac. 229, 610.)

Refusal of, how reviewed.—The denial of a jury trial may be reviewed upon an appeal from the judgment (*In re Robinson*, 106 Cal. 493, 39 Pac. 862), but cannot be reached by a writ of habeas corpus. (*Ex parte Miller*, 82 Cal. 454, 22 Pac. 1113.)

Sec. 8. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment shall be prosecuted by in-

formation, after examination and commitment by a magistrate, or by indictment, with or without such examination and commitment, as may be prescribed by law. A grand jury shall be drawn and summoned at least once a year in each county.

INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION.—A crime committed before the adoption of the new constitution may, after such adoption, be prosecuted by information. (*People v. Campbell*, 59 Cal. 243.)

As to the distinction between an indictment and a presentment, see *In re Grosbois*, 109 Cal. 445, 42 Pac. 444.

Under this provision a presentment by the grand jury for a misdemeanor is unauthorized. (*In re Grosbois*, 109 Cal. 445, 42 Pac. 444.)

This section does not prohibit a prosecution by indictment of any criminal offense, including a misdemeanor. (*Ex parte McCarthy*, 53 Cal. 412.)

A defendant cannot be put upon trial under an information until after examination and commitment by a magistrate. (*Ex parte Nicholas*, 91 Cal. 640, 28 Pac. 47.)

The constitution has left the form of the indictment to the legislature. (*People v. Kelly*, 6 Cal. 210.)

The provision of this section for proceeding in criminal cases by information is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, as not being "due process of law." (*Kalloch v. Superior Court*, 56 Cal. 229.)

Sec. 9. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous

is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. Indictments found, or information laid, for publication in newspapers shall be tried in the county where such newspapers have their publication office, or in the county where the party alleged to be libeled resided at the time of the alleged publication, unless the place of trial shall be changed for good cause.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—This provision does not make all publications in a newspaper privileged. (*Gilman v. McClatchy*, 111 Cal. 606, 44 Pac. 241.)

The liberty of the press is not more under the protection of the constitution than the liberty of speech, and the publishers of a newspaper can defend an action for libel only upon precisely the same grounds upon which any other individual could defend an action for slander. (*Edwards v. Publishing Soc.*, 99 Cal. 431, 34 Pac. 128.)

A court has power to punish as a contempt a publication charging a judge with "deliberate lying about the law," etc., in a case before him. (*Ex parte Barry*, 85 Cal. 603, 25 Pac. 256.)

Under this section a court has no power to forbid the representation upon the theatrical stage of the facts of a criminal case, pending the trial of such case. (*Dalley v. Superior Court*, 112 Cal. 94, 44 Pac. 458.)

The last sentence of this section applies to the case of a person who causes a libel to be published in a newspaper, as well as to a publication by the publishers and proprietors alone. (*In re Kowalsky*, 73 Cal. 120, 14 Pac. 399.)

Sec. 10. The people shall have the right to freely assemble together to consult for the com-

mon good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the legislature for redress of grievances.

RIGHT TO FREELY ASSEMBLE.—This section does not prevent the legislature from forbidding unlawful assemblies. As to what are such assemblies, see *People v. Most*, 128 N. Y. 108, 27 N. E. 970; *Rex v. Birt*, 5 Car. & P. 154; *Regina v. Neale*, 9 Car. & P. 431; *Beatty v. Gillbanks*, 9 Q. B. Div. 308.

Sec. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

UNIFORMITY OF LAWS.—This provision does not affect laws in force at the adoption of the constitution; and, therefore, while section 204 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the impaneling of grand jurors, might have been void under this provision, a mere amendment to that section, making it applicable to the present judicial system, does not make it unconstitutional. (*People v. Durrant*, 116 Cal. 179, 48 Pac. 75.)

General principles.—The word “uniform” does not mean “universal.” (*People v. Twelfth District Court*, 17 Cal. 547; *Hellman v. Shoulters*, 114 Cal. 136, 44 Pac. 915, 45 Pac. 1057.)

All that is necessary to constitute uniformity is that the law shall operate uniformly upon all persons in the same category, and upon rights and things in the same relation. (*People v. Henshaw*, 76 Cal. 436, 18 Pac. 413; *People v. Twelfth District Court*, 17 Cal. 547; *Ex parte Halsted*, 89 Cal. 471, 26 Pac. 961; *Wigmore v. Buell*, 122 Cal. 144, 54 Pac. 600.)

A statute is uniform in its operation if it applies alike to all persons or objects within a class founded upon some natural, intrinsic, or constitutional distinction. (*Vail v. San Diego Co.*, 126 Cal. 35, 58 Pac. 392; *Solano Co. v. McCudden*, 120 Cal. 648, 53 Pac. 213; *Cody v. Murphey*, 89 Cal. 522, 26 Pac. 1081; *Kahn v. Sutro*, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87; *Murphy v. Pacific Bank*, 119 Cal. 334, 51 Pac. 317.)

The meaning of this provision is that the legisla

ture shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities which upon the same term shall not equally belong to all citizens. (Ex parte Smith & Keating, 38 Cal. 702; Miller v. Kister, 68 Cal. 142, 8 Pac. 813; People v. Henshaw, 76 Cal. 436, 18 Pac. 413; Brooks v. Hyde, 37 Cal. 366.)

Special laws.—It is only laws of a general nature that are required to have a uniform operation, and this section does not forbid special laws. (People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co., 43 Cal. 398; Brooks v. Hyde, 37 Cal. 366; Addison v. Saulnier, 19 Cal. 82; People v. Twelfth District Court, 17 Cal. 547.)

Particular acts held not to be uniform.—In conformity with these principles, the following statutes have been held void as not uniform in their operation:

A provision of the County Government Act that, in counties of a certain designated population, county licenses collected in cities shall be paid into the treasuries of such cities for street improvements (San Luis Obispo Co. v. Graves, 84 Cal. 71, 23 Pac. 1032); an act authorizing a named street railway company to operate a street railway on designated streets (Omnibus R. R. Co. v. Baldwin, 57 Cal. 160); a provision of the Insolvency Act, giving a right of appeal in cases of contempt—a right not given in other cases of contempt (Ex parte Clancy, 90 Cal. 553, 27 Pac. 411); a law requiring cities of two designated classes to make an effort to agree with the owners of land sought to be condemned, before instituting condemnation proceedings (Pasadena v. Stimson, 91 Cal. 238, 27 Pac. 604); a provision of the County Government Act of 1883, that the boards of supervisors of counties of certain designated classes may allow county officers a deputy whenever in the opinion of such board the salaries of such officers are insufficient (Dougherty v. Austin, 94 Cal. 601, 28 Pac. 834, 29 Pac. 1092); the provision of the Australian ballot law for the voting of straight tickets by stamping the ticket opposite the name of the political party to be printed at the head of the ticket (Eaton v. Brown, 96 Cal. 371, 31 Pac. 250); an act providing that in cities having boards of education, the city treasurers are to have the custody

of the state and county school money appropriated to the city (*Bruch v. Colombet*, 104 Cal. 347, 38 Pac. 45); a provision in the County Government Act that, in counties of one particular class only, witnesses in criminal cases shall be paid the same fees as jurors, in the discretion of the judge (*Turner v. Siskiyou Co.*, 109 Cal. 332, 42 Pac. 434); a provision of the County Government Act that, in all counties of one particular class, certain additional fees shall be collected for filing the inventory in estates of deceased persons (*Bloss v. Lewis*, 109 Cal. 493, 41 Pac. 1081); the Primary Election Law of 1895, being confined in its operation to counties of the first and second class (*Marsh v. Supervisors*, 111 Cal. 368, 43 Pac. 975); a law giving the district attorney supervisory control over fees of justices of the peace and constables in criminal cases (*Dwyer v. Parker*, 115 Cal. 544, 47 Pac. 372); an act fixing different rates of liability upon stockholders in different corporations (*French v. Teschemaker*, 24 Cal. 518); the provision of the County Government Act that no supplies, etc., shall be purchased for the county from any person who has not had a business in the county for a year prior to the purchase (*Van Harlingen v. Doyle*, 22 Cal. Dec. 356).

Particular acts held valid.—On the other hand, the following acts have been held not to be obnoxious to the provision of this section, and valid:

An act whose object it is to legalize the assessment of taxes in San Francisco, since it is not a general, but a special, law (*San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 54 Cal. 571); an act establishing different fee bills for separate counties, not being of a general nature (*Ryan v. Johnson*, 5 Cal. 86); an act to remedy the failure of the tax collector to publish the names of the owners, etc., it being not a general, but a special, law (*Moore v. Patch*, 12 Cal. 265); the provision of the County Government Act of 1893, empowering certain of the county officers in counties of one class to appoint a certain number of deputies, whose salaries are fixed by the act and made payable out of the county treasury, although in other counties the principal must pay the salaries of his deputies (*Tulare Co. v. May*, 118 Cal.

303, 50 Pac. 427, overruling *Welsh v. Bramlet*, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66, and *Walser v. Austin*, 104 Cal. 128, 37 Pac. 869); an act subjecting trespassing animals to attachment without the affidavit required in other cases of attachment (*Wigmore v. Buell*, 122 Cal. 144, 54 Pac. 600); a law providing that assessors in counties of one particular class shall pay all percentage for the collection of poll taxes into the county treasury (*Summerland v. Bicknell*, 111 Cal. 567, 44 Pac. 232); an act providing for police courts in all cities of a designated population, and providing that it shall go into effect upon the expiration of the term of office of the present police judges of such cities (*People v. Henshaw*, 76 Cal. 436, 18 Pac. 413); an act providing for the commitment of minor criminals to nonsectarian charitable corporations at the expense of the county (*Boys' and Girls' Aid Society v. Reis*, 71 Cal. 627, 12 Pac. 796); an ordinance prohibiting public laundries in designated parts of a city (*In re Hang Kie*, 69 Cal. 149, 10 Pac. 327); an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to conduct a laundry within certain limits without a certificate from the fire wardens as to the condition of the heating appliances, and forbidding the operation of any laundry between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., or on Sunday (*Ex parte Moynier*, 65 Cal. 33, 2 Pac. 728); an act making it unlawful to keep open any place of business on Sunday, except barber-shops, bath-houses and hairdressing saloons (*Ex parte Burke*, 59 Cal. 6); the Revenue Act of 1853, since the legislature may discriminate in the imposition of taxes on certain classes of persons, occupations or species of property, taxing some and exempting others (*People v. Coleman*, 4 Cal. 46); an act prohibiting all persons, except innkeepers and the like, from keeping open their places of business on Sundays for the transaction of business (*Ex parte Andrews*, 18 Cal. 678); a statute establishing a limitation upon actions for the recovery of lands in San Francisco under the Van Ness Ordinance (*Brooks v. Hyde*, 37 Cal. 366); an ordinance making it unlawful to play upon any musical instrument in any saloon, etc., after midnight, and for any female to be in any saloon, etc., after midnight (*Ex parte Smith &*

Keating, 38 Cal. 702); an act giving to laborers working upon mines only a lien for their wages (Quale v. Moon, 4 Cal. 478); a state revenue law making different provisions in the different counties with regard to the enforcement of the payment of delinquent taxes (People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co., 43 Cal. 398).

Sec. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 13. In criminal prosecutions, in any court whatever, the party accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial; to have the process of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and to appear and defend, in person and with counsel. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The legislature shall have power to provide for the taking, in the presence of the party accused and his counsel, of depositions of witnesses in criminal cases, other than cases of homicide, when there is reason to believe that the witness, from inability or other cause, will not attend at the trial.

SPEEDY TRIAL.—Section 1382 of the Penal Code is mandatory, and the court has no discretion to deny the defendant a speedy trial as provided by

that section. (People v. Morino, 85 Cal. 515, 24 Pac. 892.)

PUBLIC TRIAL.—The word "public" is used in this section in opposition to the word "secret." (People v. Swafford, 65 Cal. 223, 3 Pac. 809.)

The trial should be public in the ordinary, common-sense acceptation of the term, the doors should be open, the public admitted with due regard to the size of the courtroom, the conveniences of the court, the right to exclude objectionable characters and youths of tender years, and to do other things which may facilitate the proper conduct of the trial. (People v. Hartman, 103 Cal. 242, 37 Pac. 153.)

An order excluding from the courtroom all persons except the officers of the court and the defendant is in violation of this provision and is presumed to be prejudicial. (People v. Hartman, 103 Cal. 242, 37 Pac. 153. But see People v. Swafford, 65 Cal. 223, 3 Pac. 809.)

Where a defendant during a trial becomes excited and indulges in profane and abusive language, thus creating commotion among the spectators and interrupting the trial, an order excluding from the courtroom everyone except the officers of the court, reporters of the press, friends of the defendant, and persons necessary for him to have on his trial, is proper. (People v. Kerrigan, 73 Cal. 222, 14 Pac. 849.)

The defendant may waive the right to a public trial. (People v. Tarbox, 115 Cal. 57, 46 Pac. 896.)

The defendant may waive his right to be confronted with the witnesses. (People v. Bird, 132 Cal. 261.)

WITNESSES.—The legislature has power to limit the compulsory attendance of prisoners confined in the state prison to cases of necessity, the existence of which is to be determined by the court. (Willard v. Superior Court, 82 Cal. 456, 22 Pac. 1120.)

RIGHT TO APPEAR AND DEFEND.—This provision only gives the defendant the right to appear and defend in person and with counsel, and does not give him the right to appear by counsel when he is himself absent. Therefore, when a defendant

in a criminal case escapes after conviction, and pending an appeal, the appeal will not be heard in his absence, but will be dismissed. (*People v. Redinger*, 55 Cal. 290.)

To require a prisoner during the progress of his trial to appear and remain with chains upon his limbs, without evident necessity as a means of securing his presence for judgment, is in violation of this section. (*People v. Harrington*, 42 Cal. 165.)

A view of the premises without the presence of the defendant is in violation of this section. (*People v. Bush*, 68 Cal. 623, 10 Pac. 169.)

JEOPARDY.—When a person is placed on trial upon a valid indictment, before a competent court and jury, he is in jeopardy. (*People v. Cage*, 48 Cal. 323; *Ex parte Hartman*, 44 Cal. 32; *People v. Webb*, 38 Cal. 467; *Ex parte Fenton*, 77 Cal. 183, 19 Pac. 267; *People v. Smalling*, 94 Cal. 112, 29 Pac. 421.)

After he has thus been put in jeopardy, he cannot be again tried for the same offense unless the jury is discharged from rendering a verdict by a legal necessity, or by his consent; or, in case a verdict is rendered, it be set aside at his instance. (*People v. Webb*, 38 Cal. 467; *People v. Smalling*, 94 Cal. 112, 29 Pac. 421.)

This is true although the judgment is arrested by the court (*Ex parte Hartman*, 44 Cal. 32); or an acquittal is obtained by reason of an erroneous instruction (*People v. Webb*, 38 Cal. 467; *People v. Roberts*, 114 Cal. 67, 45 Pac. 1016; *People v. Horn*, 70 Cal. 17, 11 Pac. 470); or the action is dismissed by the court on the ground that he is, in the opinion of the court, guilty of a more serious offense (*People v. Ny Sam Chung*, 94 Cal. 304, 29 Pac. 642).

When a defendant is acquitted because of a variance between the proof and the indictment, and the variance is such that a conviction is legally impossible, he has not been in jeopardy. (*People v. McNealy*, 17 Cal. 332; *People v. Oreileus*, 79 Cal. 178, 21 Pac. 724.)

A judgment rendered upon a plea of which the court has no jurisdiction does not place the defendant in jeopardy so far as that plea is concerned.

(People v. Woods, 84 Cal. 441, 23 Pac. 1119; People v. Hamberg, 84 Cal. 468, 24 Pac. 298.)

Subdivision 6 of section 1238 of the Penal Code, allowing the people to appeal from an order of the court directing the jury to find for the defendant, is void, since the defendant has been in jeopardy. (People v. Horn, 70 Cal. 17, 11 Pac. 470.)

The fact that the defendant has been held to answer by a justice of the peace and discharged does not prevent him from again being held to answer. (Ex parte Cahill, 52 Cal. 463.)

If a demurrer is sustained to an information, without leave to amend, it is a bar to another prosecution. (People v. Jordan, 63 Cal. 219.)

Where an information is dismissed because it charges the commission of an offense subsequent to the date of its filing, a plea of once in jeopardy will not prevail. (People v. Larson, 68 Cal. 18, 8 Pac. 517.)

A discharge upon preliminary examination does not place the defendant in jeopardy. (Ex parte Fenton, 77 Cal. 183, 19 Pac. 267.)

Discharge of jury.—If the jury is discharged without the consent of the defendant, except in case of unavoidable accident or necessity, the defendant cannot be again prosecuted. (People v. Cage, 48 Cal. 323.)

Inability of the jury to agree after a reasonable time for deliberation is an unavoidable necessity. (People v. Cage, 48 Cal. 323; People v. Smalling, 94 Cal. 112, 29 Pac. 421; People v. James, 97 Cal. 400, 32 Pac. 317.)

The fact of such necessity cannot be impeached by extrinsic evidence, and such discharge may be made in the absence of the defendant, if his presence is waived by his counsel. (People v. Smalling, 94 Cal. 112, 29 Pac. 421.)

Even if the court instructed the jury to acquit, a plea of once in jeopardy will not prevail if the jury is discharged for failure to agree. (People v. James, 97 Cal. 400, 32 Pac. 317.)

The court cannot discharge the jury merely upon a report of the sheriff that the jury cannot agree. (People v. Cage, 48 Cal. 323.)

Where the jury is discharged for failure to agree, it is not necessary that the record should show that it satisfactorily appeared to the judge that there was no reasonable probability that the jury could agree. (People v. Greene, 100 Cal. 140, 34 Pac. 630.)

Where the defendant flees during the trial and the jury is discharged, a plea of once in jeopardy has no merit. (People v. Higgins, 59 Cal. 357.)

Where the jury is discharged with the consent of the defendant, a plea of once in jeopardy will not prevail. (People v. Curtis, 76 Cal. 57, 17 Pac. 941.)

The same is true if the jury is discharged on account of the sickness of one of the jurors. (People v. Ross, 85 Cal. 383, 24 Pac. 789.)

But if a defendant is indicted for manslaughter, the court cannot lawfully discharge the jury because it is of the opinion that he is guilty of murder. (People v. Hunckeler, 48 Cal. 331.)

Nor can the jury be lawfully discharged because it has found a verdict convicting the defendant of a crime not included in the charge. (People v. Arnett, 129 Cal. 306, 61 Pac. 930.)

Different offenses.—Where the legislature has forbidden the sale of opium, unless a record of the sale is kept, and a city ordinance forbids the sale without a prescription of a physician, a prosecution under each of these provisions is no violation of this provision. (Ex parte Hong Shen, 98 Cal. 681, 33 Pac. 799.)

A prosecution for fraudulently procuring a note of one of the joint makers is not a bar to a prosecution for fraudulently procuring the joint note of the two makers. (People v. Cummings, 123 Cal. 260, 55 Pac. 898.)

An acquittal upon a charge of libel in the publication of a charge in a newspaper is a bar to a prosecution for the publication of another charge in the same issue and against the same individual, although the charges are not the same. (People v. Stephens, 79 Cal. 428, 21 Pac. 856.)

Lesser offense.—A conviction of a lesser offense than that charged is an acquittal of the higher. (People v. Apgar, 35 Cal. 389; People v. Ny Sam

Chung, 94 Cal. 304, 29 Pac. 642; *People v. Gordon*, 99 Cal. 227, 33 Pac. 901.)

Where a defendant is charged with assault with a deadly weapon, and is convicted of battery, and the judgment is reversed, a plea of once in jeopardy will not lie, as assault does not include battery. (*People v. Helbing*, 61 Cal. 620.)

A defendant tried for murder, and convicted of murder in the second degree, who has the judgment vacated and a new trial granted, may be subsequently convicted of murder in the first degree. (*People v. Keefer*, 65 Cal. 232, 3 Pac. 818.)

A conviction of an assault, under an information charging an assault with intent to murder, is a bar to a prosecution for mayhem committed during the assault. (*People v. Defoor*, 100 Cal. 150, 34 Pac. 642.)

A verdict of manslaughter is the equivalent of a verdict of not guilty of murder, and the defendant, after such verdict, cannot be again tried upon the charge of murder. (*People v. Muhliner*, 115 Cal. 303, 47 Pac. 128.)

New trials and appeals.—Where a new trial is ordered for insufficiency of the evidence, a plea of once in jeopardy has no merit. (*People v. Hardisson*, 61 Cal. 378.)

Where a judgment of conviction is reversed because of a defective information, and the action is dismissed and a new information filed for the same offense, the defendant cannot plead once in jeopardy. (*People v. Schmidt*, 64 Cal. 260, 30 Pac. 814; *People v. Eppinger*, 109 Cal. 294, 41 Pac. 1037; *People v. Clark*, 67 Cal. 99, 7 Pac. 178; *People v. Mooney*, 132 Cal. 13.)

The same is true where the judgment is reversed because the verdict fails to find the degree of the crime. (*People v. Travers*, 73 Cal. 580, 15 Pac. 293; *People v. Lee Yune Chong*, 94 Cal. 379, 29 Pac. 776.)

Also where the judgment is reversed for failure to file the information within the time prescribed by the statute. (*People v. Wickham*, 116 Cal. 384, 48 Pac. 329.)

Also where the judgment is reversed for failure to find upon a plea of once in jeopardy. (*People v. Tucker*, 117 Cal. 229, 49 Pac. 134.)

Where the defendant has not asked for a new trial,

the supreme court in reversing the judgment may nevertheless grant it. (*People v. Travers*, 77 Cal. 176, 19 Pac. 268; *People v. Lee Yune Chong*, 94 Cal. 379, 29 Pac. 776.)

Practice.—The question of jeopardy can only arise after an issue has been made of once in jeopardy. (*People v. Lee Yune Chong*, 94 Cal. 379, 29 Pac. 776.)

The defendant is entitled to a special verdict upon a plea of once in jeopardy. (*People v. Tucker*, 115 Cal. 337, 47 Pac. 111.)

Where the jury on the first trial found for the people on the plea of once in jeopardy, but failed to agree as to the plea of not guilty, the former plea need not be again submitted to the jury on a second trial. (*People v. Smith*, 121 Cal. 355, 53 Pac. 802.)

WITNESS AGAINST SELF.—A proceeding to remove a public officer for misconduct in office, no matter in what form the statutes may clothe it, is in its nature a criminal case. (*Thurston v. Clark*, 107 Cal. 285, 40 Pac. 435.)

Sections 1453 to 1461 of the Code of Civil Procedure are not penal in their nature. (*Levy v. Superior Court*, 105 Cal. 600, 38 Pac. 965.)

Where the examination of the defendant is confined entirely to the instrument which he is charged with forging, he cannot be cross-examined in reference to the forgery of another instrument. (*People v. Baird*, 104 Cal. 462, 38 Pac. 310.)

Where a defendant testifies that he drew the pistol merely to scare the deceased and had had no quarrel with him on that day, it is proper on cross-examination to ask him whether or not he had a quarrel with the deceased a few moments before the shooting, and as to what kind of a pistol he had, and why he cocked it. (*People v. Brown*, 76 Cal. 573, 18 Pac. 678.)

Where a defendant in his cross-examination voluntarily makes a statement concerning matters not embraced in his examination in chief, he may be cross-examined for the purpose of making such statements more clear. (*People v. Sutton*, 73 Cal. 243, 15 Pac. 86.)

It is sufficient, to bring a person within the immunity of this provision, that there is a law creating

the offense under which the witness may be prosecuted, and which does not secure him against use, in a criminal prosecution, of the evidence that he may give; and in such case he cannot be compelled to answer in any collateral proceeding as to acts constituting such offense. (Ex parte Clarke, 103 Cal. 352, 37 Pac. 230.)

Where the statute gives the witness complete immunity from prosecution for the offense with reference to which his testimony is given, he cannot refuse to answer. (Ex parte Cohen, 104 Cal. 524, 38 Pac. 364.)

A law can absolutely secure a party against use in a criminal prosecution of the evidence he may give, only by a provision that, if he submits to the examination and answers the questions, he shall be exempt from any criminal prosecution for the offense to which the inquiry relates. (Ex parte Clarke, 103 Cal. 352, 37 Pac. 230.)

The mere fact that an answer might disgrace the witness is not ground for refusal to answer; and where an act provides that the testimony shall not be used against him in any criminal prosecution, he cannot refuse to answer under this provision. (Ex parte Rowe, 7 Cal. 184.)

It is for the court and not for the witness to determine whether or not the answer will incriminate the witness. (In re Rogers, 129 Cal. 468, 62 Pac. 47.)

A defendant in a criminal prosecution, who has become a witness in his own behalf, cannot be cross-examined as to any facts or matters not testified to by him on his examination in chief. (People v. O'Brien, 66 Cal. 602, 6 Pac. 695.)

DUE PROCESS OF LAW—Property.—The right to practice law is not "property" within the meaning of this section. (Cohen v. Wright, 22 Cal. 293.)

The right to a salary attached to a public office is not property. (Pennie v. Reis, 80 Cal. 266, 22 Pac. 176; Clarke v. Reis, 87 Cal. 543, 25 Pac. 759.)

Title by prescription is property which is protected by this provision. (Sharp v. Blankenship, 59 Cal. 288.)

What is "due process."—"Due process of law" means such an exertion of the powers of the govern-

ment as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction, and under such safeguards for the protection of individual rights as those maxims prescribe for the class of cases to which the one in question belongs. (Ex parte Ah Fook, 49 Cal. 402; Wulzen v. Supervisors, 101 Cal. 15, 35 Pac. 353.)

The words "due process of law" were intended to convey the same meaning as the words "the law of the land" in Magna Charta, and mean public laws binding all the members of the community under similar circumstances, and not partial or private laws affecting the rights of individuals. (Kalloch v. Superior Court, 56 Cal. 229.)

Due process of law requires a trial governed by the established rules of evidence, and a procedure suitable and proper to the nature of the case, and sanctioned by the established usage and customs of the courts. (San Jose Ranch Co. v. San Jose etc. Co., 126 Cal. 322, 58 Pac. 824.)

Police power.—In the exercise of the police power certain kinds of property, when held or used so as to be injurious to the general public, may be seized and destroyed. (Collins v. Lean, 68 Cal. 284, 9 Pac. 173.)

An act defining pure wine, prohibiting the use of deleterious substitutes, and forbidding the sale of impure wine, does not deprive one of property without due process of law. (Ex parte Kohler, 74 Cal. 38, 15 Pac. 436.)

Where an ordinance, fixing the limits within which a disagreeable business may be exercised, has in fact some relation to public health and is appropriate and adapted to that end, it cannot be urged that the ordinance deprives the owner of his property without due process of law. (Ex parte Lacey, 108 Cal. 326, 41 Pac. 411.)

Particular statutes.—The provision of the constitution allowing prosecutions by information affords due process of law. (Kalloch v. Superior Court, 56 Cal. 229.)

An act making the issuance of bonds conclusive evidence of the validity of the lien is void; but an act making the issuance conclusive evidence of the

regularity of the proceedings not essential to the jurisdiction of the officers to create the lien is valid. (*Ramish v. Hartwell*, 126 Cal. 443, 58 Pac. 920.)

This provision does not prohibit a summary proceeding by the state to collect taxes, without the intervention of a court. (*High v. Shoemaker*, 22 Cal. 303.)

The act of 1875, providing for a judicial proceeding to authorize the sale of the homestead, upon the insanity of either spouse, by the sane spouse alone, is valid, in so far as it relates to a homestead upon the community property acquired subsequent to the passage of the act. (*Rider v. Regan*, 114 Cal. 667, 46 Pac. 820.)

A law authorizing the court to strike out the pleading of a defendant for failure to sign a deposition or as a punishment for a contempt of court is invalid. (*Foley v. Foley*, 120 Cal. 33, 52 Pac. 122.)

A statute providing that no case shall be reversed for error, unless it appears that a different result would have been probable if the error had not occurred, is void as depriving parties of due process of law. (*San Jose Ranch Co. v. San Jose etc. Co.*, 126 Cal. 322, 58 Pac. 824.)

An act divesting the title of the purchaser of property from a mortgagor by a foreclosure suit in which the mortgagor alone is defendant is void. (*Skinner v. Buck*, 29 Cal. 253.)

An act extending the corporate limits of a town so as to include lands used solely for agricultural purposes was upheld in *Santa Rosa v. Coulter*, 58 Cal. 537.

Notice.—A judgment obtained without service of summons on, or voluntary appearance by, the defendant does not constitute due process of law. (*Baker v. O'Riordan*, 65 Cal. 368, 4 Pac. 232; *Belcher v. Chambers*, 53 Cal. 635; *De La Montanya v. De La Montanya*, 112 Cal. 101, 44 Pac. 345.)

An act authorizing a personal judgment against a defendant concealing himself within the state, for whom the court has appointed an attorney, with privilege to the defendant to come in within six months, is valid. (*Ware v. Robinson*, 9 Cal. 107.)

Sections 1206 and 1207 of the Penal Code must be

construed as requiring that both debtor and creditor are to have notice of claims for wages, otherwise they would deprive the debtor of his property without due process of law. (Taylor v. Hill, 115 Cal. 143, 44 Pac. 336, 46 Pac. 922.)

Whether a notice of not more than ten days is valid, query? (Boorman v. Santa Barbara, 65 Cal. 313, 4 Pac. 31.)

A general notice of an intended improvement, before it has been determined either finally or conditionally what land will be affected, does not constitute due process of law. (Boorman v. Santa Barbara, 65 Cal. 313, 4 Pac. 31.)

An act authorizing an assessment for street improvements without notice to the parties to be assessed is void. (Boorman v. Santa Barbara, 65 Cal. 313, 4 Pac. 31.)

Notice by posting constitutes due process of law. (Davies v. Los Angeles, 86 Cal. 37, 24 Pac. 771.)

Section 720 of the Code of Civil Procedure, allowing the judgment creditor to institute an action against an alleged debtor of the judgment debtor, is not unconstitutional on the ground that no notice is given to the judgment debtor. (High v. Bank of Commerce, 95 Cal. 386, 30 Pac. 556.)

In matters of taxation and assessment, the state is not bound to accord personal service of process upon the citizen. (Wulzen v. Supervisors, 101 Cal. 15, 35 Pac. 353.)

An assessment without giving an opportunity to the taxpayer to show that the assessment is not proportionate to the benefits is unconstitutional. (Lower Kings River Rec. Dist. No. 531 v. Phillips, 108 Cal. 306, 39 Pac. 630, 41 Pac. 335.)

In a proceeding for the sale of the homestead of an insane person, publication for three weeks in a newspaper, and personal service upon the nearest male relative of the insane spouse to be found in the state, or, if none, then upon the public administrator, whose duty it is to appear for such insane spouse, constitutes due process of law. (Rider v. Regan, 114 Cal. 667, 46 Pac. 820.)

A statute allowing an execution to issue against the "joint property" of persons sued, when only one

of the defendants has been served, is unconstitutional. (Tay v. Hawley, 39 Cal. 93.)

An act allowing a peace officer to seize all nets, etc., used in catching fish in violation of the game laws, and to destroy them without notice, or to sell them upon notice posted anywhere in the county for five days, is in violation of this provision. (Hey Sing Ieck v. Anderson, 57 Cal. 251.)

To take property from the possession of a person without a hearing, and compel him to prove title to regain it, is taking property without due process of law. (Havemeyer v. Superior Court, 84 Cal. 327, 24 Pac. 121.)

A forfeiture of the charter and property of a subordinate grove by the grand grove, without sufficient charges to show jurisdiction over the subject matter, and without sufficient notice, is in violation of this provision. (Grand Grove etc. v. Garibaldi Grove, 130 Cal. 116, 62 Pac. 486.)

An order of the probate court made without notice, compelling an attorney of an executrix to repay a fee paid to him by her, is in violation of this provision. (Tomsky v. Superior Court, 131 Cal. 620.)

Liens.—The mechanics' lien law of 1868 is not unconstitutional on the ground that it attempts to appoint agents for private persons; nor that it confiscates property; nor as to the notice required of owners as to responsibility for improvements; nor that it attempts to take away vested rights, or to clothe private persons with power to divest citizens of their property. (Hicks v. Murray, 43 Cal. 515.)

Giving a laborer a lien upon the threshing machine in the lawful possession of a person holding under the owner does not deprive the latter of property without due process of law. (Lambert v. Davis, 116 Cal. 292, 48 Pac. 123.)

An act authorizing the creation of a lien upon land by virtue of a contract for the improvement of the street adjacent thereto, entered into with one who is only the reputed owner of the land, is void. (Santa Cruz Rock etc. Co. v. Lyons, 117 Cal. 212, 48 Pac. 1097.)

Curative acts.—The legislature has power to pass curative acts by which the various acts and pro-

ceedings of the officers and boards charged with the levying and assessing of taxes are rendered valid, notwithstanding that errors and irregularities have intervened. But where the officer or tribunal has no jurisdiction, the act is void, and cannot be cured. (*People v. Goldtree*, 44 Cal. 323.)

An act to validate a judgment of a court void for want of jurisdiction is void. (*Pryor v. Downey*, 50 Cal. 388.)

An act attempting to validate a void assessment is in violation of this provision. (*Brady v. King*, 53 Cal. 44; *People v. Lynch*, 51 Cal. 15; *People v. Goldtree*, 44 Cal. 323; *Schumaker v. Toberman*, 56 Cal. 508; *Taylor v. Palmer*, 31 Cal. 240; *People v. McCune*, 57 Cal. 153.)

An act attempting to legalize a sale of property for a void tax is unconstitutional. (*Harper v. Rowe*, 53 Cal. 233; *Wills v. Austin*, 53 Cal. 152; *Houghton v. Austin*, 47 Cal. 646.)

Assessments.—The so-called "front-foot" method of assessment for street improvements has been many times upheld in this state. (*Hadley v. Dague*, 130 Cal. 207, 62 Pac. 500; *Cohen v. Alameda*, 124 Cal. 504, 57 Pac. 377; *Chambers v. Satterlee*, 40 Cal. 497; *Emery v. San Francisco etc. Co.*, 28 Cal. 345; *Emery v. Bradford*, 29 Cal. 75; *Taylor v. Palmer*, 31 Cal. 240; *Whiting v. Quackenbush*, 54 Cal. 306; *Whiting v. Townsend*, 57 Cal. 515; *Lent v. Tillson*, 72 Cal. 404, 14 Pac. 71; *Jennings v. Le Breton*, 80 Cal. 8, 21 Pac. 1127; *San Francisco etc. Co. v. Bates*, 22 Cal. Dec. 302; *Banaz v. Smith*, 21 Cal. Dec. 735.)

Considerable doubt was cast upon the correctness of these decisions by the decision of the United States supreme court in *Norwood v. Baker*, 172 U. S. 269, 19 Sup. Ct. Rep. 187, but the doctrine of these cases has been since sustained by the decision of that court in *Tonawanda v. Lyon*, 181 U. S. 389, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep. 609.

An act authorizing the street superintendent to assess benefits, without prescribing the precise mode of assessment, is valid. (*Harney v. Benson*, 113 Cal. 314, 45 Pac. 687; *Greenwood v. Morrison*, 128 Cal. 350, 60 Pac. 971.)

An assessment is not invalid because the owner of the land is not given an opportunity to be heard before the assessment is made, if he is given that opportunity in an action to enforce the assessment. (Reclamation Dist. No. 108 v. Evans, 61 Cal. 104.)

An act permitting the owners of one-half of the land of a district to form an assessment district, without making any provision for a determination as to whether the other owners will be benefited by the improvement, is unconstitutional. (Moulton v. Parks, 64 Cal. 166, 30 Pac. 613; Brandenstein v. Hoke, 101 Cal. 131, 35 Pac. 562; People v. Reclamation Dist. No. 551, 117 Cal. 114, 48 Pac. 1016.)

The mode of assessment is a matter for the legislature, and the courts will not interfere on the ground of an improper apportionment or inequality of burden or benefit, unless there is a palpable violation of private rights. (Reclamation Dist. v. Hagar, 66 Cal. 54, 4 Pac. 945.)

It is sufficient if the parties interested are given an opportunity to be heard before the lien becomes final upon their property, and they are not entitled to be heard upon the question whether or not the improvement should be made. (Lent v. Tillson, 72 Cal. 404, 14 Pac. 71; Board of Directors v. Tregea, 88 Cal. 334, 26 Pac. 237.)

Where the limits of an assessment district are defined in the statute, notice need not be addressed to the persons affected by name. (Lent v. Tillson, 72 Cal. 404, 14 Pac. 71.)

An act for the protection of swamp lands, which provides for making assessments therefor a charge upon the lands benefited, and for a sale of such lands for such assessments, without any opportunity for a hearing of the land owner in regard to the assessment, and without any suit or opportunity of defense, is invalid. (Hutson v. Protection Dist., 79 Cal. 90, 16 Pac. 549, 21 Pac. 435.)

The property of a land owner within an irrigation district is not taken from him without due process of law, if he is allowed a hearing at any time before the lien of an assessment for taxes levied thereon becomes final. (In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296, 28 Pac. 272.)

The "Wright act" providing for irrigation districts is constitutional. (In re Central Irr. Dist., 117 Cal. 382, 49 Pac. 354, and cases there cited.)

DEPOSITIONS.—This section does not prevent the legislature from providing that depositions taken on the preliminary examination may be used on the trial. (People v. Oiler, 66 Cal. 101, 4 Pac. 1066.)

As to the power of the legislature to authorize the conditional examination of witnesses, see Willard v. Superior Court, 82 Cal. 456, 22 Pac. 1120.

The provision of the Penal Code allowing depositions taken at the preliminary examination of a defendant charged with murder to be read in evidence for the prosecution upon the trial is not in conflict with this section. (People v. Sierp, 116 Cal. 249, 48 Pac. 88; People v. Cady, 117 Cal. 10, 48 Pac. 908.)

Sec. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having been first made to, or paid into court, for the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal until full compensation therefor be first made in money or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived, as in other civil cases in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.

PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE.—A municipal corporation has no power to take a lot to which it has no title, which is in the actual possession of another, who claims to be the owner, although he in fact is not, and appropriate it to the use of the public, without paying compensation. (Gunter v. Geary, 1 Cal. 462.)

The property of a citizen cannot be taken from him for public use, unless ample means of remuneration are provided. (*McCann v. Sierra County*, 7 Cal. 121.)

A municipal corporation cannot take private property for public use, without making compensation in advance or providing a fund out of which compensation shall be made as soon as the amount to be paid can be determined. (*Colton v. Rossi*, 9 Cal. 595.)

The legislature has no power to take the property of one person and give it to another; nor can it be taken for public use, unless compensation to the owner precede or accompany the taking. (*Gillan v. Hutchinson*, 16 Cal. 153.)

An act directing the governor to take possession of the state prison in the possession of a lessee, without making any provision for compensation, is void. (*McCauley v. Weller*, 12 Cal. 500.)

The act of 1863, providing for the widening of streets in San Francisco by agreement with the owners, does not deprive the owners of any right or privilege guaranteed by this section. (*San Francisco v. Kiernan*, 98 Cal. 614, 33 Pac. 720.)

Property.—The right of a riparian owner cannot be taken away, except for public use on due compensation. (*Lux v. Haggin*, 60 Cal. 255, 372, 10 Pac. 674.)

This section does not apply to any mere diminution in value of abutting lands by the closing of a street in whole or in part, nor to any mere inconvenience to abutting owners thereby occasioned, if access to their land is not prevented. (*Brown v. Supervisors*, 124 Cal. 275, 57 Pac. 82.)

Although the supervisors have authority to close a public street, the owner of adjoining property has an easement therein, of which he cannot be deprived without compensation. (*Bigelow v. Ballerino*, 111 Cal. 559, 44 Pac. 307.)

The right of the owner of a city lot to the use of the street adjacent thereto is property, and any act by which this right is impaired is to that extent a damage. (*Eachus v. Los Angeles etc. Ry. Co.*, 103 Cal. 614, 37 Pac. 750.)

No compensation need be made for the vacation of a public street which has not been dedicated by the owners of the land. (Levee Dist. No. 9 v. Farmer, 101 Cal. 178, 35 Pac. 569.)

Money is not that species of property which the sovereign authority can authorize to be taken in the exercise of the right of eminent domain. (Burnett v. Sacramento, 12 Cal. 76; Emery v. San Francisco, 28 Cal. 345.)

The leasehold interest in convicts leased by the state is as much property as are lands held in fee. (McCauley v. Brooks, 16 Cal. 11.)

A franchise for a street railroad is property capable of being benefited by the widening of the street. (Appeal of North Beach etc. R. R. Co., 32 Cal. 499.)

The legislature may grant the right to construct a railroad upon a public street without providing for compensation for the damage done to the owners of the adjacent property, provided the owners of the property are not the owners *usque ad filum viae*. (Carson v. Central Pac. R. R. Co., 35 Cal. 325.)

A person who owns lots fronting on a street dedicated by himself to the public use is entitled to damages, if a railroad company lays its track along the street, and thereby obstructs it for the use of teams and vehicles, and if the value of the lot is diminished thereby. (Southern Pac. R. R. Co. v. Reed, 41 Cal. 256.)

An act providing that a tax collector shall receive the fees allowed by law, and pay a part of such fees into the treasury for the benefit of the county, does not take private property for public use. (Ream v. Siskiyou County, 36 Cal. 620.)

Public use.—The formation of an irrigation district for the purpose of reclaiming arid land is a public purpose for which private property may be taken. (Thurlock Irr. Dist. v. Williams, 76 Cal. 360, 18 Pac. 379; Central Irr. Dist. v. De Lappe, 79 Cal. 351, 21 Pac. 825; Crall v. Poso Irr. Dist., 87 Cal. 140, 26 Pac. 797.)

The legislature is the sole judge of the public necessity or advantage of a proposed improvement as a public use. (Gilmer v. Lime Point, 18 Cal. 229.)

The words "public use" mean a use which concerns the whole community, as distinguished from a particular individual or a particular number of individuals. But it is not necessary that each and every individual member of society should have the same degree of interest in this use, or be personally or directly affected by it, in order to make it public. (*Gilmer v. Lime Point*, 18 Cal. 229.)

To condemn land within the state for a United States fort or other military or naval purpose is to condemn land for a public use. (*Gilmer v. Lime Point*, 18 Cal. 229.)

The only test of the admissibility of the power of the state to condemn land for "public use" is that the particular object for which the land is condemned tends to promote the general interest, in its relation to any legitimate object of government. (*Gilmer v. Lime Point*, 18 Cal. 229.)

The "public use" is left in large measure to legislative determination; and the legislative resolve, by which a tax is imposed or private property taken, is such legislative determination. (*Stockton etc. R. Co. v. Stockton*, 41 Cal. 147; *Contra Costa etc. Co. v. Moss*, 23 Cal. 323.)

But the legislative determination that a certain business is a public use is not conclusive of its character. (*Consolidated Channel Co. v. Central Pac. R. Co.*, 51 Cal. 269.)

A railroad for the transportation of passengers and freight is a public use. (*San Francisco etc. R. Co. v. Caldwell*, 31 Cal. 367; *Contra Costa etc. Co. v. Moss*, 23 Cal. 323; *Stockton etc. R. R. Co. v. Stockton*, 41 Cal. 147; *Napa Valley R. R. Co. v. Napa*, 30 Cal. 435.)

Private use.—The legislature cannot take private property for a private use, and it must declare the purpose to be one of public necessity or convenience. (*Nickey v. Stearns Ranchos Co.*, 126 Cal. 150, 58 Pac. 459; *Consolidated Channel Co. v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 51 Cal. 269; *Brenham v. Story*, 39 Cal. 179; *Sherman v. Bulck*, 32 Cal. 241.)

Thus an act permitting a person to build a flume on the land of another to carry off the tailings from

his mine is void. (*Consolidated Channel Co. v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 51 Cal. 269.)

Also an act giving a right to miners to enter upon private property, where no such right existed anterior to its passage. (*Gillan v. Hutchinson*, 16 Cal. 153.)

Also an act authorizing an administrator to sell real property belonging to the estate of his decedent, who died before the passage of the act, except in satisfaction of the liens of creditors, for the support of the family, or to pay the expenses of administration. (*Brenham v. Story*, 39 Cal. 179.)

The legislature has power to open so-called "private roads," from main roads to the residences or farms of individuals. The fact that they are called "private" is immaterial, since all roads are public. (*Sherman v. Buick*, 32 Cal. 241.)

Damaged.—The provision of this section against property being damaged for public use is not found in the constitution of 1849. As to the meaning of the word "damaged" as used in this section, see *Reardon v. San Francisco*, 66 Cal. 492, 501-506, 6 Pac. 317.

A mere infringement of the owner's personal pleasure or enjoyment, or merely rendering the property less desirable for certain purposes, or even causing personal annoyance and discomfort, does not constitute a damage within the meaning of this section. (*Eachus v. Los Angeles etc. Ry. Co.*, 103 Cal. 614, 37 Pac. 750.)

Digging and maintaining ditches and drains across private lands is a taking of property. (*Nickey v. Stearns Ranchos Co.*, 126 Cal. 150, 58 Pac. 459.)

Where the damage is not the natural, certain, and immediate consequence of an improvement, compensation need not be made in advance. (*De Baker v. Railway Co.*, 106 Cal. 257, 39 Pac. 610.)

Streets.—A city is liable for damages caused the owner of an abutting lot by excavating the street in front thereof, in pursuance of a contract let by the city for that purpose. (*Eachus v. Los Angeles*, 130 Cal. 492, 62 Pac. 829; *Reardon v. San Francisco*, 66 Cal. 492, 6 Pac. 317.)

Damages caused by the raising of a street to the official grade cannot be pleaded as a defense to an action brought to foreclose the lien for improving the street. (*Hornung v. McCarthy*, 126 Cal. 17, 58 Pac. 303.)

An owner of land abutting upon a street is entitled to compensation for any injury to his property, which he sustains over and above that sustained in common with other abutting owners, resulting from a change in the grade of the street. (*Eachus v. Los Angeles Ry. Co.*, 103 Cal. 614, 37 Pac. 750; *Jennings v. Le Roy*, 63 Cal. 397.)

But a city is not responsible for the unauthorized act of its officers in raising the grade of a street and thus damaging adjoining property. (*Sievers v. San Francisco*, 115 Cal. 648, 47 Pac. 687.)

To change the channel of a natural watercourse so as to increase the flow of water in another watercourse, to the injury of adjoining lands, is a violation of this section. (*Rudel v. Los Angeles*, 118 Cal. 281, 50 Pac. 400; *Conniff v. San Francisco*, 67 Cal. 45, 7 Pac. 41; *Tyler v. Tehama Co.*, 109 Cal. 618, 42 Pac. 240. But see *Green v. Swift*, 47 Cal. 536; *Larabee v. Cloverdale*, 131 Cal. 96.)

A municipal corporation is liable for damages caused by the construction of sewers, etc., in such a manner that the surface water of a large territory, which did not naturally flow in that direction, is gathered into a body and precipitated upon private property. (*Stanford v. San Francisco*, 111 Cal. 198, 43 Pac. 605.)

But a municipal corporation is not liable for damages caused by the prevention of the flow of surface water from the lot of a private owner, by reason of the raising of a street to the grade established by law, where such surface water does not run in a natural channel across the lot. (*Corcoran v. Benicia*, 96 Cal. 1, 30 Pac. 798; *Lampe v. San Francisco*, 124 Cal. 546, 57 Pac. 461.)

A statute exempting a municipal corporation from liability for damages for injuries sustained by any person on its graded streets, but making the officers of the city liable therefor, is valid. (*Parsons v. San Francisco*, 23 Cal. 462.)

A contractor of the city is not liable under this provision for damage to private property caused by a public improvement. (*De Baker v. Railway Co.*, 106 Cal. 257, 39 Pac. 610.)

Procedure.—Section 1254 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in regard to proceedings for the condemnation of property for public use, allowing an adequate fund to be paid into court, whereupon the court may authorize the plaintiff to take possession of the property until the final determination of the litigation, is not inconsistent with this section. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. Drinkhouse*, 95 Cal. 220, 30 Pac. 218.)

But a statute allowing the plaintiff to take possession upon the filing of a bond is void. (*Vilhac v. Stockton etc. R. R. Co.*, 53 Cal. 208; *San Mateo W. W. v. Sharpstein*, 50 Cal. 284; *Sanborn v. Belden*, 51 Cal. 266. But see *Fox v. Western etc. R. R. Co.*, 31 Cal. 538.)

This provision contemplates and provides for a proceeding in court in all cases where private property is taken for a public use, and prohibits any other proceeding to that end; and the owner is entitled to a jury trial for the purpose of ascertaining the damages. (*Weber v. Santa Clara Co.*, 59 Cal. 265; *Trahern v. San Joaquin Co.*, 59 Cal. 320.)

The means of compensation must be provided before the property is taken. (*McCauley v. Weller*, 12 Cal. 500.)

If failure be made in paying or providing such compensation, the party may retake possession of the property. (*Colton v. Rossi*, 9 Cal. 595.)

The state may select its own agents and agencies in exercising the power of eminent domain, and may select foreign corporations or governments. (*Gilmer v. Lime Point*, 18 Cal. 229.)

The provision for just compensation only requires that a certain and adequate remedy be provided by which the owner can obtain his compensation without unreasonable delay; and a law providing for a jury to determine the value, that the money be paid into the county treasury for the owner, to be paid to him when his ownership is ascertained, is valid. (*Gilmer v. Lime Point*, 18 Cal. 229.)

An act providing for a proposed alteration of a public road, and requiring persons claiming compensation for land to be taken to present their claims within a certain time, or be deemed as waiving all right to damages, is valid. (*Potter v. Ames*, 43 Cal. 75.)

It is competent for the legislature to prescribe the several steps to be pursued in the assertion of the right to compensation for land appropriated for public use, but the prescribed procedure must not destroy or substantially impair the right itself. (*Potter v. Ames*, 43 Cal. 75.)

The fact to be ascertained is the value of the land at the time it is taken, and testimony to prove the annual net profits is not admissible. (*Stockton etc. Co. v. Galgiana*, 49 Cal. 139.)

Compensation.—An ordinance fixing water rates must allow a just and reasonable compensation to the water company for the property used and the services furnished by it. (*San Diego Water Co. v. San Diego*, 118 Cal. 556, 50 Pac. 633.)

In a condemnation proceeding the land owner is not liable for costs, but is entitled to recover his own costs from the plaintiff. (*San Francisco v. Collins*, 98 Cal. 259, 33 Pac. 56.)

Where a railroad company, prior to the commencement of proceedings to condemn a right of way, but with the bona fide intent to commence such proceedings, erects structures thereon, it is not required to pay for the structures so erected in the condemnation proceeding. (*Albion River R. R. Co. v. Hesser*, 84 Cal. 435, 24 Pac. 288; *San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. Taylor*, 86 Cal. 246, 24 Pac. 1027.)

The provision of section 1249 of the Code of Civil Procedure that, for the purpose of assessing compensation and damages, the right thereto shall be deemed to have accrued at the date of the summons, is not in conflict with this provision. (*California Southern R. R. Co. v. Kimball*, 61 Cal. 90; *Tehama Co. v. Bryan*, 68 Cal. 57, 8 Pac. 673.)

Under the former constitution, where the land taken is a part only of a tract, the difference between the value of the tract without the improvement and with it, is the compensation to be made.

(San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. Caldwell, 31 Cal. 367.)

Both the injury to the land and the benefit to it should be considered. (San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. Caldwell, 31 Cal. 367.)

The defendant is entitled to receive for a strip of land taken for an alley an amount equal to that for which it could have been sold in the open market, on the day of the summons, for cash, after reasonable time taken by the owner to make the sale. (Santa Ana v. Brunner, 132 Cal. 235.)

The provision of this section, providing for compensation, "irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed," is not limited to the land taken, but also to the land not taken, and the damages to the property not taken must be fixed, irrespective of any benefit which may result from the proposed improvement. (San Bernardino etc. Ry. Co. v. Haven, 94 Cal. 489, 29 Pac. 875.)

The provision of this section, prohibiting any deduction from the damages to land not taken of the amount of benefits accruing from the improvement to such land, only applies to "corporations other than municipal," and does not apply to individuals. (Moran v. Ross, 79 Cal. 549, 21 Pac. 958.)

In a proceeding by a railroad corporation to condemn land for its road, the compensation to be awarded the owner must be ascertained irrespective of any benefit that will accrue to the remainder of his land from the building of the road. (Pacific Coast Ry. Co. v. Porter, 74 Cal. 261, 15 Pac. 774.)

An act requiring commissioners, in assessing the value of lands sought to be taken by a railroad company, to make allowance for any benefit that will accrue to the person whose lands are taken, is valid. (San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. Caldwell, 31 Cal. 367.)

The increased cost of irrigation which would be caused by the building of a railroad is a legitimate subject of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the damage sustained by the owner. (San Bernardino etc. Ry. Co. v. Haven, 94 Cal. 489, 29 Pac. 875.)

A county is not a municipal corporation within the

meaning of this section. (*San Mateo v. Coburn*, 130 Cal. 631, 63 Pac. 78.)

Assessments.—An assessment upon a lot adjacent to a street to pay for improvements made on the street cannot be maintained when the lot has received only an injury by the work on the street; and therefore in no case can the owner be made personally liable for any deficiency after the lot has been exhausted. (*Creighton v. Manson*, 27 Cal. 613; *Taylor v. Palmer*, 31 Cal. 240; *Gaffney v. Gough*, 36 Cal. 104; *Coniff v. Hastings*, 36 Cal. 292. But see *Walsh v. Mathews*, 20 Cal. 124.)

Benefits for street improvements accrue to the land and not to the buildings. (*Appeal of Piper*, 32 Cal. 530.)

The so-called "front-foot" method of assessment for street improvements has been many times upheld in this state. (*Chambers v. Satterlee*, 40 Cal. 497; *Hadley v. Dague*, 130 Cal. 207, 62 Pac. 500; *Cohen v. Alameda*, 124 Cal. 504, 57 Pac. 377; *Emery v. San Francisco etc. Co.*, 28 Cal. 845; *Emery v. Bradford*, 29 Cal. 75; *Taylor v. Palmer*, 31 Cal. 240; *Whiting v. Quackenbush*, 54 Cal. 306; *Whiting v. Townsend*, 57 Cal. 515; *Lent v. Tillson*, 72 Cal. 404, 14 Pac. 71; *Jennings v. Le Breton*, 80 Cal. 8, 21 Pac. 1127; *San Francisco etc. Co. v. Bates*, 22 Cal. Dec. 302; *Banaz v. Smith*, 21 Cal. Dec. 735.)

Considerable doubt was cast upon the correctness of these decisions by the decision of the United States supreme court in *Norwood v. Baker*, 172 U. S. 269, 19 Sup. Ct. Rep. 187, but the doctrine of these cases has been since sustained by the decision of that court in *Tonawanda v. Lyon*, 181 U. S. 389, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep. 609.

An assessment for a street improvement upon the front-foot system is an exercise of the power of taxation, and not of eminent domain. (*Emery v. San Francisco etc. Co.*, 28 Cal. 345.)

Benefits may be assessed in the ratio of their value. (*Appeal of Piper*, 32 Cal. 530.)

An assessment upon an assessment district is valid. (*Appeal of Piper*, 32 Cal. 530.)

Jury.—The right of trial by jury in cases of eminent domain did not exist prior to the new constitu-

tion. (*Koppikus v. State Capitol Commrs.*, 16 Cal. 248; *People v. Blake*, 19 Cal. 579.)

Police power.—The police power will not authorize the state to take private property for public use without compensation, when such property can be condemned and paid for. (*People v. Elk etc. Co.*, 107 Cal. 221, 40 Pac. 531.)

This provision does not prevent the legislature from prohibiting the conducting of offensive trades within the limits of a city. (*Ex parte Shrader*, 33 Cal. 279.)

Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud, nor in civil actions for torts, except in cases of willful injury to person or property; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—An assault and battery is not a case of fraud within the meaning of this provision. (*Ex parte Prader*, 6 Cal. 239.)

In a suit to recover money received by a person as agent, such agent cannot be arrested without showing some fraudulent conduct on his part, or a demand on him by the principal and a refusal to pay. (*In re Holdforth*, 1 Cal. 438.)

The proceedings for the settlement of an estate are not a civil action within the meaning of this section. (*Ex parte Smith*, 53 Cal. 204.)

Nor is money in the hands of an executor a "debt" within the meaning of this section. (*Ex parte Smith*, 53 Cal. 204.)

Sec. 16. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

IMPAIRING OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS—Contract.—A liquor license is not a contract within the meaning of this section, and may be revoked at any time. (*Hevren v. Reed*, 126 Cal. 219, 58 Pac. 536.)



No person has a vested right to an unenforced penalty; and if such a penalty is reduced to judgment, the judgment will be reversed upon appeal, if, pending the appeal, the statute imposing the penalty is repealed. (*Anderson v. Byrnes*, 122 Cal. 272, 54 Pac. 821.)

As to whether or not the charter of a corporation is a contract within the meaning of this provision, see *Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco*, 61 Cal. 3.

A legislative grant of property to a municipal corporation is an executed contract, and as such within this clause. (*Grogan v. San Francisco*, 18 Cal. 590.)

The right to practice law is not a contract. (*Cohen v. Wright*, 22 Cal. 293.)

An act authorizing the contractor to sue for a street assessment is a contract. (*Creighton v. Pragg*, 21 Cal. 115.)

Judicial decisions.—The decisions of state courts in regard to general rules of law, although they may affect contract rights, are not subject to the rule laid down by the federal courts that a judicial construction of a statute, so far as contract rights acquired under it are concerned, becomes a part of the statute, and that a change in such construction has the same effect on contracts as a legislative amendment. (*Alferitz v. Borgwardt*, 126 Cal. 201, 58 Pac. 460.)

The decision holding that a chattel mortgage vests the title in the mortgagee was not a judicial construction of section 1888 of the Civil Code, which was overlooked by the court, and does not fall within the rule of the federal courts that contract rights acquired under a judicial construction of a statute by a state court will be governed thereby, and cannot be affected by a subsequent change in such construction. (*Alferitz v. Borgwardt*, 126 Cal. 201, 58 Pac. 460.)

Decisions declaring that a conveyance absolute in form, but intended as security, did not pass the legal title, cannot be considered as forming part of a conveyance executed after such decisions and before they were overruled. (*Allen v. Allen*, 95 Cal. 184, 30 Pac. 213.)

Impairing the obligation.—Impairing the obligation of other things than contracts is not prohibited. (Robinson v. Magee, 9 Cal. 81.)

A valid contract cannot be abrogated by the adoption of a new constitution, any more than it can be by the enactment of a law by the legislature. (Ede v. Knight, 93 Cal. 159, 28 Pac. 860.)

An act destroying the legal remedy upon a contract impairs the obligation of the contract. (Bates v. Gregory, 89 Cal. 387, 26 Pac. 891; Robinson v. Magee, 9 Cal. 81; Creighton v. Pragg, 21 Cal. 115; Thorne v. San Francisco, 4 Cal. 127.)

The legislature may alter or change the remedy, provided the right is not materially affected; but whenever the remedy is so far altered as to impair, destroy, change, or render the right scarcely worth pursuing, the obligation of the contract upon which the right is founded is impaired. (Smith v. Morse, 2 Cal. 524.)

The constitution does not inhibit all legislation in respect to contracts, but only forbids the impairing of their obligation. (Thornton v. Hooper, 14 Cal. 9.)

The legislature cannot, after a contract is made, change its terms, or authorize a performance different from that prescribed in the contract. (McGee v. San Jose, 68 Cal. 91, 8 Pac. 641.)

Contracts with state, counties and cities.—A state can no more impair the obligation of a contract made by it with an individual than a contract between two citizens. (Floyd v. Blanding, 54 Cal. 41.)

An act extinguishing the debts of a city is void. (Smith v. Morse, 2 Cal. 524.)

An act ratifying an ordinance of the city and county of San Francisco transferring all of the property of the city to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," and thus placing it beyond the reach of the city's creditors, is void. (Smith v. Morse, 2 Cal. 524.)

When bonds of a city are issued and accepted by the creditors of the city under a statute requiring an annual levy of taxes in payment thereof, the contract is made as solemn and binding and as much beyond subsequent legislation as it would have been if made between private persons. (Meyer v. Bryan,

65 Cal. 583, 26 Pac. 281; *Bates v. Porter*, 74 Cal. 224, 15 Pac. 732.)

Where creditors of a city, under the act of 1851, creating the board of fund commissioners of San Francisco, surrendered the old indebtedness and took a new security, bearing a different rate of interest, the act entered into the contract, and cannot be amended so as to impair or destroy the rights of the parties under the contract. (*People v. Woods*, 7 Cal. 579; *People v. Bond*, 10 Cal. 563.)

The act to authorize the funding of the floating debt of San Francisco is a contract, and its obligations cannot be impaired by amendments, but new provisions may be added, provided the rights of creditors are not injuriously affected. (*Thornton v. Hooper*, 14 Cal. 9; *Babcock v. Middleton*, 20 Cal. 643.)

As a general rule, a provision, whether made by a state or a corporation, to meet its debts or engagements, may be regarded as only a means of executing its own policy or transacting its own business, and may be altered or repealed at pleasure. (*San Francisco v. Beideman*, 17 Cal. 443.)

An act providing for the payment of the debts of a county by refunding is not void, as the creditor had no remedy against the county which could be impaired. (*Hunsaker v. Borden*, 5 Cal. 288.)

The legislature cannot divest the right of a party to have a county warrant paid when that right is complete, vested, and determined. (*Laforge v. Magee*, 6 Cal. 650.)

A statute requiring all persons holding certain county warrants to present them for registry before a certain date or be forever barred from enforcing the payment thereof, adds a new condition to the contract, and therefore impairs its obligation. (*Robinson v. Magee*, 9 Cal. 81.)

This provision relates solely to contracts between individuals and not to contracts between individuals and the state, because the state cannot be sued. (*Myers v. English*, 9 Cal. 341. But see 23 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 1st ed., 79.)

An act authorizing a county to fund its outstanding warrants, which were not to draw interest, and to make the bonds given in exchange therefor bear

interest, is not unconstitutional. (*Chapman v. Morris*, 28 Cal. 393.)

A law for the funding of the debts of a county is valid, for the county cannot be sued except by consent of the state, and that consent can be granted upon any terms the state sees fit to impose. (*Sharp v. Contra Costa Co.*, 34 Cal. 284.)

But while the state and its legal subdivisions cannot be compelled to perform their contracts, the state cannot annul them. Therefore, an act creating funding commissioners and providing that no claim against the county shall be valid unless presented to and allowed by the commissioners is void. (*Rose v. Estudillo*, 39 Cal. 270.)

The legislature cannot require the creditors of a county to surrender their evidences of indebtedness, and accept new ones in different terms, but it may refuse to provide funds to pay any portion of the old indebtedness, unless the creditor will accept such new indebtedness. (*People v. Morse*, 43 Cal. 534.)

Retrospective statutes.—It is to be presumed that no statute is to operate retrospectively, unless the contrary clearly appears. (*Pignaz v. Burnett*, 119 Cal. 157, 51 Pac. 48.)

A retrospective statute is void only when it deprives a person of some vested right, secured either by some constitutional guaranty, or protected by the principles of natural justice. (*Galland v. Lewis*, 26 Cal. 46.)

A law making certain transfers presumptively fraudulent cannot be given a retrospective effect. (*Cook v. Cockins*, 117 Cal. 140, 48 Pac. 1025.)

Remedial statutes.—Remedial statutes, which are retrospective, but do not impair contracts or disturb absolute vested rights, and only go to confirm rights already existing, are valid. (*Dentzel v. Waldie*, 30 Cal. 138.)

The legislature may legalize defective and invalid assessments of taxes. (*People v. Holladay*, 25 Cal. 300.)

Particular statutes.—Where, upon the death of the ancestor, the heirs become at once vested with the full title to his real estate, subject only to certain

liens or burdens, the legislature cannot, by a subsequent enactment, interfere with such vested right by authorizing a sale of the property by an executor or administrator solely for the benefit of the heirs. (*Estate of Packer*, 125 Cal. 396, 58 Pac. 59.)

A law reducing the percentage payable upon redemption, passed after the sale, is void. (*Thresher v. Atchison*, 117 Cal. 73, 48 Pac. 1020.)

A law imposing more onerous conditions upon the right to redeem from a tax sale than those which existed when the sale was made is void. (*Teralta Land etc. Co. v. Shaffer*, 116 Cal. 518, 48 Pac. 613.)

The legislature may reduce the time within which a deed must be made by a tax collector, provided a reasonable time is allowed in which to obtain the deed. (*Tuttle v. Block*, 104 Cal. 443, 38 Pac. 109.)

To extend the time for redemption is to alter the substance of the contract. (*Rollins v. Wright*, 93 Cal. 395, 29 Pac. 58; *Barnitz v. Beverly*, 163 U. S. 118, 16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1042; *Haynes v. Treadway*, 22 Cal. Dec. 121; *Malone v. Roy*, 22 Cal. Dec. 514.)

A statute passed after the making of a contract, giving a right of redemption from an execution sale, is unconstitutional. (*Thorne v. San Francisco*, 4 Cal. 127.)

An act taking away the right of redemption passed after a contract of indebtedness has been entered into and after it has been reduced to judgment, but before the sale, is valid. (*Tuolumne Redemption Co. v. Sedgwick*, 15 Cal. 515.)

A state cannot enact an insolvent law discharging the obligations of contracts made out of the state. (*Lowenberg v. Levine*, 93 Cal. 215, 28 Pac. 941.)

A law which shortens the time within which to file a notice of a mechanic's lien may constitutionally be made to apply to pending cases of uncompleted buildings; provided, an adequate and availing remedy be left to enforce the lien. (*Kerckhoff-Guzner Mill etc. Co. v. Olmstead*, 85 Cal. 80, 28 Pac. 648.)

A law providing for the discharge of a debt contracted before its adoption is valid. (*Porter v. Imus*, 79 Cal. 183, 21 Pac. 729. But see 16 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 2d ed., 640.)

The construction of section 4, article 13, of the con-

stitution, so that it makes the mortgagee of a mortgage executed prior to the adoption of the constitution primarily liable for the taxes, where the mortgage makes no provision on the subject, does not impair the obligation of the contract. (*Hay v. Hill*, 65 Cal. 383, 4 Pac. 378; *McCoppen v. McCartney*, 60 Cal. 367.)

To give section 5, article 13, of the constitution a retrospective operation, would be impairing the obligation of contracts. (*Beckman v. Skaggs*, 59 Cal. 541.)

The act, commonly known as the Water Lot Act, providing for the disposition of submerged lands and fixing a line which is to "remain a permanent waterfront," does not amount to a contract with the grantees of the land that the waterfront so fixed shall not be extended or otherwise changed. (*Floyd v. Blanding*, 54 Cal. 41.)

An act exempting property from execution after a debt is contracted is void. (*Smith v. Morse*, 2 Cal. 524.)

A law changing the time within which an action must be brought does not impair any vested right, for it only affects the remedy, and not the right. (*Billings v. Hall*, 7 Cal. 1.)

An act requiring a person to pay for improvements put upon his land by a trespasser against his will does not impair the obligation of any contract, as the individuals forming a government are not contractors with such government, within the meaning of this section. (*Billings v. Hall*, 7 Cal. 1.)

An act making void prior deeds, unless recorded in accordance therewith, does not impair vested rights. (*Stafford v. Lick*, 7 Cal. 479.)

After having made an appropriation in view of a contemplated contract to be based thereon, and such contract is made, and funds to meet the appropriation are received into the treasury, the legislature cannot deprive the party with whom the contract is made of such funds by repealing the appropriation. (*McCauley v. Brooks*, 16 Cal. 11.)

An act making the assessment *prima facie* proof of the tax, and prohibiting the defendant from setting up any informality in the levy or assessment

of the tax, is valid, since it goes merely to the remedy. (*People v. Seymour*, 16 Cal. 332.)

An act requiring litigants to take the oath of allegiance is valid. (*Cohen v. Wright*, 22 Cal. 293.)

The "Specific Contract Act" is not in violation of this section. (*Galland v. Lewis*, 26 Cal. 46; *Otis v. Haseltine*, 27 Cal. 80.)

An act validating powers of attorney theretofore made by married women for the sale of their separate property, and conveyances made by attorneys in fact thereunder, is valid. (*Dentzel v. Waldie*, 30 Cal. 138.)

The legislature may impose on debtors the obligation to pay interest after the passage of the act on debts already due. (*Dunne v. Mastick*, 50 Cal. 244.)

An ordinance providing that no liquor license shall be granted to any person who has conducted the business of selling liquors in any place where females are employed is valid. (*Foster v. Police Commrs.*, 102 Cal. 483, 37 Pac. 763.)

EX POST FACTO LAWS.—A law changing the forms of procedure by which persons accused of crime are to be tried for offenses committed before the law was passed is not an ex post facto law. (*People v. Mortimer*, 46 Cal. 114.)

A crime committed before the adoption of the constitution of 1879 may, after such adoption, be prosecuted by information. (*People v. Campbell*, 59 Cal. 243.)

The section of the Penal Code which provides that one who has been convicted of petit larceny, who shall again commit the same offense, is to be deemed guilty of a felony, is not ex post facto, when applied to one who committed the first offense prior to the taking effect of the provision. (*Ex parte Gutierrez*, 45 Cal. 429.)

Where, after the commission of a crime, the crime is reduced by statute from a felony to a misdemeanor, such statute works a repeal of the former law, and such crime cannot be punished under either law. (*People v. Tisdale*, 57 Cal. 104.)

Sec. 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of

the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this state, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native-born citizens; *provided*, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; *and provided further*, that the legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1894.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 17. Foreigners of the white race or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this state, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, and inheritance of property as native-born citizens.

ALIENS.—An alien is not eligible to an office in this state. (Walther v. Rabolt, 30 Cal. 185.)

By the common law, aliens could not acquire property by descent or other operation of law; and this section only removes this disability from those who are bona fide residents within the state. (Norris v. Hoyt, 18 Cal. 217.)

A nonresident alien may take and hold property acquired by purchase until office found. (Norris v. Hoyt, 18 Cal. 217.)

An act permitting nonresident aliens to inherit real and personal estate is valid. (People v. Rogers, 13 Cal. 159; Estate of Billings, 65 Cal. 593, 4 Pac. 639; Lyons v. California, 67 Cal. 380, 7 Pac. 703.)

This provision by implication excludes nonresident aliens from the rights mentioned in this section. (*Simmssen v. Bofer*, 6 Cal. 250.)

This section prohibits the legislature from depriving resident foreigners of any of the rights enjoyed by native-born citizens with respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, or inheritance of property. (*State v. Smith*, 70 Cal. 153, 12 Pac. 121.)

Sec. 18. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

SLAVERY.—Performance of work upon an assessment for repair of roads is not such involuntary servitude as is contemplated by this provision. (*In re Dassler*, 35 Kan. 678.)

On this subject generally, see *In re Turner*, 1 Abb. U. S. 84; *Clark's Case*, 1 Blackf. 122, 12 Am. Dec. 213; *In re Sah Quah*, 31 Fed. 327; U. S. Const., art. 13.

Sec. 19. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

SEARCH WARRANTS.—The legislature has power to authorize the issuance of a warrant to search the person of an individual in a proper case. (*Collins v. Lean*, 68 Cal. 284, 9 Pac. 173.)

Sections 1458 to 1461 of the Code of Civil Procedure do not violate this section. (*Levy v. Superior Court*, 105 Cal. 600, 38 Pac. 541.)

Sec. 20. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its

enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

TREASON.—The constitutional definition of treason in the United States constitution cannot be restricted or extended by Congress. (*United States v. Great-house*, 2 Abb. U. S. 364; *United States v. Hanway*, 2 Wall. Jr. 139.)

As to treason against a state, see *People v. Lynch*, 11 Johns. 549; *Charge to Jury*, 1 Story, 614.

The constitutional requirement of two witnesses, etc., does not apply to the preliminary examination by magistrate or grand jury. (*United States v. Hanway*, 2 Wall. Jr. 138.)

Sec. 21. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted which may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the legislature; nor shall any citizen, or class of citizens, be granted privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not be granted to all citizens.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.—Under the former constitution, it was held that exclusive privileges and franchises might be conferred by the legislature upon persons or corporations. (*California State Tel. Co. v. Alta Tel. Co.*, 22 Cal. 398.) But this decision was overruled in *San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 48 Cal. 493, 517.

The legislature may deny to one man a privilege extended to another. The constitution is violated only when a privilege extended to one is denied to another on substantially the same facts; and whether the facts of a particular case constitute a proper exception to the general law is for the legislature to determine. (*People v. Twelfth District Court*, 17 Cal. 547.)

An ordinance prohibiting public laundries in designated parts of a city is not in violation of this section. (*In re Hang Kie*, 69 Cal. 149, 10 Pac. 327.)

An ordinance levying a license tax upon all sheep which are pastured in the county, except sheep listed as taxable property in the county, and upon which taxes are paid, is in violation of this section. (*Lassen Co. v. Cone*, 72 Cal. 387, 14 Pac. 100.)

But an ordinance requiring all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the county to pay an annual license of fifty dollars for every thousand sheep is not in violation of this provision. (*Ex parte Mirande*, 73 Cal. 365, 14 Pac. 888.)

A law providing a special method of assessment and collection of taxes against railroads situated in more than one county is not in violation of this section. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905. Overruling *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303.)

An act making it a misdemeanor to keep open a barber-shop on Sundays or other holidays is in violation of this section. (*Ex parte Jentzsch*, 112 Cal. 468, 44 Pac. 803.)

The Primary Election Law of 1899, which prohibits the election of delegates to a convention of any political party not representing three per cent of the votes cast at the previous election, is void. (*Britton v. Board of Election Commrs.*, 129 Cal. 337, 61 Pac. 1115. *Per Henshaw, J., Van Dyke, J., and McFarland, J.*)

The provision of the County Government Act that no supplies, etc., shall be purchased for the county from any person who has not had a business in the county for a year prior to the purchase is in violation of this section. (*Van Harlingen v. Doyle*, 22 Cal. Dec. 356.)

Sec. 22. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

MANDATORY AND PROHIBITORY.—As to the meaning of this provision, see *Matter of Maguire*, 57 Cal. 604.

Notwithstanding this section, where a provision of the constitution is expressly made permissive, as by the use of the word "may," it will not be deemed mandatory. (*Fresno Nat. Bank v. Superior Court*, 83 Cal. 491, 24 Pac. 157.)

Section 5, article 11, of the constitution, is mandatory. (*Knight v. Martin*, 128 Cal. 245, 60 Pac. 849; *Dwyer v. Parker*, 115 Cal. 544, 47 Pac. 372.)

Section 19, article 11, of the constitution is mandatory. (*McDonald v. Patterson*, 54 Cal. 245; *Pereria v. Wallace*, 129 Cal. 397, 62 Pac. 61.)

Sec. 23. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

IMPLIED RIGHTS.—The Primary Election Law of 1899, which allows members of one political party to vote for delegates to the party convention of another party, is void. (*Britton v. Board of Election Commrs.*, 129 Cal. 337, 61 Pac. 1115.)

Sec. 24. No property qualification shall ever be required for any person to vote or hold office.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.—This section does not apply to a voter in a reclamation district. (*People v. Reclamation Dist. No. 551*, 117 Cal. 114, 48 Pac. 1016.)

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

- § 1. Who are and who are not electors.
- § 2. Privileges of electors.
- § 2½. Primary elections.
- § 3. Militia duty, privilege of electors.
- § 4. Residence of voters, gained or lost.
- § 5. Election by ballot.

Section 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; *provided*, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to

read the constitution in the English language and write his name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this state; *provided*, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1894.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Section 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; *provided*, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this state.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—When Congress admitted California as a state, the constituent members of the state, in their aggregate capacity, became vested with the sovereign powers of government “according to the principles of the constitution,” and

had the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors. (*People v. De la Guerra*, 40 Cal. 311.)

It was no violation of the ninth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that the qualifications of electors, as prescribed in the constitution of California, were such as to exclude some of the inhabitants from certain political rights. (*People v. De la Guerra*, 40 Cal. 311.)

The elective franchise is not one of the privileges of citizens secured by the fourteenth amendment, nor is the power of the state to determine the class of inhabitants who may vote within her limits curtailed by that amendment; and the only limitation contained in the fifteenth amendment is that the state cannot discriminate on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; but the power of exclusion upon all other grounds, including that of sex, remains intact. (*Van Valkenburg v. Brown*, 43 Cal. 43.)

The legislature cannot add any essential to the constitutional definition of an elector. (*Bergevin v. Curtz*, 127 Cal. 86, 59 Pac. 312.)

A person may be an elector although not a registered voter. (*Bergevin v. Curtz*, 127 Cal. 86, 59 Pac. 312.)

Registration is not a qualification of an elector, and cannot add to the qualifications fixed by the constitution; but it is to be regarded as a reasonable regulation by the legislature for the purpose of ascertaining who are qualified electors in order to prevent illegal voting. (*Bergevin v. Curtz*, 127 Cal. 86, 59 Pac. 312.)

A primary election is an election "authorized by law," within the meaning of this section, and the provisions thereof, defining the qualifications of electors, are controlling in determining the right to vote at such elections, and such right can neither be enlarged nor curtailed by the legislature. (*Spier v. Baker*, 120 Cal. 370, 52 Pac. 659.)

A provision of the Primary Election Law that all native-born citizens, who since the last general election have become of legal age, and who have been legal residents of the county thirty days prior to the election, as well as all citizens who have become such

by naturalization since the last general election, and who have been residents as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, is an enlargement of the constitutional right of suffrage and void. (*Spier v. Baker*, 120 Cal. 370, 52 Pac. 659.)

A provision of the Primary Election Law, that no person shall vote at primary elections whose name does not appear upon the last great register, or supplements thereto, curtails the right of suffrage, and is void. (*Spier v. Baker*, 120 Cal. 370, 52 Pac. 659.)

This section does not apply to a voter in a reclamation district. (*People v. Reclamation Dist. No. 551*, 117 Cal. 114, 48 Pac. 1016.)

The provision of the Political Code that, when a voter erases the name of a candidate without substituting another, the vote must be counted for the candidate whose name is erased, unless the words "no vote" are written after the name erased, is not unconstitutional, as prescribing an educational qualification for the voter, or destroying the secrecy of the ballot. (*Rutledge v. Crawford*, 91 Cal. 526, 27 Pac. 779.)

A person born in a foreign state, whose father was once a citizen of the United States, but renounced his allegiance before the birth of such person, is not a citizen of the United States. (*Browne v. Dexter*, 66 Cal. 39, 4 Pac. 913.)

The legislature has no power to authorize electors to give their votes at any place outside of the county or district in which they have had a legal residence for thirty days previous to the election. (*Bourland v. Hildreth*, 26 Cal. 161.)

An act providing for taking the votes of the electors of the state, who are in the military service of the United States, outside of the county of their legal residence, to be returned to the secretary of state, and counted in the counties of the legal residence of the electors, is void. (*Bourland v. Hildreth*, 26 Cal. 161; *Day v. Jones*, 31 Cal. 261.)

Sec. 2. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their

attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 2½. The legislature shall have the power to enact laws relative to the election of delegates to conventions of political parties at elections known and designated as primary elections. Also to determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties, or organizations of voters, may participate in any such primary election, which tests or conditions may be different from the tests and conditions required and permitted at other elections authorized by law; or the legislature may delegate the power to determine such tests or conditions, at primary elections, to the various political parties participating therein. It shall also be lawful for the legislature to prescribe that any such primary election law shall be obligatory and mandatory in any city, or any city and county, or in any county, or in any political subdivision, of a designated population, and that such law shall be optional in any (city, city and county, county, or political subdivision of a lesser population,) and for such purpose such law may declare the population of any city, city and county, county, or political subdivision, and may also provide what, if any, compensation primary election officers in defined places or political subdivisions may receive, without making compensation either general or uniform. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1900.]

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—Prior to the adoption of this amendment, three acts regulating primary elections were passed by the legislature, each of which was held invalid by the supreme court.

1. **Act of 1895.**—The first act on the subject was held invalid because it only applied to counties of the first and second class, and was therefore local and special. (*Marsh v. Supervisors*, 111 Cal. 368, 43 Pac. 975.)

2. **Act of 1897.**—The second act on the subject was held invalid on the following grounds: (a) because it enlarged the right of suffrage; (b) because it restricted the right of suffrage; (c) because certain portions of it were not expressed in the title of the act; (d) because it was special, in that it discriminated in favor of and against certain classes and individuals. (*Splier v. Baker*, 120 Cal. 370, 52 Pac. 659.)

3. **Act of 1899.**—The third act on the subject was held invalid because it permitted members of one political party or of no party to vote for delegates to the party convention of another party, and thus took away the rights of self-control and self-preservation from political parties. Three of the justices (*Henshaw, J., Van Dyke, J., and McFarland, J.*) also held it invalid because it prohibited the election of delegates to a convention of any political party not representing three per cent. of the votes cast at the last election. (*Britton v. Board of Election Commrs.*, 129 Cal. 337, 61 Pac. 1115.)

Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the

high seas; nor while a student at any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

RESIDENCE.—This provision does not preclude the gaining of a residence for the purpose of voting by soldiers, college students, or inhabitants of a veterans' home, upon proof of their intention to acquire a domicile in the county of which they are inhabitants. (*Stewart v. Kyser*, 105 Cal. 459, 39 Pac. 19; *People v. Holden*, 28 Cal. 123.)

Presence in the state more than six months and in the county more than thirty days, under orders as a soldier in the military service of the United States, does not of itself entitle a person to vote. (*Devlin v. Anderson*, 38 Cal. 92.)

This section does not authorize an act providing for the taking of the votes of electors of this state, in the military service of the United States, outside of the counties of their legal residences. (*Bourland v. Hildreth*, 26 Cal. 161; *Day v. Jones*, 31 Cal. 261.)

Sec. 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot * or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; *provided*, that secrecy in voting be preserved. [All after * added by amendment adopted November 3, 1896.]

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Section 1. The powers of the government of the state of California shall be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.—The departments mentioned in this section are the departments of the state government, and not the local governments thereafter to be created by the legislature. (*People v. Provines*, 34 Cal. 520; *Staudé v. Election Commrs.*, 61 Cal. 313; *Holley v. Orange Co.*, 106 Cal. 420, 39 Pac. 790. *Burgoyne v. Supervisors*, 5 Cal. 9, and cases following it, overruled.)

This provision does not place either department above the law, nor make either independent of the other. (*McCauley v. Brooks*, 16 Cal. 11.)

As to how far the several departments are independent of each other, see *People v. Twelfth District Court*, 17 Cal. 547.

Legislative department.—The distinction between a judicial and a legislative act is, that the former determines what the law is and what the rights of the parties are, with reference to transactions already had, and the latter prescribes what the law shall be in future cases arising under it. (*People v. Board of Education*, 54 Cal. 57.)

Legislative power prescribes rules of conduct for the government of the citizen or subject, while judicial power punishes and redresses wrongs growing out of rules previously established. The distinction lies between a rule and a sentence. (*Ex parte Shrad-er*, 33 Cal. 279; *Smith v. Strother*, 68 Cal. 194, 8 Pac. 852; *Wulzen v. Supervisors*, 101 Cal. 15, 35 Pac. 353.)

The legislature cannot exercise judicial functions. (*Guy v. Hermance*, 5 Cal. 73.)

An act providing that no injunction shall issue against commissioners created by the act is an exercise of judicial functions, and void. (*Guy v. Hermance*, 5 Cal. 73.)

The election of officers is political, and may be exercised by both the legislative and executive branches of the government. (*People v. Langdon*, 8 Cal. 1.)

To audit and allow the claim of a judgment creditor against a city is not the exercise of a judicial function. (*People v. Supervisors*, 11 Cal. 207.)

The legislature may pass a special law directing a court to transfer an indictment for murder pending therein to another court for trial. (*People v. Twelfth District Court*, 17 Cal. 547.)

An act conferring upon boards of supervisors power to try a contest in relation to the office of county judge is void. (*Stone v. Elkins*, 24 Cal. 125.)

An act of the legislature granting a new trial, or reopening a judgment in an action between individuals, would be an assumption of judicial power; but an act allowing a judgment in favor of the state to be reopened would not be invalid. (*People v. Frisbie*, 26 Cal. 135.)

The legislature cannot by law fix the assessed value of property. (*People v. Hastings*, 29 Cal. 449.)

The legislature has no power to legalize existing pleadings substantially defective, without first requiring them to be amended. (*People v. Mariposa Co.*, 31 Cal. 196.)

An act determining that certain trades are offensive is not an exercise of judicial power. (*Ex parte Shrader*, 33 Cal. 279.)

An act to validate a judgment of a court void for want of jurisdiction is void. (*Pryor v. Downey*, 50 Cal. 388.)

As to whether the sale of the property of a minor is a matter of judicial cognizance exclusively, see *Paty v. Smith*, 50 Cal. 153.

An act prescribing the contents of a complaint to foreclose a street assessment is not a usurpation of judicial functions. (*Whiting v. Townsend*, 57 Cal. 515.)

The action of a board of education, in adopting a series of readers for the public schools, in lieu of a series previously in use, is an exercise of legislative and not judicial power. (*People v. Board of Education*, 54 Cal. 375.)

Judicial department.—The legislature has no power to confer other than judicial functions upon the courts. (*Burgoyne v. Supervisors*, 5 Cal. 9; *Hardenburgh v. Kidd*, 10 Cal. 402.)

An act authorizing the judges of the superior court to fix the salaries of the official reporters of the courts is void as imposing legislative functions upon the judiciary. (*Smith v. Strother*, 68 Cal. 194, 8 Pac. 852.)

But an act permitting a judge to fix the compensation of a shorthand reporter after the services are rendered does not confer legislative power upon the judiciary. (*McAllister v. Hamlin*, 83 Cal. 361, 23 Pac. 357; *Stevens v. Truman*, 127 Cal. 155, 59 Pac. 397.)

An act conferring upon district judges the power to appoint police commissioners is not in conflict with this section. (*Staude v. Election Commrs.*, 61 Cal. 313.)

A law providing for the change of names of corporations upon petition to the superior court is not unconstitutional as delegating legislative power to the judiciary. (*Matter of La Societe Francaise, etc.*, 123 Cal. 525, 56 Pac. 458.)

The legislature cannot confer nonjudicial power upon the judges of a court as commissioners, any more than upon the court itself. (*Burgoyne v. Supervisors*, 5 Cal. 9.)

An act conferring upon the courts of sessions the entire management of the financial business of the counties is void. (*Burgoyne v. Supervisors*, 5 Cal. 9; *Phelan v. San Francisco*, 6 Cal. 531; *Phelan v. San Francisco*, 20 Cal. 39.)

An act providing that the court may prescribe by rule what shall be deemed a waiver of a jury trial is in violation of this section. (*Exline v. Smith*, 5 Cal. 112.)

The judiciary has power to examine into the action of the executive in surrendering a fugitive from justice. (*In re Manchester*, 5 Cal. 237.)

The legislature cannot confer upon the county judge power to call an election. (*Dickey v. Hurlburt*, 5 Cal. 343.)

An act conferring upon the county court power of incorporating towns is void. (*People v. Nevada*, 6 Cal. 143.)

The assessment of taxes is not a judicial, but a legislative, function. (*Hardenburgh v. Kidd*, 10 Cal. 402.)

The duties of a judge in a proceeding to condemn land are judicial. (*Gilmer v. Lime Point*, 18 Cal. 229.)

The legislature may declare the mayor of a city to be ex officio a justice of the peace. (*Uridias v. Morrill*, 22 Cal. 473.)

The chief justice of the supreme court is prohibited by this section from exercising the functions and duties of trustee of the state library. (*People v. Sanderson*, 30 Cal. 160. But see *People v. Provines*, 34 Cal. 520.)

This section does not prohibit a police judge of a city from performing the duties of police commissioner. (*People v. Provines*, 34 Cal. 520.)

Executive department.—The power of appointment to office is not essentially an executive function, within the meaning of this section; and such power may be exercised by the members of the legislature. (*People v. Freeman*, 80 Cal. 233, 22 Pac. 173; *People v. Langdon*, 8 Cal. 1.)

The power to levy a tax is purely legislative, and cannot be delegated to the county superintendent of schools, who is an executive officer. (*McCabe v. Carpenter*, 102 Cal. 469, 36 Pac. 836.)

A law requiring the auditor's certificate that there is sufficient money in the treasury before an appropriation is made is valid, and does not vest judicial functions in a ministerial officer. (*Higgins v. San*

Diego Water Co., 118 Cal. 524, 45 Pac. 824, 50 Pac. 670; Pollok v. San Diego, 118 Cal. 593, 50 Pac. 769.)

A law conferring power upon city trustees to remove a municipal officer is valid. (Croly v. Sacramento, 119 Cal. 229, 51 Pac. 323.)

An act giving to horticultural commissioners power to determine whether any particular place is a nuisance, because infected with insect pests, does not confer judicial power on such commissioners. (Los Angeles v. Spencer, 126 Cal. 670, 59 Pac. 202.)

A law authorizing the high school board to furnish the supervisors with an estimate of the amount of the tax required, but leaving it to the supervisors to fix the tax, is not invalid as delegating legislative powers to an executive officer. (People v. Lodi High School Dist., 124 Cal. 694, 67 Pac. 660. McCabe v. Carpenter, 102 Cal. 469, 36 Pac. 836, distinguished.)

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- § 1. Senate and assembly, and enacting clause.
- § 2. Sessions of legislature.
- § 3. Election and term of assemblymen.
- § 4. Election and term of senators.
- § 5. Number and classes of senators.
- § 6. Senatorial and legislative districts.
- § 7. Organization of legislature.
- § 8. What number constitutes a quorum.
- § 9. Rules for their government—Expulsions.
- § 10. Each house to keep a journal.
- § 11. Privilege of members.
- § 12. Vacancies, how filled.
- § 13. Open doors and secret sessions.
- § 14. Adjournment, how long and where to.
- § 15. Origin and passage of bills.
- § 16. Approval and return of bills—Passage over veto.
- § 17. Impeachments, presentment and trial of.
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- § 19. Member ineligible to office created during the term.
- § 20. Who ineligible to office under state government—Proviso.
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- § 22. Public moneys and accounts—Statement of receipts and expenditures.

- § 23. Compensation not to be increased during term.
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Section 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a senate and assembly, which shall be designated "The Legislature of the State of California," and the enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows."

LEGISLATIVE POWER.—The legislature has the same unlimited power of legislation which resides in the British parliament, except when restrained and limited either by express words of the constitution or by necessary implication; and its power cannot be restrained by any unnecessary implications. (*Mitchell v. Winnek*, 117 Cal. 520, 49 Pac. 579.)

The legislature is not synonymous with the law-making power, and does not include the governor except as applied to the enactment of laws. (*Brooks v. Fischer*, 79 Cal. 173, 21 Pac. 652.)

All powers of any of the departments of the government, not disposed of or distributed by the constitution, are left at the disposal of the legislature. (*Ross v. Whitman*, 6 Cal. 361.)

The legislature is not controlled as to its powers or the mode of their exercise otherwise than by the restrictions of the constitution. (*Hobart v. Supervisors*, 17 Cal. 23; *People v. Seymour*, 16 Cal. 332.)

The legislature represents the independent sovereignty of the people of the state, and is supreme and unlimited in all legitimate subject matters of legislation, and is controlled only by such restrictions as are imposed by the organic law of the state. (*Beals v. Amador Co.*, 35 Cal. 624.)

The legislature may accept a private bounty for the benefit of the state, although such bounty influences legislative action. (*People v. Bigler*, 5 Cal. 23.)

The legislature has full power to alienate the tide lands of the state, subject only to the right of the public to use them for the purposes of navigation and fishing. (*Oakland v. Oakland Water Front Co.*, 118 Cal. 160, 50 Pac. 277.)

The legislature may determine whether or not a certain improvement is of a public nature, and the courts will not interfere with this determination, unless it is palpably and entirely for private benefit. (*In re Madera Irr. Dist.*, 92 Cal. 296, 28 Pac. 272; *Hagar v. Supervisors*, 47 Cal. 222.)

As to the validity of acts contrary to natural justice, see *People v. Bigler*, 5 Cal. 23.

Exercise of power.—A legislative assembly has all the powers and privileges which are necessary to the proper exercise, in all respects, of its appropriate functions. (*Ex parte McCarthy*, 29 Cal. 395.)

The senate has power to summon witnesses to testify concerning a charge of bribery brought against its members. (*Ex parte McCarthy*, 29 Cal. 395.)

The legislature may compel the attendance of all persons within the limits of their constituency, as witnesses, in regard to subjects on which they have power to act and into which they institute an investigation. (*Ex parte McCarthy*, 29 Cal. 395.)

Witnesses before either branch of the legislature may be compelled to testify by process of contempt. (*Ex parte McCarthy*, 29 Cal. 395.)

Delegation of power.—The power to make laws cannot be delegated by the legislature to the people of the state, or to any portion of the people. (Ex parte Wall, 48 Cal. 279.)

The legislature has no power to refer a statute to the people to decide by a popular vote whether it shall go into effect. (Ex parte Wall, 48 Cal. 279.)

As to whether the legislature may confer upon the voters of a county directly the power to enact laws, questioned but not decided. (Ex parte Anderson, 22 Cal. Dec. 377.)

There cannot be two equal, co-ordinate law-making powers within the same territory, each existing without any restrictions the one upon the other; and, therefore, a law empowering the voters of a county and also the board of supervisors of the county to enact and repeal laws on the same subjects is invalid. (Ex parte Anderson, 22 Cal. Dec. 377.)

The legislature cannot delegate its general legislative functions, but it can authorize others to do those things which it cannot understandingly or advantageously do itself. Thus, it can delegate to the voters of a county power to select a county seat. (Upham v. Supervisors, 8 Cal. 378.)

But laws may be either absolute, dependent upon no contingency, or subject to conditions. They may take effect only upon the happening of events which are future and uncertain, and, among others, the voluntary act of the parties upon whom they are designed to operate. (Blanding v. Burr, 13 Cal. 343.)

Thus, a provision of an act that the question of the issuance of bonds shall be submitted to the people is valid. (Blanding v. Burr, 13 Cal. 343.)

But while a statute may be conditional, so that its taking effect may depend upon a subsequent event which may be named in it, yet this event must be one which shall produce such a change of circumstances that the law-makers, in their own judgment, can declare it wise that the law shall take effect when the event shall occur. (Ex parte Wall, 48 Cal. 279.)

An act authorizing the submission to the people of the question of a tax for an improvement is valid. (Pattison v. Yuba Co., 13 Cal. 175.)

The legislature may make a local law depend for effect upon the will of all the voters of a locality, or of a majority, or upon the assent of a few, as in the case of removal of capitols, courthouses, etc., upon donations or other advantages received. (*Hobart v. Supervisors*, 17 Cal. 23. But see *Dickey v. Hurlburt*, 5 Cal. 343, by Heydenfeldt, J.)

The legislature cannot delegate its power to fix water rates. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco*, 61 Cal. 3.)

An act which leaves it permissive with a board whether or not the work shall be done, and when and where taxes shall be levied for the same, is an unlawful delegation of legislative functions. (Per *McKee, J.*, in *People v. Parks*, 58 Cal. 624, 641.)

An ordinance prohibiting the alteration or repair of any wooden building within certain designated fire limits, without permission of the fire wardens and approval of a majority of the committee on fire department and the mayor, is not an unlawful delegation of legislative functions. (*Ex parte Fiske*, 72 Cal. 125, 13 Pac. 310.)

An act providing for forming the county of Orange out of part of the county of Los Angeles, upon the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors of the proposed new county, is not a delegation of legislative power. (*People v. McFadden*, 81 Cal. 489, 22 Pac. 851.)

Municipal boards can delegate only duties ministerial in character, and not calling for the exercise of discretion. (*Holley v. Orange Co.*, 106 Cal. 420, 39 Pac. 790.)

Powers conferred upon a municipal corporation, involving the exercise of judgment and discretion, are in the nature of public trusts, and cannot be delegated. (*Scollay v. Butte Co.*, 67 Cal. 249, 7 Pac. 661.)

The legislature had power to enact the act of 1891, to establish law libraries, and to provide that counties might come within the provisions of the act, as the boards of supervisors of the respective counties might determine. (*Board v. Supervisors*, 99 Cal. 571, 34 Pac. 244.)

A provision of the County Government Act of 1883, that the boards of supervisors of counties of certain

designated classes may allow county officers a deputy whenever in the opinion of such board the salary of such officers is insufficient, is an unlawful delegation of legislative power. (*Dougherty v. Austin*, 94 Cal. 601, 28 Pac. 834; *People v. Johnson*, 95 Cal. 471, 31 Pac. 611.)

An act providing that a board of harbor commissioners may impose penalties not exceeding five hundred dollars for the violation of the rules made by them is a delegation of legislative functions. (*Harbor Commrs. v. Redwood Co.*, 88 Cal. 491, 26 Pac. 375.)

The legislature cannot delegate to a board of medical examiners the power of declaring what acts shall constitute a misdemeanor. (*Per Paterson, J.*, in *Ex parte McNulty*, 77 Cal. 164, 19 Pac. 237.)

An act authorizing a commission to make certain quarantine regulations, and declaring that a violation of them shall be a misdemeanor, is an unlawful delegation of legislative power. (*Ex parte Cox*, 63 Cal. 21.)

An act creating a state board of equalization and providing that such board shall determine the rate of taxation, is not an unlawful delegation of legislative power. (*Savings etc. Soc. v. Austin*, 46 Cal. 415. But see *Houghton v. Austin*, 47 Cal. 646.)

An act which submits to a popular vote of the electors of a county the question whether certain territory shall be annexed thereto is valid. (*People v. Nally*, 49 Cal. 478.)

Police power.—The police power will not authorize the state to take private property for public use without compensation when such property can be condemned and paid for. (*People v. Elk River etc. Co.*, 107 Cal. 221, 40 Pac. 531.)

An act making it a misdemeanor to keep open a barber-shop on Sundays or other holidays is unreasonable. (*Ex parte Jentzsch*, 112 Cal. 468, 44 Pac. 803.)

The state has authority to regulate fisheries within its borders, and may provide the places as well as the times in which fish may be taken, and may make exclusive grants of fisheries in designated waters. (*Heckman v. Swett*, 107 Cal. 276, 40 Pac. 420.)

An act providing for a bounty on coyote scalps comes within the purview of the police power. (*Ingram v. Colgan*, 106 Cal. 113, 38 Pac. 315, 39 Pac. 437.)

A law making it a felony to sell intoxicating liquor to an Indian is valid. (*People v. Bray*, 105 Cal. 344, 38 Pac. 731.)

It is within the police power of the state in the protection of the wild game of the state to prohibit the sale of the meat of any wild game within the state. (*Ex parte Maier*, 103 Cal. 476, 37 Pac. 402.)

It is not competent for the legislature to vest in an adjoining proprietor the power to prevent his neighbor from building such structure on his own land as he pleases, provided it is not a nuisance; and it is not a nuisance merely because it obstructs the passage of light and air. But the legislature may regulate the erection of division walls on the division line. (*Western etc. Co. v. Knickerbocker*, 103 Cal. 111, 37 Pac. 192.)

An act to prohibit Chinese persons from coming into the state, and prescribing terms and conditions upon which those residing in the state shall be permitted to remain and travel therein, is void. (*Ex parte Ah Cue*, 101 Cal. 197, 35 Pac. 556.)

The act of 1891, permitting the organization and creation of sanitary districts, is within the police power of the state. (*Woodward v. Fruitvale Sanitary Dist.*, 99 Cal. 554, 34 Pac. 239.)

An act forbidding the sale of liquors within certain distances of certain named educational and reformatory institutions is a valid police regulation. (*Ex parte McClain*, 61 Cal. 436.)

It is within the police power of the state to authorize the channel of a river to be turned or straightened. (*Green v. Swift*, 47 Cal. 536.)

The legislature has no power to declare that a physician is guilty of unprofessional conduct in advertising himself as a specialist in certain diseases, and punishable as for a misdemeanor. (*Per Thornton, J.*, in *Ex parte McNulty*, 77 Cal. 164, 19 Pac. 237.)

Sec. 2. The sessions of the legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock M. on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and, after the election held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, shall be biennial, unless the governor shall, in the interim, convene the legislature by proclamation. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer time than sixty days, except for the first session after the adoption of this constitution, for which they may be allowed pay for one hundred days. And no bill shall be introduced, in either house, after the expiration of ninety days from the commencement of the first session, nor after fifty days after the commencement of each succeeding session, without the consent of two-thirds of the members thereof.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.—After the fifty days within which bills may be introduced have expired, a bill previously introduced may be amended in the same manner as before, and several bills may be consolidated in the form of a substitute. (*Hale v. McGettigan*, 114 Cal. 112, 45 Pac. 1049.)

If the legislative journals are silent upon the observance of any constitutional requirement as to the passage of bills, it cannot be assumed that such requirement was omitted by the legislature. (*Hale v. McGettigan*, 114 Cal. 112, 45 Pac. 1049.)

Sec. 3. Members of the assembly shall be elected in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, at the time and in the manner now provided by law. The second election of members of the

assembly, after the adoption of this constitution, shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and eighty. Thereafter, members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, and their term of office shall be two years; and each election shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise ordered by the legislature.

Sec. 4. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and places as members of the assembly, and no person shall be a member of the senate or assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the state three years, and of the district for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election.

MEMBERS.—A person properly qualified when elected to the senate does not forfeit his office by the redistricting of the state, leaving the person outside of the district which he represents. (People v. Markham, 96 Cal. 262, 31 Pac. 102.)

Sec. 5. The senate shall consist of forty members, and the assembly of eighty members, to be elected by districts, numbered as hereinafter provided. The seats of the twenty senators elected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two from the odd-numbered districts shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, so that one-half of the senators shall be elected every two years; *provided*, that all the senators elected at the first elec-

tion under this constitution shall hold office for the term of three years.

TERM OF OFFICE.—The seats of the twenty senators elected in 1882, from the districts designated in the act of 1874 by odd numbers, became vacant at the expiration of the second year, and their successors were required to be elected from the same districts for the term of two years. (McPherson v. Bartlett, 65 Cal. 577, 4 Pac. 582.)

Sec. 6. For the purpose of choosing members of the legislature, the state shall be divided into forty senatorial and eighty assembly districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and composed of contiguous territory, to be called senatorial and assembly districts. Each senatorial district shall choose one senator, and each assembly district shall choose one member of assembly. The senatorial districts shall be numbered from one to forty, inclusive, in numerical order, and the assembly districts shall be numbered from one to eighty, in the same order, commencing at the northern boundary of the state, and ending at the southern boundary thereof. In the formation of such districts, no county, or city and county, shall be divided, unless it contain sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts; nor shall a part of any county, or of any city and county, be united with any other county, or city and county, in forming any district. The census taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States, in the year

one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and every ten years thereafter, shall be the basis of fixing and adjusting the legislative districts; and the legislature shall, at its first session after each census, adjust such districts and reapportion the representation so as to preserve them as near equal in population as may be. But in making such adjustment no persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States, under the naturalization laws, shall be counted as forming a part of the population of any district. Until such districting as herein provided for shall be made, senators and assemblymen shall be elected by the districts according to the apportionment now provided for by law.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.—The legislature may join two counties in one assembly district. (*People v. Hill*, 7 Cal. 97.)

The term of members of the senate is not affected by the fact that after their election the state is so redistricted that some counties in the newly formed districts will have double representation and others will be deprived of their fair and equal representation. (*People v. Pendegast*, 96 Cal. 289, 31 Pac. 103.)

Where the first legislature, whose duty it is to provide for the apportionment, fails to do so, the duty devolves upon each succeeding legislature until it is performed. (*People v. Rice*, 135 N. Y. 473, 31 N. E. 921.)

The legislature cannot be compelled to make an apportionment. (*In re State Census*, 62 N. W. 129.)

The apportionment must be according to population, but mathematical exactness is not required. (*People v. Thompson*, 155 Ill. 451; *Parker v. State*, 133 Ind. 178; *Prouty v. Stover*, 11 Kan. 235; *Opinion of Justices*, 18 Me. 458; *Giddings v. Blacker*, 92 Mich.

638; *People v. Broome*, 20 N. Y. Supp. 470; *People v. Board of Aldermen*, 14 Misc. Rep. 105; *People v. Rice*, 135 N. Y. 473; *Matter of Baird*, 142 N. Y. 523; *Matter of Whitney*, 75 Hun, 581; *State v. Dudley*, 1 Ohio St. 437; *State v. Cunningham*, 81 Wis. 440.)

If the apportionment is made in the exercise of a fair and honest discretion so as to preserve, as nearly as may be, equality of representation, it cannot be overthrown because not mathematically equal; but if the apportionment does not give substantially just and equal representation to the people of each county, it cannot be sustained. (*Ballentine v. Willey*, 2 Idaho. 1208; *Prouty v. Stover*, 11 Kan. 235; *People v. Thompson*, 155 Ill. 451; *People v. Broome*, 20 N. Y. Supp. 470; *People v. Rice*, 135 N. Y. 473; *Smith v. St. Lawrence Co.*, 148 N. Y. 187; *State v. Cunningham*, 83 Wis. 90.)

While this section provides that persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States shall not be counted in making the apportionment, an apportionment is not necessarily invalid because they are counted. (*Matter of Whitney*, 142 N. Y. 531; *People v. Rice*, 135 N. Y. 473; *Matter of Whitney*, 75 Hun, 581.)

This section requires that the districts shall be composed of contiguous territory, and, while the legislature has some discretion in this matter, if it has been wholly ignored, the apportionment is void. (*People v. Thompson*, 155 Ill. 451; *State v. Cunningham*, 83 Wis. 90.)

As to what territory is "contiguous," see *Houghton Co. v. Blacker*, 92 Mich. 638; *Parker v. State*, 133 Ind. 178; *People v. Thompson*, 155 Ill. 451.

Under this section a county cannot be divided, unless it contains sufficient population to make two or more districts. (*Houghton Co. v. Blacker*, 92 Mich. 638; *State v. Cunningham*, 81 Wis. 440; *People v. Board of Aldermen*, 89 Hun, 460.)

Sec. 7. Each house shall choose its officers, and judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.—Whether a senator has been regularly elected is a question, exclusively for the senate. (Anonymous, 12 Fla. 686.)

The house is to judge of the election of its members, and the returns are only *prima facie* evidence of election. (Chrisman v. Anderson, 2 Cong. El. Cas. 328; Spaulding v. Mead, 1 Cong. El. Cas. 157.)

The refusal of the executive of a state to grant a certificate of election will not prejudice the right to a seat. (Richard's Case, Clark & H. 95; Clement's Case, Cong. El. Cas. 1864-65, 366.)

The qualifications of members being fixed by the constitution, additional ones cannot be required by the legislature. (Barney v. McCreery, 1 Cong. El. Cas. 167; Turney v. Marshall, 2 Cong. El. Cas. 167; Trumbull's Case, 2 Cong. El. Cas. 618.)

While the jurisdiction conferred by this provision upon the legislature is exclusive of the jurisdiction of the courts, the canvassers may be compelled by mandamus to conduct the canvass and declare the result, thus giving the person holding the certificate the *prima facie* right to the seat. (O'Ferrall v. Colby, 2 Minn. 180.)

As to the qualifications of members of inferior legislative bodies, see *People v. Bingham*, 82 Cal. 238, 22 Pac. 1039.

Sec. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

QUORUM.—A rule providing that "on demand of any member, or at the suggestion of the speaker, the names of members sufficient to make a quorum in the hall of the house who do not vote shall be noted by the clerk and recorded in the journal, and reported to the speaker with the names of the members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business," is a con-

stitutional mode of ascertaining the presence of a quorum. (*United States v. Ballin*, 144 U. S. 1.)

Sec. 9. Each house shall determine the rule of its proceeding, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.—A member may be expelled for any misdemeanor which, though not punishable by statute, is inconsistent with the trust and duty of a member. (*Smith's Case*, 1 Hall Law J. 459.)

As to the power to punish for contempt, see note to section 1 of this article.

Sec. 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

JOURNALS.—A journal is a public record, of which courts may take judicial notice. (*Brown v. Nash*, 1 Wyo. 85.)

The journal cannot be kept secret unless the proceedings are secret. The holding of a secret session by either house is in its discretion. (*Nugent's Case*, 1 Am. L. J., N. S., 139.)

The journals required by law to be kept are a record of the proceedings of the houses of the legislature, and so intended. They are, to all intents and purposes, records made in *perpetuam memoriam rei*, there entered. (*Oakland Pav. Co. v. Hilton*, 69 Cal. 494.)

The decisions in the various states are conflicting as to how far, if at all, the journals of the legislature may be resorted to in order to determine whether or not an act was properly passed; but in this state it is held that the validity of a statute, which has been duly certified, approved, enrolled, and deposited

in the office of the secretary of state, cannot be impeached by a resort to the journals of the legislature. (*Yolo Co. v. Colgan*, 132 Cal. 265, 64 Pac. 403; *People v. Harlan*, 21 Cal. Dec. 698.)

Sec. 11. Members of the legislature shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

PRIVILEGE FROM ARREST.—Arrest implies corporate restraint. (*Wooley v. Butler*, 1 Bank. L. T. 35.)

This privilege extends to judicial as well as mesne process, and a person arrested is entitled to his discharge on the privilege afterward acquired. (*Coxe v. McClenachan*, 3 Dall. 478; *Nones v. Edsall*, 1 Wall. Jr. 189.)

There is no privilege from the service or obligation of a subpoena in a criminal case. (*United States v. Cooper*, 4 Dall. 341.)

Members are privileged not only from arrest, but also from a service of summons or other civil process while in attendance on their public duties. (*Coxe v. McClenachan*, 3 Dall. 478; *Geyer v. Irwin*, 4 Dall. 107; *Nones v. Edsall*, 1 Wall. Jr. 191.)

Sec. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

VACANCIES may be created by death, resignation, or removal, or by the acceptance of an incompatible office. (*People v. Carrique*, 2 Hill, 93; *Powell v. Wilson*, 16 Tex. 60; *Blencourt v. Parker*, 27 Tex. 362.)

A resignation sent to the governor of a state is sufficient. (*Edward's Case*, Clark & H. 92; *Mercer's Case*, Clark & H. 44; *Bledsoe's Case*, Clark & H. 869.)

The executive may issue writs for a new election without waiting to be informed by the house that a vacancy exists. (Mercer's Case, Clark & H. 44.)

Sec. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting. Nor shall the members of either house draw pay for any recess or adjournment for a longer time than three days.

ADJOURNMENT.—An adjournment of the house for more than three days without the concurrence of the senate does not ipso facto work a dissolution of the general assembly. (West Phil. Pass. R. R. Co. v. Union Pass. R. Co., 4 Leg. Gaz. 193, 29 Leg. Int. 196.)

Sec. 15. No law shall be passed except by bill. Nor shall any bill be put upon its final passage until the same, with the amendments thereto, shall have been printed for the use of the members; nor shall any bill become a law unless the same be read on three several days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, dispense with this provision. Any bill may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills they shall be read at length, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays

upon each bill separately, and shall be entered on the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

PASSAGE OF BILLS.—The word "read" is used in this section in its popular, and not in its technical, sense, and means read at length, and not read as is usual in parliamentary bodies. (*Weill v. Kenfield*, 54 Cal. 111.)

It is not essential to the validity of a statute that it should affirmatively appear from the legislative journals that every act required by the constitution to be done in the enactment of a law has been done; nor will it be presumed, in the absence of a showing, that such acts were not done. (*People v. Dunn*, 80 Cal. 211, 22 Pac. 140; *Hale v. McGettigan*, 114 Cal. 112, 45 Pac. 1049.)

If an act is properly enrolled and authenticated, and is deposited with the secretary of state, it is conclusive evidence of the legislative will, and courts will not look into the journals of the legislature to see whether or how the bill passed. (*People v. Burt*, 43 Cal. 560; *Yolo Co. v. Colgan*, 132 Cal. 265, 64 Pac. 403; *People v. Harlan*, 21 Cal. Dec. 698.)

A resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote, declaring that a number of specified bills "present cases of urgency," and that the provision of the constitution "requiring that the bill be read on three separate days in each house is hereby dispensed with," is sufficient, and it is not objectionable on the ground that it includes more than one bill. (*People v. Glenn Co.*, 100 Cal. 419, 35 Pac. 302.)

The fact that several of the senators who voted to declare a bill a case of urgency afterward voted against the bill is immaterial. (*People v. Glenn Co.*, 100 Cal. 419, 35 Pac. 302.)

Sec. 16. Every bill which may have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve it, he

shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter such objections upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, two-thirds of the members elected to each house voting therefor, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections.

[If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to him (Sundays excepted), the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment, prevents such return, in which case it shall not become a law, unless the governor, within ten days after such adjournment (Sundays excepted), shall sign and deposit the same in the office of the secretary of state, in which case it shall become a law in like manner as if it had been signed by him before adjournment.] If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items, while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the governor's veto, as hereinbefore provided. If the legislature be in session, the governor shall transmit to the house in which

the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items so objected to shall be separately reconsidered in the same manner as bills which have been disapproved by the governor.

APPROVAL BY THE GOVERNOR.—The day upon which the bill is presented to the governor should be excluded. (*Price v. Whitman*, 8 Cal. 412; *Iron Mountain Co. v. Haight*, 39 Cal. 540.)

In *People v. Whitman*, 6 Cal. 659, it was held that only where the last day fell upon a Sunday should Sundays be excepted in making the computation; but this case was overruled in the case of *Price v. Whitman*, 8 Cal. 412, it having been decided upon an error in the printed copy of the constitution, the word "Sundays" being used in the singular.

A law is not finally passed until it is approved by the governor and transmitted by him to the secretary of state. (*Davis v. Whidden*, 117 Cal. 618, 49 Pac. 766.)

Where inconsistent acts are approved on the same day, it is to be presumed that they were published in the chronological order of their approval; but the court will take judicial notice of the time of the approval of each act, and may resort to the office of the secretary of state to learn the exact time thereof. (*Davis v. Whidden*, 117 Cal. 618, 49 Pac. 766.)

Where an act purports to have been approved by the governor on the last day of the session, parol evidence is admissible to show that in fact it was approved on the succeeding day. (*Fowler v. Peirce*, 2 Cal. 165.)

Where a statute is declared to take effect from and after its passage, it takes effect at the very moment of its approval by the governor. (*People v. Clark*, 1 Cal. 406.)

An act approved by the governor after the adjournment of the legislature was void under the former constitution. (*Fowler v. Peirce*, 2 Cal. 165.)

Sec. 17. The assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments

shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected.

IMPEACHMENT.—A member of the house voting for the prosecution of an impeachment is not thereby rendered disqualified, if subsequently elected to the senate, from sitting on a trial thereof. (Addison's Trial, 21-28; Porter's Trial, 53.)

All the functions of the governor are entirely suspended during his trial. (Opinion of Judges, 3 Neb. 464.)

For an impeachment to be effectual, the articles must be presented to the senate, and a constitutional quorum of the entire membership must receive it. (Executive Communication, 12 Fla. 653.)

Sec. 18. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, surveyor general, chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, and judges of the superior courts, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the state; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanor in office in such manner as the legislature may provide.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS.—This section gives to the legislature power to provide for the removal of

officers without a jury trial. (*Woods v. Varnum*, 85 Cal. 639, 24 Pac. 843.)

The supreme court has no jurisdiction of an appeal from a judgment in a proceeding under section 772 of the Penal Code for the removal of public officers, the legislature not having provided for such jurisdiction. (*In re Curtis*, 108 Cal. 661, 41 Pac. 793.)

The act of 1853 entitled "An act to prevent extortion in office and to enforce official duty," held valid. (*Matter of Marks*, 45 Cal. 199.)

While the constitution has provided for the impeachment of certain officers, it has left all other civil officers to be tried for misdemeanors in such manner as the legislature may provide. (*Matter of Marks*, 45 Cal. 199.)

A presiding judge is liable to impeachment for preventing an associate judge from delivering his opinion to a grand or petit jury upon a matter before the court. (*Addison's Trial*, 114, 151; *Commonwealth v. Addison*, 4 Dall. 225; *Porter's Trial*, 61.)

Sec. 19. No senator or member of assembly shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased, during such term, except such offices as may be filled by election by the people.

OFFICES.—This section does not inhibit the appointment of a member of the legislature to the office of harbor commissioner, which office was not created, nor the emoluments thereof increased, during his term of office—the method of filling, the duties and functions of the office alone being changed. (*People v. Burns*, 53 Cal. 660.)

This section does not disqualify a member of the legislature from holding an office, the emoluments of which are increased during his legislative term, but after his election to such office. (*State v. Boyd*, 21 Wis. 208.)

Sec. 20. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this state; *provided*, that officers in the militia, who receive no annual salary, local officers, or postmasters whose compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed to hold lucrative offices.

OFFICE OF PROFIT.—The words “lucrative office” in the proviso of this section refer solely to the office under the United States; and if the salary of that office exceeds five hundred dollars per annum, its incumbent cannot hold any civil office of profit under the state, notwithstanding the profit of the state office is less than five hundred dollars per annum. (People v. Leonard, 73 Cal. 230, 14 Pac. 853.)

The federal office of surveyor general is a “lucrative office,” and the office of controller of state an “office of profit.” (People v. Whitman, 10 Cal. 38.)

The office of school superintendent of a county is a civil office. (Crawford v. Dunbar, 52 Cal. 36.)

The office of inspector of customs in a collection district, to which there is annexed a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, is a lucrative office. (Crawford v. Dunbar, 52 Cal. 36.)

To constitute a holding, the officer must be appointed and qualify by giving a bond and taking the oath of office; and one who has not so qualified under a federal appointment is eligible to office in this state. (People v. Whitman, 10 Cal. 38.)

This section applies to incumbents de facto of a lucrative office. (Crawford v. Dunbar, 52 Cal. 36.)

This section refers to the power to hold as well as to be elected to office; consequently, a person duly eligible and elected to a civil office of profit under the state cannot hold the office after he has accepted a lucrative federal office. (People v. Leonard, 73 Cal. 230, 14 Pac. 853.)

“Eligible” means capable of being chosen—the subject of selection or choice; and “compensation” means

the income of the office, not its profits. (*Searcy v. Grow*, 15 Cal. 117.)

If a member at the time of his election hold a disqualifying office, it is sufficient that he qualify himself by a resignation of it before he is sworn in. (*Commonwealth v. Pyle*, 18 Pa. St. 519.)

The appointment to a second incompatible office is not absolutely void, but the first office is ipso facto vacated. (*People v. Carrique*, 2 Hill, 93; *Biencourt v. Parker*, 27 Tex. 558.)

A person holding two compatible offices is not precluded from holding the salaries of both. (*Converse v. United States*, 21 How. 463; *Brown's Case*, 9 Op. Atty. Gen. 508.)

Sec. 21. No person convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of the United States, or of any state, or of any county or municipality therein, shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit under this state, and the legislature shall provide, by law, for the punishment of embezzlement or defalcation as a felony.

Sec. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and upon warrants duly drawn thereon by the controller; and no money shall ever be appropriated or drawn from the state treasury for the use or benefit of any corporation, association, asylum, hospital, or any other institution not under the exclusive management and control of the state as a state institution, nor shall any grant or donation of property ever be made thereto by the state; *provided*, that notwithstand-

ing anything contained in this or any other section of this constitution, the legislature shall have the power to grant aid to institutions conducted for the support and maintenance of minor orphans, or half orphans, or abandoned children, or aged persons in indigent circumstances—such aid to be granted by a uniform rule, and proportioned to the number of inmates of such respective institutions; *provided further*, that the state shall have, at any time, the right to inquire into the management of such institutions; *provided further*, that whenever any county, or city and county, or city, or town shall provide for the support of minor orphans, or half orphans, or abandoned children, or aged persons in indigent circumstances, such county, city and county, city, or town shall be entitled to receive the same pro rata appropriations as may be granted to such institutions under church or other control. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the legislature.

APPROPRIATIONS.—No money can be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. (*Baggett v. Dunn*, 69 Cal. 75, 10 Pac. 125.)

To an appropriation nothing more is requisite than a designation of the amount and fund out of which it shall be paid. It is not essential to its validity that funds to meet the same shall be at the time in the treasury. (*McCauley v. Brooks*, 16 Cal. 11.)

This provision is designed only to secure to the

legislative department the exclusive power of deciding to what purpose the public funds shall be devoted in each fiscal year, and no particular form of legislative words is required to make an appropriation valid. (*Humbert v. Dunn*, 84 Cal. 57, 24 Pac. 111.)

This provision does not prohibit the legislature from appropriating its funds in time of war to aid a corporation in the construction of a railroad to be used by the state for military purposes. (*People v. Pacheco*, 27 Cal. 175.)

There is no restriction as to the time for which appropriations may be made. (*People v. Pacheco*, 27 Cal. 175.)

The provision of this section giving counties, cities, and towns the same pro rata amounts granted by the legislature to private institutions is self-executing, and where the legislature grants such aid to private institutions, such counties, cities, and towns become entitled to the same aid. (*Yolo Co. v. Dunn*, 77 Cal. 133, 19 Pac. 262; *San Francisco v. Dunn*, 69 Cal. 73, 10 Pac. 191.)

An act appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to meet the expenses of erecting buildings and maintaining an exhibit of the products of the state at the World's Fair at Chicago, and providing that the appropriation should be expended under the exclusive charge of a commission appointed by the governor, is not in conflict with this provision. (*Daggett v. Colgan*, 92 Cal. 53, 28 Pac. 51.)

An act creating an office and providing that the officer "shall receive a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, . . . to be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated," is sufficient to show an intention to appropriate such sum. (*Humbert v. Dunn*, 84 Cal. 57, 24 Pac. 111.)

An act providing for the commitment of minor criminals to nonsectarian charitable corporations, the expense of maintenance to be paid by the county, is not in violation of this section, since it only applies to the state treasury. (*Boys' & Girls' Aid Soc. v. Rels*, 71 Cal. 627, 12 Pac. 796.)

A law providing for the payment of a salary "out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated," only applies to the money subject to appropriation by that legislature and not to some subsequent legislature. (*Baggett v. Dunn*, 69 Cal. 75, 10 Pac. 125.)

An act attempting retroactively to exempt resident nephews and nieces from the payment of unpaid taxes upon collateral inheritances is in violation of this section. (*Estate of Stanford*, 126 Cal. 112, 54 Pac. 259, 58 Pac. 462.)

The act of 1855, providing a fund for the indigent sick, has no application to a fund which comes to a county by operation of this section. (*Power v. May*, 123 Cal. 147, 55 Pac. 796.)

The act establishing the state agricultural society made it a state institution, and appropriation for it is not obnoxious to this provision. (*Melvin v. State*, 121 Cal. 16, 53 Pac. 416.)

The act of 1891, fixing a bounty on coyote scalps, did not make a specific appropriation out of the general fund for the payment of such bounties. (*Ingram v. Colgan*, 106 Cal. 113, 38 Pac. 315, 39 Pac. 437.)

An act requiring the tax collector to pay a part of the fees allowed him by law into the county treasury does not violate this section—first, because the money had never been in the state treasury, and, second, because such act amounts to an appropriation. (*Ream v. Siskiyou Co.*, 36 Cal. 620.)

An act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the support and maintenance of a mining bureau is not unconstitutional because it falls to state specifically on what fund the warrant is to be drawn, or that the money is appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. (*Proll v. Dunn*, 80 Cal. 220, 22 Pac. 143.)

(Sec. 23. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services a per diem and mileage, to be fixed by law, and paid out of the public treasury; such per diem shall not exceed eight

dollars, and such mileage shall not exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each session. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attaché shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.)

Sec. 24. Every act shall embrace but one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in its title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in its title. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the act revised or section amended shall be re-enacted and published at length as revised or amended; and all laws of the state of California, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative, and judicial proceedings shall be conducted, preserved, and published in no other than the English language.

TITLE AND FORM OF ACTS—Construction.—A like provision of the former constitution was held to be merely directory. (*Washington v. Page*, 4 Cal. 388; *Pierpont v. Crouch*, 10 Cal. 315; *San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 54 Cal. 571.)

But the provisions of this section are held to be mandatory. (*Ex parte Liddell*, 93 Cal. 633, 29 Pac. 251.)

The title of an act cannot be used to restrain or control any positive provision of the act, but where

the meaning of the body of the act is doubtful, the title may be resorted to as a means of ascertaining the intention of the legislature. (*People v. Abbott*, 16 Cal. 358; *Barnes v. Jones*, 51 Cal. 303; *Matter of Boston Min. etc. Co.*, 51 Cal. 624; *Harris v. Supervisors*, 52 Cal. 553.)

The provisions of this section should be liberally construed, and the matter must be left largely to legislative discretion. (*Ex parte Liddell*, 93 Cal. 633, 29 Pac. 251; *Abeel v. Clark*, 84 Cal. 226, 24 Pac. 383.)

This section does not apply to municipal ordinances. (*Ex parte Haskell*, 112 Cal. 412, 44 Pac. 725.)

As to whether this section applies to the amendment of statutes enacted before the present constitution, see *People v. Parvin*, 74 Cal. 549, 16 Pac. 490.

One subject.—Numerous provisions having one general object fairly indicated by the title may be united. (*Ex parte Liddell*, 93 Cal. 633, 29 Pac. 251; *People v. Parks*, 58 Cal. 624; *Ex parte Kohler*, 74 Cal. 38, 15 Pac. 436; *De Witt v. San Francisco*, 2 Cal. 289.)

The act of 1891, adding a new part to the Vrooman Act in relation to street improvement bonds, does not contain more than one subject. (*Hellman v. Shoulters*, 114 Cal. 136, 44 Pac. 915, 45 Pac. 1057.)

An act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of county and township governments," classifying the counties by population and fixing the compensation of the county officers, only contains one subject. (*Longan v. Solano*, 65 Cal. 122, 3 Pac. 463.)

The act of March 19, 1878 (Stats. 1877-8, 338), does not contain more than one subject. (*San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 54 Cal. 571.)

If the act is made of incongruous parts, or to comprehend unconnected and dissimilar subjects to that expressed in the title, it cannot be upheld. (*People v. Parks*, 58 Cal. 624.)

Title.—The purpose of this provision is to protect the members of the legislature as well as the public against fraud from deceitful and misleading titles. (*Ex parte Liddell*, 93 Cal. 633, 29 Pac. 251; *Abeel v. Clark*, 84 Cal. 226, 24 Pac. 383.)

If the title is of such a character as to mislead the public or the members of the legislature, as to the subjects embraced in it, it is void. (*Wood v. Election Commrs.*, 58 Cal. 561.)

The words in a title "and for other purposes" do not validate provisions which are not germane to the particular subjects expressed in the title. (*Splier v. Baker*, 120 Cal. 370, 52 Pac. 659.)

It is not necessary that the title of an act should embrace an abstract or catalogue of its contents. (*Abeel v. Clark*, 84 Cal. 226, 24 Pac. 383; *Ex parte Liddell*, 93 Cal. 633, 29 Pac. 251; *People v. Superior Court*, 100 Cal. 105, 34 Pac. 492; *People v. Linda Vista Irr. Dist.*, 128 Cal. 477, 61 Pac. 86; *Hellman v. Shoulters*, 114 Cal. 136, 44 Pac. 915, 45 Pac. 1057.)

The title of an act is not misleading because it purports to provide for a "general" vaccination, when in fact it only applies to children in the public schools. (*Abeel v. Clark*, 84 Cal. 226, 24 Pac. 383.)

Particular acts held valid.—The titles of the following acts have been held sufficient: An act entitled "An act to amend section 3481 of the Political Code" (*People v. Parvin*, 74 Cal. 549, 16 Pac. 490. But see *Lewis v. Dunne*, 22 Cal. Dec. 559); a title expressing the object of the act to be "to amend section —" of a named code "relating" to the particular object treated of in the body of the act (*San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. State Board*, 60 Cal. 12); an act entitled "An act to prohibit the sophistication and adulteration of wine, and to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale thereof," and defining pure wine, prohibiting the use of deleterious substitutes, and forbidding the sale of impure wine (*Ex parte Kohler*, 74 Cal. 38, 15 Pac. 436); an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Penal Code,' approved February 14, 1872, by amending section 634, relating to fish and game" (*People v. Dobbins*, 73 Cal. 257, 14 Pac. 860); an act entitled "An act to provide for laying out, etc., any street, etc., and to condemn and acquire any and all lands and property necessary or convenient for that purpose," and providing for the assessment of other lands to pay for lands condemned (*Davies v. Los Angeles*, 86 Cal. 37, 24 Pac. 771); an act entitled "An act for the better protection of stockholders in corporations formed under the laws of the state of California for the purpose of carrying on and conducting the business of mining," and pro-

viding a penalty for failure to make or post an itemized account or balance-sheet (*Francais v. Soms*, 92 Cal. 503, 28 Pac. 592); an act entitled "An act to establish a state reform school for juvenile offenders, and to make an appropriation therefor," and providing for the commitment of juvenile offenders to such schools (*Ex parte Liddell*, 93 Cal. 633, 29 Pac. 251); an act entitled "An act to provide for laying out, etc., any street, etc., in municipalities, and to condemn and acquire any and all land and property necessary and convenient for that purpose," and validating former proceedings for the widening of streets (*San Francisco v. Kiernan*, 98 Cal. 614, 33 Pac. 720); an act entitled "An act creating a board of bank commissioners, and prescribing their duties and powers," and providing for winding up of banking corporations (*People v. Superior Court*, 100 Cal. 105, 34 Pac. 492); an act entitled "An act to create the county of Kings, to define the boundaries thereof, and to provide for its organization and election of officers, and to classify said county," and providing for the collection of taxes levied before the formation of the county but collected afterward (*Kings County v. Johnson*, 104 Cal. 198, 37 Pac. 870); an act entitled "An act to create the office of commissioner of transportation, and to define its powers and duties; to fix the maximum charges for transporting passengers and freights on certain railroads, and to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination thereon," and providing for the collection of fines against a person evading the payment of his fare (*Gieseke v. San Joaquin*, 109 Cal. 489, 42 Pac. 446); an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of county and township governments," and classifying the counties by population, and fixing the compensation of the county officers (*Longan v. Solano*, 65 Cal. 122, 3 Pac. 463); an act entitled "An act to regulate fees in office," and providing that the officer shall pay part of his fees into the treasury (*Ream v. Siskiyou Co.*, 36 Cal. 621); an act entitled "An act to enable certain parties therein named to alienate and encumber homesteads," and providing for the alienation of the homestead by the sane spouse, under order of the probate court (*Jones v. Favalva*, 126

Cal. 24, 58 Pac. 311); an act entitled "An act to protect and promote the horticultural interests of the state," and making the expense of abating an insect pest nuisance from any property a lien thereon (Los Angeles v. Spencer, 126 Cal. 670, 59 Pac. 202); a provision relating to city justices of the peace in an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of county and township government" (People v. Cobb, 21 Cal. Dec. 779); an act purporting in its title to add thirty-four enumerated sections to the Political Code, "all relating to the establishment of a board of state harbor commissioners for the bay of San Diego," and authorizing the commissioners to institute an action for the possession of any portion of the entire bay of San Diego, of which they are given the possession and control (People v. Mulender, 132 Cal. 217).

See, also, People v. King, 127 Cal. 570, 60 Pac. 35; Leake v. Colgan, 125 Cal. 413, 58 Pac. 69; Jennings v. Le Roy, 63 Cal. 397; People v. Henshaw, 76 Cal. 436, 18 Pac. 413; Pennie v. Reis, 80 Cal. 266, 22 Pac. 176; People v. Linda Vista Irr. Dist., 128 Cal. 477, 61 Pac. 86; Carpenter v. Furrey, 128 Cal. 665, 61 Pac. 369; Vernon etc. Dist. v. Board of Education, 125 Cal. 593, 58 Pac. 175; Ex parte Pfirman, 22 Cal. Dec. 411.

Particular acts held invalid.—The following acts have been held to violate this provision: An act whose title simply purports to repeal the statute concerning the publication of constitutional amendments, but in the body of the act also provides a new method of publishing such amendments (People v. Curry, 130 Cal. 82, 62 Pac. 516); an act amending the act for the formation of sanitary districts, and providing that sanitary boards may determine the qualification of persons authorized to sell liquors at retail, this subject not being germane to the title of the original act (In re Werner, 129 Cal. 567, 62 Pac. 97); an act entitled "An act to establish fees," etc., and providing for the payment of one dollar for each one thousand dollars in excess of three thousand dollars of the appraised value of the estate upon filing the inventory, such payment being a tax and not a fee (Fatjo v. Pfister, 117 Cal. 83, 48

Pac. 1012); an act entitled "An act to amend sections four thousand and four," and other sections "to establish a system of county governments, approved April 27, 1880," but referring to no particular code or statute (*Leonard v. January*, 56 Cal. 1); an act entitled "An act to promote drainage," and providing for the control of debris from mining and other operations, the improvement and rectification of river channels, and the erection of embankments or dykes necessary for the protection of lands, towns, or cities from inundation (*People v. Parks*, 58 Cal. 624; *Doane v. Weil*, 58 Cal. 334); an act the title of which provides only for the refunding of the indebtedness of cities, and the issuance of bonds therefor, and repealing an act for the incurring of indebtedness by municipal corporations (*Los Angeles v. Hance*, 122 Cal. 77, 54 Pac. 387). See, also, *Spier v. Baker*, 120 Cal. 370, 52 Pac. 659.

An act entitled "An act to revise the Code of Civil Procedure of the state of California by amending certain sections, repealing others, and adding certain new sections," was held not to sufficiently state its subject in its title, for the reason that the "Code of Civil Procedure" does not state or express any subject. (*Lewis v. Dunne*, 22 Cal. Dec. 559.)

That such terms as the "Code of Civil Procedure," "Criminal Code," "Probate Code," "Political Code," etc., do sufficiently state a subject, see *Central etc. R. Co. v. State*, 104 Ga. 831, 31 S. E. 531; *Porter v. Thomson*, 22 Iowa, 391; *State v. Brassfield*, 81 Mo. 151; *Woodruff v. Baldwin*, 23 Kan. 491; *Heller v. People*, 2 Colo. App. 459; *Johnson v. Harrison*, 47 Minn. 575, 50 N. W. 923; *Marston v. Humes*, 3 Wash. 267, 28 Pac. 520; *Mathis v. State*, 31 Fla. 291, 12 South. 681; *Ex parte Thomas*, 113 Ala. 1, 21 South. 369; *Tribune Co. v. Barnes*, 7 N. Dak. 591, 75 N. W. 904; *Murphey v. Menard*, 11 Tex. 673.

Publishing at length.—A revised act must be construed as a new and original piece of legislation. (*Donlon v. Jewett*, 88 Cal. 530, 26 Pac. 370.)

This provision applies only to acts which are in terms revisory or amendatory of some former act; and it does not apply to an independent act, although it is inconsistent with some existing statute.

(*Pennie v. Reis*, 80 Cal. 266, 22 Pac. 176; *Jennings v. Le Roy*, 63 Cal. 397; *Baum v. Raphael*, 57 Cal. 361.)

An act adding a new section to the Political Code, and by implication amending another section of the same code, was held to violate this provision, if considered as an amendment, since it did not republish the section of the code affected by it. (*Earle v. Board of Education*, 55 Cal. 489. But see *Hellman v. Shoulters*, 114 Cal. 136, 44 Pac. 915, 45 Pac. 1057; *University of California v. Bernard*, 57 Cal. 612.)

This section does not apply to amendments by implication, nor to an act which merely adds new sections relating to a named subject, which leaves in full operation all the language of the statute which it purports to amend, and does not purport to amend any section of that act, but affects its operation only by implication from the sections added. (*Hellman v. Shoulters*, 114 Cal. 136, 44 Pac. 915, 45 Pac. 1057. But see *Earle v. Board of Education*, 55 Cal. 489.)

This section does not prevent a section amended from taking its place by its appropriate number in the original act. (*Fletcher v. Prather*, 102 Cal. 413, 36 Pac. 658.)

Where a section of the code is "amended to read as follows," and the amended section is published at length, without any saving clause, the effect of the amendment is to repeal the section as it originally stood; and a section of the amendatory act merely providing that the amendment shall be applicable to certain counties does not operate as a saving clause to continue the original section in force in other counties. (*Huffman v. Hall*, 102 Cal. 26, 36 Pac. 417.)

Under the provisions of this section the amendment of a statute operates as an absolute repeal of the statute or section amended, even if the amendment takes nothing away from the old law, but merely adds a proviso in certain cases. (*Billings v. Harvey*, 6 Cal. 381.)

An act adding five new sections to the Political Code is not within the mischief which this section was intended to prevent. (*University of California v. Bernard*, 57 Cal. 612.)

An act entitled "An act to revise the Code of Civil Procedure of the state of California by amending certain sections, repealing others, and adding certain new sections," and amending, repealing, or adding some five hundred sections of that code, and which did not set out and republish at length the entire Code of Civil Procedure, was held to violate this provision of the constitution. (Lewis v. Dunne, 22 Cal. Dec. 559.)

This appears to be the only decision as to what constitutes a "revised" act within the meaning of this section. See, however, on the same subject the following cases: Portland v. Stock, 2 Or. 70; Dolan v. Barnard, 5 Or. 390; David v. Portland etc. Co., 14 Or. 98, 12 Pac. 174; Greencastle etc. Co. v. State, 28 Ind. 382; Town etc. v. Frieze, 33 Ind. 507; Swails v. White, 4 Neb. 353; Arnoult v. New Orleans, 11 La. Ann. 54; Tuskaloosa etc. Co. v. Olmsted, 41 Ala. 9.

Sec. 25. The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

First—Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police judges, and of constables.

Second—For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.

Third—Regulating the practice of courts of justice.

Fourth—Providing for changing the venue in civil or criminal actions.

Fifth—Granting divorces.

Sixth—Changing the names of persons or places.

Seventh—Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or vacating roads, highways,

streets, alleys, town plats, parks, cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not owned by the state.

Eighth—Summoning and impaneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation.

Ninth—Regulating county and township business, or the election of county and township officers.

Tenth—For the assessment or collection of taxes.

Eleventh—Providing for conducting elections, or designating the places of voting, except on the organization of new counties.

Twelfth—Affecting the estates of deceased persons, minors, or other persons under legal disabilities.

Thirteenth—Extending the time for the collection of taxes.

Fourteenth—Giving effect to invalid deeds, wills, or other instruments.

Fifteenth—Refunding money paid into the state treasury.

Sixteenth—Releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or person to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.

Seventeenth—Declaring any person of age, or authorizing any minor to sell, lease, or encumber his or her property.

Eighteenth—Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.

Nineteenth—Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege, or immunity. ✓

Twentieth—Exempting property from taxation.

Twenty-first—Changing county seats.

Twenty-second—Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Twenty-third—Regulating the rate of interest on money.

Twenty-fourth—Authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens.

Twenty-fifth—Chartering or licensing ferries, bridges, or roads.

Twenty-sixth—Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Twenty-seventh—Providing for the management of common schools.

Twenty-eighth—Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, cities and counties, townships, election or school districts.

Twenty-ninth—Affecting the fees or salary of any officer.

Thirtieth—Changing the law of descent or succession.

Thirty-first—Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.

Thirty-second—For limitation of civil or criminal actions.

✓ *Thirty-third*—In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAWS—In general.—Under the former constitution the legislature was not forbidden to pass local or special laws. (*Wigmore v. Buell*, 122 Cal. 144, 54 Pac. 600; *People v. Twelfth District Court*, 17 Cal. 547; *Ex parte Burke*, 59 Cal. 6; *Nevada School Dist. v. Shoecraft*, 88 Cal. 372, 26 Pac. 211.)

The provisions of this section are prospective only, and do not affect statutes passed before its adoption. (*Nevada School Dist. v. Shoecraft*, 88 Cal. 372, 26 Pac. 211; *Ex parte Burke*, 59 Cal. 6; *Rollins v. Wright*, 33 Cal. 395, 29 Pac. 58; *Smith v. McDermott*, 93 Cal. 421, 29 Pac. 34; *Meade v. Watson*, 67 Cal. 591, 8 Pac. 311; *Ex parte Chin Yan*, 60 Cal. 78.)

The legislature cannot make a special act general by a legislative declaration that it shall be considered a general act. (*San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 48 Cal. 493.)

A law which on its face is general and may be applied to all cities cannot be assailed on the ground that it was in fact passed to effect an improvement in one city only. (*Davies v. Los Angeles*, 86 Cal. 37, 24 Pac. 771.)

A special law is one relating to a selected class, as well as a particular object. (*Smith v. McDermott*, 93 Cal. 421, 29 Pac. 34.)

As to what is a general and what a special law, see *Ex parte Burke*, 59 Cal. 6, per Morrison, C. J.

A general law must be as broad as the subject matter to which it relates. (*Desmond v. Dunn*, 55 Cal. 242.)

An act applying uniformly upon the whole of any single class of individuals or objects, when the classification is founded upon some natural, intrinsic, or constitutional distinction, is a general law. (*Abeel v. Clark*, 84 Cal. 226, 24 Pac. 383; *Cody v. Murphey*, 89 Cal. 522, 26 Pac. 1081; *Foster v. Police Commrs.*, 102 Cal. 483, 37 Pac. 763; *Rode v. Siebe*, 119 Cal.

518, 51 Pac. 869; *Ex parte Koser*, 60 Cal. 177; *Vail v. San Diego*, 126 Cal. 35, 58 Pac. 392; *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905; *Murphy v. Pacific Bank*, 119 Cal. 334, 51 Pac. 317; *Murphy v. Pacific Bank*, 130 Cal. 542, 62 Pac. 1059.)

In order to make the law general, the classification must not be arbitrary, but must be founded upon some natural, intrinsic, or constitutional distinction, and some reason must appear why the act is not made to apply generally to all classes. (*Rauer v. Williams*, 118 Cal. 401, 50 Pac. 691; *Darcy v. Mayor*, 104 Cal. 642, 38 Pac. 500.)

Although a law is general when it applies equally to all individuals of a class founded upon a natural, intrinsic, or constitutional distinction, it is not general if it confers particular privileges or imposes peculiar disabilities or burdensome conditions, in the exercise of a common right, upon a class arbitrarily selected from the general body of those who stand in precisely the same relation to the subject of the law. (*Pasadena v. Stimson*, 91 Cal. 238, 27 Pac. 604; *Bloss v. Lewis*, 109 Cal. 493, 41 Pac. 1081.)

A law which applies only to a part of a class—which relates not to any genus, but only to species—is a special law. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303.)

Acts held to be general.—The following acts have been held to be general within the meaning of this section: An act relating to elections to elect boards of freeholders, and to adopt and amend charters (*Fraglev v. Phelan*, 126 Cal. 383, 58 Pac. 923); an act providing for police courts in all cities of a designated population, and providing that it shall go into effect upon the expiration of the term of office of the present police judge of such cities (*People v. Henshaw*, 76 Cal. 436, 18 Pac. 413; *Ex parte Halsted*, 89 Cal. 471, 26 Pac. 961; *In re Mitchell*, 120 Cal. 384, 52 Pac. 799); an act applying to all elections in towns and cities (*Vernon School Dist. v. Board of Education*, 125 Cal. 593, 58 Pac. 175); an act providing for an action by a reclamation district to determine the validity of an assessment (*Lower Kings River Reclamation Dist. No. 531 v. McCullah*, 124 Cal. 175, 56 Pac. 887); the insanity law of 1897 (*People v. King*, 127 Cal. 570, 60

Pac. 35); section 1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Carpenter v. Furrey, 128 Cal. 665, 61 Pac. 369); an act providing a special method for levying a tax for high schools, differing from that provided for other school districts (People v. Lodi High School Dist., 124 Cal. 694, 57 Pac. 660); an act providing for the refunding of indebtedness of municipal corporations other than cities of the first class (Los Angeles v. Teed, 112 Cal. 319, 44 Pac. 580); an act providing for the assessment of taxes upon railroads operating in more than one county (People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co., 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905); a law making it a felony to sell intoxicating liquors to Indians (People v. Bray, 105 Cal. 344, 38 Pac. 731); an act providing for vaccination of all children attending public schools (Abeel v. Clark, 84 Cal. 226, 24 Pac. 383); an act relating to the compensation of the auditor and his clerk in all counties of the twentieth class (Far-num v. Warner, 104 Cal. 677, 38 Pac. 421); an act forbidding the erection of partition walls in cities and towns of a greater height than ten feet, without the consent of the adjoining owner, except around public gardens, etc. (Western etc. Co. v. Knickerbocker, 103 Cal. 111, 37 Pac. 192); the provisions of section 1001 of the Civil Code, providing for the acquisition of private property through the exercise of the right of eminent domain (Santa Cruz v. Enright, 95 Cal. 105, 30 Pac. 197); a county ordinance providing a smaller license tax for the sale of spirituous liquors at wayside inns and rural watering places, outside of any city, than when sold in a city (Amador Co. v. Kennedy, 70 Cal. 458, 11 Pac. 757); an ordinance making it unlawful to conduct a laundry between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., or on Sundays (Ex parte Moynier, 65 Cal. 33); the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure giving certain laborers preferred claims as against other attaching creditors (Mohle v. Tschirch, 63 Cal. 381).

See, also, cases cited below under the particular subdivisions of this section.

Acts held to be special.—On the other hand, the following acts have been held to be special within the meaning of this section: An act providing for boards of election commissioners in cities and counties hav-

ing one hundred and fifty thousand or more inhabitants, that being an arbitrary classification without reference to the existing classification by general law (Denman v. Broderick, 111 Cal. 96, 43 Pac. 516); the "McClure Charter," because it only applied to consolidated city and county governments of a designated population (Desmond v. Dunn, 55 Cal. 242); a provision of the County Government Act providing for salaries in addition to fees of constables in townships numbered one to ten in counties of one particular class (Lougher v. Soto, 129 Cal. 610, 62 Pac. 184); an act giving laborers employed by corporations by the week or month a lien for wages (Slocum v. Bear Valley Irr. Co., 122 Cal. 555, 55 Pac. 403); a law depriving certain persons arbitrarily of the right to participate in an election (Spier v. Baker, 120 Cal. 370, 52 Pac. 659); an act directed at and applicable to one particular named municipal corporation, and taking away a large part of its territory (People v. Common Council, 85 Cal. 369, 24 Pac. 727; Fisher v. Police Court, 86 Cal. 158, 24 Pac. 1000); an act to remedy the failure on the part of the tax collector to publish the names of the owners, etc. (Moore v. Patch, 12 Cal. 265).

See, also, cases cited below under particular subdivisions of this section.

Subdivision 1.—An act establishing an additional police court in San Francisco, with the same jurisdiction, and to be governed by the same rules as the court already existing, is not a special law. (*Ex parte Jordan*, 62 Cal. 464.)

This subdivision does not apply to the terms of office of justices of the peace. (*Kahn v. Sutro*, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87.)

An act creating a justice's court for one particular named town and fixing its jurisdiction is a special law. (*Miner v. Justice's Court*, 121 Cal. 264, 53 Pac. 795.)

Subdivision 2.—An act making it a misdemeanor "for any person engaged in the business of baking to engage, or to permit others in his employ to engage, in the business of baking for the purpose of sale, between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday and

6 o'clock P. M. on Sunday," is a special law. (Ex parte Westerfield, 55 Cal. 550.)

An act making it unlawful to keep open any place of business on Sunday, but exempting hotels, boarding-houses, barber-shops, baths, markets, restaurants, taverns, livery-stables, and retail drug stores held not to be a special law. (Ex parte Koser, 60 Cal. 177.)

This section does not prohibit the legislature from authorizing by general laws ordinances which would be special laws if enacted by the legislature directly. (Ex parte Chin Yan, 60 Cal. 78.)

An act allowing certain convicts in the city and county of San Francisco to be imprisoned in the house of correction instead of the county jail or state prison does not violate this subdivision. (Ex parte Williams, 87 Cal. 78, 24 Pac. 602.)

An act establishing an additional police court in San Francisco, with the same jurisdiction and to be governed by the same rules as the court already existing, is not a special law. (Ex parte Jordan, 62 Cal. 464.)

An act making it a misdemeanor to keep open a barber-shop on Sundays and other holidays is special legislation. (Ex parte Jentzsch, 112 Cal. 468, 44 Pac. 803.)

Subdivision 3.—A provision in the municipal corporation act that in cities of one class it shall not be necessary to plead or prove the existence or validity of any ordinance thereof, and that courts shall take judicial notice thereof, is special legislation. (City of Tulare v. Hevren, 126 Cal. 226, 58 Pac. 530.)

A provision in the act supplemental to the "Wright Act," that in a proceeding to confirm the organization and bonds of an irrigation district "a motion for a new trial must be made upon the minutes of the court," is repugnant to this provision. (Cullen v. Glendora Water Co., 113 Cal. 503, 39 Pac. 769, 45 Pac. 822.)

The "Bank Commissioners' Act," providing for the winding up of banking corporations, and to that extent superseding the provisions of the general Insolvent Act, is constitutional. (People v. Superior Court, 100 Cal. 105, 34 Pac. 492.)

An act providing the form of a complaint in an action to condemn land is valid. (*San Francisco v. Kiernan*, 98 Cal. 614, 33 Pac. 720.)

An act requiring an undertaking on the part of the plaintiff in actions of libel and slander is not a special law. (*Smith v. McDermott*, 93 Cal. 421, 29 Pac. 34.)

The word "practice" includes all "pleadings." (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303.)

A law providing for a special form of complaint in an action to recover an assessment of taxes against a railroad situated in more than one county, is in violation of this section. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303. But see *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905.)

An act allowing certain convicts in the city and county of San Francisco to be imprisoned in the house of correction instead of the county jail or state prison does not violate this subdivision. (*Ex parte Williams*, 87 Cal. 78, 24 Pac. 602, 25 Pac. 248.)

An act establishing an additional police court in San Francisco, with the same jurisdiction and to be governed by the same rules as the court already existing, is not a special law. (*Ex parte Jordan*, 62 Cal. 464.)

Subdivision 6.—Under this subdivision the legislature cannot by special law change the name of a corporation, but may by general law provide for such change by the superior court upon application of the incorporators. (*Matter of La Société Francaise, etc.*, 123 Cal. 525, 56 Pac. 458.)

Subdivision 7.—The act of 1891 supplemental to the Vrooman Act, relating to street work in all municipalities, is a general law. (*Hellman v. Shoulters*, 114 Cal. 136, 44 Pac. 915, 45 Pac. 1057.)

Subdivision 9.—A law providing that, in counties of one particular class only, witnesses in criminal cases shall be entitled to the same fees as jurors, in the discretion of the court, is special. (*Turner v. Siskiyou Co.*, 109 Cal. 332, 42 Pac. 434.)

A provision of the County Government Act, that in counties of a certain class county licenses collected

in cities shall be paid into the treasuries of such cities for street improvements, is in violation of this subdivision. (*San Luis Obispo v. Graves*, 84 Cal. 71, 23 Pac. 1032.)

The provisions of the County Government Act of 1893 empowering certain of the county officers in counties of one class to appoint a certain number of deputies, whose salaries are fixed by the act and made payable out of the county treasury, is valid, although in other counties the principals must pay the salaries of their deputies. (*Tulare Co. v. May*, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427; *Freeman v. Barnum*, 131 Cal. 386. *Welsh v. Bramlet*, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66, and *Walser v. Austin*, 104 Cal. 128, 37 Pac. 869, overruled.)

An act directing the municipality to pay a particular claim against it is in violation of this provision. (*Conlin v. Supervisors*, 114 Cal. 404, 46 Pac. 279.)

Subdivision 10.—A law providing that taxes upon personal property unsecured by real estate shall be collected at the time of the assessment, and before the time provided for the collection of taxes upon other property, is valid. (*Rode v. Siebe*, 119 Cal. 518, 51 Pac. 869, *Van Fleet, J.*, and *Harrison, J.*, dissenting; *Pacific Postal etc. Co. v. Dalton*, 119 Cal. 604, 51 Pac. 1072.)

Section 10 of article 13 of the constitution is not "a local or special law" passed by the legislature. (*San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. State Board*, 60 Cal. 12.)

A law providing a special method of assessment and collection of taxes against railroads situated in more than one county is special legislation. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303. But see *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905.)

Subdivision 11.—In forming a new county the legislature may make special provisions as to the first election to be held in it, and as to all things which must be done in order to complete the organization and preserve the orderly and harmonious administration of the laws therein. (*People v. McFadden*, 81 Cal. 489, 22 Pac. 851.)

A law creating and providing for the organization of a new county is not within the prohibition against special and local legislation. (*People v. Glenn Co.*, 100 Cal. 419, 35 Pac. 302.)

An act creating a new county may provide for the collection of taxes leyed before the formation of the county, but collected afterward. (*Kings County v. Johnson*, 104 Cal. 198, 37 Pac. 870.)

The Primary Election Law of 1895, being expressly confined in its operation to counties of the first and second class, is local and special. (*Marsh v. Supervisors*, 111 Cal. 368, 43 Pac. 975.)

Subdivision 13.—A law providing a special method of assessment and collection of taxes against railroads situated in more than one county is special legislation. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303. But see *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905.)

Subdivision 16.—An act attempting retroactively to exempt resident nephews and nieces from the payment of unpaid taxes upon collateral inheritances is in violation of this provision. (*Estate of Stanford*, 126 Cal. 112, 54 Pac. 259, 58 Pac. 462.)

Subdivision 19.—*Tulare Co. v. May*, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427; *People v. Superior Court*, 100 Cal. 105, 34 Pac. 492.

Subdivision 20.—A law providing a special method of assessment and collection of taxes against railroads situated in more than one county is special legislation. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303. But see *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905.)

Subdivision 23.—An act making it a misdemeanor for a pawnbroker to charge or receive more than two per cent. per month interest is not a special law. (*Ex parte Lichtenstein*, 67 Cal. 359, 7 Pac. 728.)

Subdivision 24.—*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303; *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905.

Subdivision 27.—The fixing of salaries of teachers is part of the "management of the common schools." (*Earle v. Board of Education*, 55 Cal. 489.)

An act relating to salaries of school teachers in cities having one hundred thousand inhabitants or more is local and unconstitutional. (*Earle v. Board of Education*, 55 Cal. 489.)

An act providing that in cities having a board of education the city treasurer is to have the custody of the state and county school money appropriated to the city is a special law. (*Bruch v. Colombet*, 104 Cal. 347, 38 Pac. 45.)

Subdivision 28.—An act authorizing the police commissioners of Sacramento to appoint policemen not exceeding thirty in number is a special law, and creates officers within the meaning of this subdivision. (*Farrell v. Board of Trustees*, 85 Cal. 408, 24 Pac. 868.)

The word "officers" includes policemen in cities, and includes all officers who exercise their office and perform their duties within the limits of either political division mentioned. (*Farrell v. Board of Trustees*, 85 Cal. 408, 24 Pac. 868.)

An act directing the municipality to pay a particular claim against it is in violation of this subdivision. (*Conlin v. Supervisors*, 114 Cal. 404, 46 Pac. 279.)

An act creating offices in but one class of counties, arbitrarily created and designated by population, without reference to the classification contained in the general law, is in violation of this provision. (*San Francisco v. Broderick*, 125 Cal. 188, 57 Pac. 887.)

This subdivision does not prevent the passage of a special law as to a board of harbor commissioners for the bay of San Diego. (*People v. Mullender*, 132 Cal. 217.)

See, also, *Ex parte Jordan*, 62 Cal. 464; *Welsh v. Bramlet*, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66; *Tulare Co. v. May*, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427.

Subdivision 29.—An act making an appropriation to pay the salary of an officer during a certain period before the amount of the salary has been fixed is not in violation of this section. (*Smith v. Dunn*, 64 Cal. 164, 28 Pac. 232. *Smith v. Kenfield*, 57 Cal. 138, distinguished.)

The County Government Act is not in violation of this provision. (*Longan v. Solano Co.*, 65 Cal. 122, 3 Pac. 463.)

An act fixing the salaries of county officers and providing that in all counties, except counties of three designated classes, it should not take effect until the expiration of the terms of the incumbents, and in those three it should take effect the first day of the month succeeding its passage, is a special law. (*Miller v. Kister*, 68 Cal. 142, 8 Pac. 813.)

An act readjusting the salaries of all county officers of counties of a particular class is a general law. (*Cody v. Murphey*, 89 Cal. 522, 26 Pac. 1081.)

An act making an appropriation to pay James W. Rankin for services in the state treasurer's office is not in violation of this section. (*Rankin v. Colgan*, 92 Cal. 605, 28 Pac. 673.)

An act providing that when the population of an existing county shall be reduced, by reason of the creation of any new county from the territory thereof, below the class first assumed by it under the act, it should be the duty of the supervisors of such county to designate the class to which such county has been reduced, is a general law. (*Kumler v. Supervisors*, 103 Cal. 393, 37 Pac. 383.)

A provision of the fee bill allowing justices of the peace a certain portion of the fees collected by them, without reference to the classification contained in the County Government Act, is a special law. (*Dwyer v. Parker*, 115 Cal. 544, 47 Pac. 372.)

The provision of the County Government Act of 1897, providing for salaries in certain counties in lieu of fees and per diem, is valid. (*Vail v. San Diego*, 126 Cal. 35, 58 Pac. 392.)

See, also, *Ex parte Jordan*, 62 Cal. 464; *Tulare Co. v. May*, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427.

Subdivision 33.—In *Earle v. Board of Education*, 55 Cal. 489, it was suggested, but not decided, that the court may determine whether a general law can be made applicable in a given case.

As to whether the legislative determination of the question whether a general law can be made applicable is conclusive, discussed but not decided. (*People v. Mullender*, 132 Cal. 217.)

A law cannot be held invalid merely because, in the opinion of the court, it would have been possible to have framed a general law under which the pur-

pose of the special law could have been accomplished. (*People v. Mullender*, 132 Cal. 217.)

It is impossible for the court to say that a general law could be made applicable to the subject of formation of new counties. (*People v. McFadden*, 81 Cal. 489, 22 Pac. 851.)

A law requiring cities of two designated classes to make effort to agree with the owners of land sought to be condemned, before instituting condemnation proceedings, is special legislation. (*Pasadena v. Stimson*, 91 Cal. 238, 27 Pac. 604.)

A provision of the County Government Act that in all counties of one particular class certain additional fees shall be collected for filing the inventory in estates of deceased persons, is violative of this section. (*Bloss v. Lewis*, 109 Cal. 493, 41 Pac. 1081.)

The act of 1895, providing for the disincorporation of municipal corporations of the sixth class, is not a special law. (*Mintzer v. Schilling*, 117 Cal. 361, 49 Pac. 209.)

The act of 1893, providing a special method of collecting fees in cities and counties of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, is a special law. (*Rauer v. Williams*, 118 Cal. 401, 50 Pac. 691.)

An act providing a special mode of conducting the election of directors of mining corporations is a special law. (*Krause v. Durbrow*, 127 Cal. 681, 60 Pac. 438.)

An act providing that no misnomer of the owner shall affect any assessment by an irrigation district is a general law. (*Escondido High School Dist. v. Escondido Seminary*, 130 Cal. 128, 62 Pac. 401.)

See, also, *Marsh v. Supervisors*, 111 Cal. 368, 43 Pac. 975; *People v. Superior Court*, 100 Cal. 105, 34 Pac. 492; *Conlin v. Supervisors*, 114 Cal. 404, 46 Pac. 279; *Tulare Co. v. May*, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427; *Ex parte Jentzsch*, 112 Cal. 468, 44 Pac. 803.

Sec. 26. The legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale in this state of lottery or gift enterprise tickets,

or tickets in any scheme in the nature of a lottery. The legislature shall pass laws to regulate or prohibit the buying and selling of the shares of the capital stock of corporations in any stock board, stock exchange, or stock market under the control of any association. All contracts for the sale of shares of the capital stock of any corporation or association, on margin or to be delivered at a future day, shall be void, and any money paid on such contracts may be recovered by the party paying it by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

LOTTERIES.—Under this section an ordinance making the mere possession of a lottery ticket a misdemeanor is valid. (*Collins v. Lean*, 68 Cal. 284, 9 Pac. 173.)

SALE OF STOCK ON MARGIN.—This provision is remedial, not penal. (*Parker v. Otis*, 130 Cal. 322, 62 Pac. 571.)

It is not in conflict with the federal constitution. (*Parker v. Otis*, 130 Cal. 322, 62 Pac. 571.)

Whether or not a particular transaction is in violation of this provision is a question of fact. (*Baldwin v. Zadig*, 104 Cal. 594, 38 Pac. 363.)

This provision will not be extended so as to forbid the delivery of stock as a conditional payment for the purchase of land, with a guaranty of cash value, and an agreement to take it back at the end of two years, upon request, and to make the payments in cash. (*Maurer v. King*, 127 Cal. 114, 59 Pac. 290.)

An undisclosed principal may recover money paid by his agent upon a contract in violation of this section. (*Parker v. Otis*, 130 Cal. 322, 62 Pac. 571.)

This provision is not to be confined to the particular person handing over the money. (*Parker v. Otis*, 130 Cal. 322, 62 Pac. 571.)

This provision will not be so construed as to permit an evasion of it. (*Parker v. Otis*, 130 Cal. 322, 62 Pac. 571.)

An agreement by which the broker is to purchase stock, charging the customer with commissions and the interest on the money advanced, and holding the stocks as security until their sale, the customer simply receiving and paying the difference between the buying and selling values of the stock, is in violation of this section. (*Cashman v. Root*, 89 Cal. 373, 26 Pac. 883.)

The payment of a mere margin of the cost price of stock to brokers, under an agreement that the brokers were to make advances for the purchaser, and hold the stocks purchased as security for their advances, with power to sell to protect their interest, without delivery to the purchaser of any particular shares of stock purchased, but with readiness of the brokers at any time on demand to deliver a like number of shares upon payment of all balance due, is within the prohibition of this section. (*Parker v. Otis*, 130 Cal. 322, 62 Pac. 571.)

One who sues to recover money voluntarily paid for the purchase of stocks on margins or to be delivered at a future day, in violation of this provision, is not entitled to recover interest thereon. (*Baldwin v. Zadig*, 104 Cal. 594, 38 Pac. 363.)

Sec. 27. When a congressional district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district. No county, or city and county, shall be divided in forming a congressional district so as to attach one portion of a county, or city and county, to another county, or city and county, except in cases where one county, or city and county, has more population than the ratio required for one or more congressmen; but the legislature may divide any county, or city and

county, into as many congressional districts as it may be entitled to by law. Any county, or city and county, containing a population greater than the number required for one congressional district, shall be formed into one or more congressional districts, according to the population thereof, and any residue, after forming such district or districts, shall be attached by compact adjoining assembly districts, to a contiguous county or counties, and form a congressional district. In dividing a county, or city and county, into congressional districts, no assembly district shall be divided so as to form a part of more than one congressional district, and every such congressional district shall be composed of compact contiguous assembly districts.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—As to the apportionment of the state in general, see note to section 6 of this article.

Sec. 28. In all elections by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 29. The general appropriation bill shall contain no item or items of appropriation other than such as are required to pay the salaries of the state officers, the expenses of the government, and of the institutions under the exclusive control and management of the state.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.—The general appropriation bill cannot create an office. (*Lewis v. Colgan*, 115 Cal. 529, 47 Pac. 357.)

Sec. 30. Neither the legislature, nor any county, city and county, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, or grant anything to or in aid of any religious sect, church, creed, or sectarian purpose, or help to support or sustain any school, college, university, hospital, or other institution controlled by any religious creed, church, or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the state, or any city, city and county, town, or other municipal corporation for any religious creed, church, or sectarian purpose whatever; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall prevent the legislature granting aid pursuant to section twenty-two of this article.

Sec. 31. The legislature shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the state, or of any county, city and county, city, township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the state now existing, or that may be hereafter established, in aid of or to any person, association, or corporation, whether municipal or otherwise, or to pledge the credit thereof, in any manner whatever, for the payment of the liabilities of any individual, association, municipal or other corporation whatever; nor shall it have power to make any gift,

or authorize the making of any gift, of any public money or thing of value to any individual, municipal or other corporation whatever; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall prevent the legislature granting aid pursuant to section twenty-two of this article; and it shall not have power to authorize the state, or any political subdivision thereof, to subscribe for stock, or to become a stockholder in any corporation whatever.

AID TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—An appropriation to a railroad company to aid in building a railroad, in consideration of valuable services, is not a gift or loan of the credit of the state. (*People v. Pacheco*, 27 Cal. 175.)

Under the former constitution, the legislature might compel a county to become a subscriber to a railroad, and the legislature was the sole judge of the question as to whether the railroad was a public benefit. (*Napa Valley R. R. Co. v. Napa Co.*, 30 Cal. 435.)

GIFTS.—A statute will not be held unconstitutional on the ground that it makes a gift, unless its invalidity appears upon its face or from facts of which the court takes judicial notice. (*Conlin v. Supervisors*, 99 Cal. 17, 33 Pac. 753; *Stevenson v. Colgan*, 91 Cal. 649, 27 Pac. 1089; *Rankin v. Colgan*, 92 Cal. 605, 28 Pac. 673; *Bourn v. Hart*, 93 Cal. 321, 28 Pac. 951.)

The courts will take judicial notice that in no case would a city be liable for any portion of the expense of street improvements; and, therefore, an act appropriating money for the same is unconstitutional. (*Conlin v. Supervisors*, 99 Cal. 17, 33 Pac. 753.)

A gift, as used in this section, includes all appropriations for which there is no authority or enforceable claim, or which rest alone upon some moral or equitable obligation, which in the mind of a generous or even just individual, dealing with his own

money, might prompt him to recognize as worthy of reward. (*Conlin v. Supervisors*, 99 Cal. 17, 33 Pac. 753.)

A gift within the meaning of this section is a gratuitous transfer of the property of the state, made voluntarily and without consideration. (*Yosemite Stage etc. Co. v. Dunn*, 83 Cal. 264, 23 Pac. 369.)

Under the former constitution the legislature might authorize the payment of claims invalid in law, but equitable and just in themselves. (*Blanding v. Burr*, 13 Cal. 343; *Creighton v. San Francisco*, 42 Cal. 446.)

But a mere moral obligation will not make a transaction other than a gift. (*Molineux v. California*, 109 Cal. 378, 42 Pac. 34.)

The legislature has no power to make gifts to its employees or to allow them extra compensation after service rendered. (*Robinson v. Dunn*, 77 Cal. 473, 19 Pac. 878.)

The legislature has no power to create a liability against the state for any act of negligence on the part of its officers. (*Chapman v. State*, 104 Cal. 690, 38 Pac. 457.)

A mere change in the remedy does not create a liability against the state. (*Chapman v. State*, 104 Cal. 690, 38 Pac. 457.)

An act attempting retroactively to exempt resident nephews and nieces from the payment of unpaid taxes upon collateral inheritances is in violation of this provision. (*Estate of Stanford*, 126 Cal. 112, 54 Pac. 259, 58 Pac. 462.)

A purchase of an unexpired lease of the Yosemite and Wawona wagon road, made by the Yosemite commissioners, is not a gift. (*Yosemite Stage etc. Co. v. Dunn*, 83 Cal. 264, 23 Pac. 369.)

A law attempting to confer a right to recover interest on coupons upon which there was before no right to recover interest is a gift. (*Molineux v. California*, 109 Cal. 378, 42 Pac. 34.)

An act creating an exempt firemen's relief fund, and requiring municipalities to aid exempt firemen who never rendered them any service, and thus creating a liability where none existed before, is in violation of this section. (*Taylor v. Mott*, 123 Cal. 497, 56 Pac. 256.)

As to whether a contract by a municipal corporation to pay money to any person or corporation to secure the construction of a railroad would be in violation of this section, see *Higgins v. San Diego Water Co.*, 118 Cal. 524, 546, 45 Pac. 824, 50 Pac. 670.

An act providing a bounty on coyote scalps does not constitute a gift. (*Ingram v. Colgan*, 106 Cal. 113, 38 Pac. 315, 39 Pac. 437.)

The mere fact that the city enjoyed the actual advantage of certain street improvements does not create any moral obligation, and cannot support a statute appropriating money for the same. (*Conlin v. Supervisors*, 99 Cal. 17, 33 Pac. 753.)

An act appropriating five thousand dollars for the benefit of the sufferers from the Tia Juana floods is clearly violative of this provision. (*Patty v. Colgan*, 97 Cal. 251, 31 Pac. 1133.)

An appropriation in payment of a claim for damages on account of personal injuries sustained while in the service of the state, and for which the state is not responsible, is a gift. (*Bourn v. Hart*, 93 Cal. 321, 28 Pac. 951.)

An act creating a police life and health insurance fund, and providing for the payment into such fund of a certain portion of the salaries of police officers, does not make a gift of public money. (*Pennie v. Reiss*, 80 Cal. 266, 22 Pac. 176.)

An act directing the payment of the salary of an officer of an irrigation district out of the funds of the county is in violation of this provision. (*Knox v. Los Angeles*, 58 Cal. 59.)

Sec. 32. The legislature shall have no power to grant, (or authorize any county or municipal authority to grant,) any extra compensation or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered, or a contract has been entered into and performed, in whole or in part, nor to pay, or to authorize

the payment of, any claim hereafter created against the state, or any county or municipality of the state, under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.—The word "law" as used in this section is used in the same sense as the word "statute," and includes an unconstitutional statute. (*Miller v. Dunn*, 72 Cal. 462, 14 Pac. 27.)

This section does not prevent the legislature from making an appropriation to pay a claim for work done on behalf of the state, in pursuance of an act of the legislature, which is judicially declared unconstitutional after the performance of the work. (*Miller v. Dunn*, 72 Cal. 462, 14 Pac. 27.)

An act creating an exempt firemen's relief fund, and requiring municipalities to aid exempt firemen who never rendered them any service, and thus creating a liability where none existed before, is in violation of this section. (*Taylor v. Mott*, 123 Cal. 497, 56 Pac. 256.)

The legislature has no power to make gifts to its employees or to allow them extra compensation after service rendered. (*Robinson v. Dunn*, 77 Cal. 473, 19 Pac. 878.)

A contract by a board of supervisors, employing the district attorney to try a suit in another county after the expiration of his term of office, does not increase his salary as district attorney, and is valid. (*Jones v. Morgan*, 67 Cal. 308, 7 Pac. 734.)

An act making an appropriation to pay the salary of an officer during a certain period before the amount of the salary has been fixed is not in violation of this section. (*Smith v. Dunn*, 64 Cal. 164, 23 Pac. 232.)

An act providing for a police life and health insurance fund does not grant an extra compensation in violation of this section. (*Pennie v. Reis*, 80 Cal. 266, 22 Pac. 176.)

A contract by the clerk of the board of supervisors to collect a claim against the state and divide the commission with the district attorney is in violation of this section. (*Power v. May*, 114 Cal. 207, 46 Pac. 6.)

Although there is no express authority of law for the board of examiners to appoint an expert, they have that power, since, in addition to its express powers, a board has such additional powers as are necessary for the due and efficient exercise of powers expressly granted, or as may be fairly implied. (*Lewis v. Colgan*, 115 Cal. 529, 47 Pac. 357.)

An act appropriating money for the salary of an expert to the board of examiners is valid, and the employment of such expert by the board is not void as being without express authority of law. (*Lewis v. Colgan*, 115 Cal. 529, 47 Pac. 357.)

Sec. 33. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation and limitation of the charges for services performed and commodities furnished by telegraph and gas corporations, and the charges by corporations or individuals for storage and wharfage, in which there is a public use; and where laws shall provide for the selection of any person or officer to regulate and limit such rates, no such person or officer shall be selected by any corporation or individual interested in the business to be regulated, and no person shall be selected who is an officer or stockholder in any such corporation.

WATER RATES.—As to water and gas rates, see note to section 1, article 14, and section 19, article 11

Sec. 34. No bill making an appropriation of money, except the general appropriation bill, shall contain more than one item of appropria-

tion, and that for one single and certain purpose to be therein expressed.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The fact that an act making two or more distinct appropriations has but one general purpose will not render it consistent with this provision of the constitution. (*Murray v. Colgan*, 94 Cal. 435, 29 Pac. 871.)

An act making an appropriation for a bounty for ramie fibre, and also an appropriation for the salary of a state superintendent of ramie culture, is in violation of this section. (*Murray v. Colgan*, 94 Cal. 435, 29 Pac. 871.)

An act appropriating money for the purchase of a site for a home for feeble-minded children, and for the erection of buildings thereon, is not in violation of this section. (*People v. Dunn*, 80 Cal. 211, 22 Pac. 140.)

See, also, *People v. Counts*, 89 Cal. 15, 19, 26 Pac. 612; *State v. Sloan*, 53 S. W. 47.

Sec. 35. Any person who seeks to influence the vote of a member of the legislature by bribery, promise of reward, intimidation, or any other dishonest means, shall be guilty of lobbying, which is hereby declared a felony; and it shall be the duty of the legislature to provide, by law, for the punishment of this crime. Any member of the legislature, who shall be influenced in his vote or action upon any matter pending before the legislature by any reward, or promise of future reward, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, in addition to such punishment as may be provided by law, shall be disfranchised and forever disqualified from holding any office or public trust. Any person may

be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or with having been influenced in his vote or action, as a member of the legislature, by reward, or promise of future reward, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterward be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

LOBBYING.—The term “lobbying” signifies to address or solicit members of a legislative body with the purpose of influencing their votes. (*Colusa Co. v. Welch*, 122 Cal. 428, 55 Pac. 243.)

Services rendered by an attorney in endeavoring to persuade the members of the legislature individually to act favorably upon a bill, in which no dishonest, secret, or unfair means were used, do not constitute “lobbying” within the meaning of this section. (*Foltz v. Cogswell*, 86 Cal. 542, 25 Pac. 60. Approved in *Colusa Co. v. Welch*, 122 Cal. 428, 55 Pac. 243.)

A contract to pay to secure, by means of personal solicitation, and by means of private interviews with members of the legislature, and by means of lobbying, the defeat of a bill pending in the legislature, is prohibited by this section. (*Colusa Co. v. Welch*, 122 Cal. 428, 55 Pac. 243.)

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

- § 1. Executive power vested in governor.
- § 2. Election of governor and term of office.
- § 3. Eligibility and qualifications.
- § 4. Returns of election—Counting votes.
- § 5. Governor to be commander-in-chief of militia.
- § 6. Executive business of.
- § 7. To see that laws are executed.
- § 8. To fill vacancies in office.
- § 9. When to convene special sessions.
- § 10. Messages to legislature.
- § 11. When to adjourn legislature.
- § 12. Disability to hold other offices.
- § 13. Keeper of seal of state.
- § 14. To sign and seal grants and commissions.
- § 15. Lieutenant-governor—Election of, etc.
- § 16. When powers of governor devolve on.
- § 17. State officers—Election and terms of office.
- § 18. Secretary of state—Duties of.
- § 19. Compensation of state officers.
- § 20. Governor—Ineligible to United States senate.

Section 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of California.

THE GOVERNOR.—When a ministerial duty, affecting a private right, is specially devolved on the governor by law, he may be compelled to perform the same by writ of mandate. (*Middleton v. Low*, 30 Cal. 596; *Harpending v. Haight*, 39 Cal. 189.)

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and places of voting for members of the assembly, and shall hold his office four years from and after the first Monday after the first day of January subsequent to his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

TERM.—The term is fixed at four years certain, with a contingent extension. When this contingency happens, this extension is as much a part of the entire term as any portion of the four years. (*People v. Whitman*, 10 Cal. 38.)

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who has not been a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state five years next preceding his election, and attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of such election.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the assembly, who shall, during the first week of the session, open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but, in case any two or more have an equal and

the highest number of votes, the legislature shall, by joint vote of both houses, choose one of such persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor.

Sec. 5. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army and navy of this state.

Sec. 6. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information, in writing, from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 7. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution and law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, or at the next election by the people.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.—After the issuance of the commission, the governor cannot revoke the appointment. (*People v. Cazneau*, 20 Cal. 503.)

Where an officer is to be appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate, and the governor makes an appointment during the recess of the legislature, he cannot, before such appointee is

rejected by the senate, appoint another person to the office. (*People v. Mizner*, 7 Cal. 519.)

An appointment by the governor only lasts till the next election by the people. (*Brooks v. Melony*, 15 Cal. 58.)

The words "next election by the people" do not mean the next general election, or the next election held by the people, but that the appointee shall hold office in the manner provided by law; and as applied to the lieutenant-governor it means the next gubernatorial election. (*People v. Budd*, 114 Cal. 168, 45 Pac. 1060.)

The words "next election by the people" mean the next election after the vacancy happens, and in cases of judges, does not mean the next general judicial election. (*People v. Mott*, 3 Cal. 502.)

This provision is to be read distributively, so that if the office is elective, the appointee shall hold till the next election, and if not elective, till the end of the next session of the legislature, which shall either elect a successor or enact laws for his election. (*People v. Mott*, 3 Cal. 502.)

Officers.—The term "officer," as used in this section, is sufficiently comprehensive to include all persons in any public station or employment conferred by the government, and includes the clerks of the secretary of state. (*Vaughn v. English*, 8 Cal. 39.)

Vacancies.—This provision applies only to vacancies occurring under circumstances such that the original appointing or electing power cannot act. Such power is limited by the period when the people or the legislature can elect or appoint, on the arrival of which period his power ceases and the right of appointment returns to the original appointing power. (*People v. Fitch*, 1 Cal. 519.)

Before this section can apply two things must be shown: 1. That a vacancy exists; and 2. That no mode of filling it is provided by law. (*People v. Mizner*, 7 Cal. 519.)

This section has no application to the filling of a vacancy, the mode of filling which is provided by law. (*People v. Cazneau*, 20 Cal. 503; *People v. Stratton*, 28 Cal. 382.)

As to whether or not this section has any application to local officers, see *People v. Hammond*, 66 Cal. 654, 6 Pac. 741.

The power to fill an office carries with it, by implication, the power to fill a vacancy, and all necessary authority to carry out the original power, and prevent it from becoming inoperative. (*People v. Fitch*, 1 Cal. 519.)

If an act creating an office provides that the incumbent of another office shall, *ex officio*, fill the office created, and the incumbent is prohibited by the constitution from holding the office, there is no vacancy. (*People v. Sanderson*, 30 Cal. 160.)

When a district judge resigns during his term, there is a vacancy to be filled by the governor, and the appointee will hold until the next general election, or at most until the qualification of the person elected by the people. (*People v. Rosborough*, 14 Cal. 180.)

Where an officer continues to discharge the duties of the office after the expiration of his term, and before the qualification of his successor, there is no vacancy in the office within the meaning of this section. (*People v. Edwards*, 93 Cal. 153, 28 Pac. 831.)

Absence of a judge from the state does not create a vacancy within the meaning of this section. (*People v. Wells*, 2 Cal. 198, 610, *Anderson, J.*, dissenting.)

The legislature has no power to determine when a vacancy exists within the meaning of this section. (*People v. Wells*, 2 Cal. 198, 610; *People v. Mizner*, 7 Cal. 519.)

When the constitution clearly enumerates the events that shall constitute a vacancy in a particular office, all others must be excluded. (*People v. Whitman*, 10 Cal. 38.)

Failure of an elected officer to qualify does not create a vacancy in the office. (*People v. Whitman*, 10 Cal. 38.)

No vacancy occurs by the death, removal, or resignation of a sheriff, as the coroner, by operation of law, becomes sheriff upon the happening of such an event. (*People v. Phoenix*, 6 Cal. 92.)

As to whether a failure to elect a successor leaves an office vacant at the expiration of the term, see *People v. Parker*, 37 Cal. 639.

Particular cases.—If the office of lieutenant-governor becomes vacant during his term of office, the governor may fill the vacancy for the full remainder of the unexpired term. (*People v. Budd*, 114 Cal. 168, 45 Pac. 1060.)

Where a fire commissioner was appointed under the act of 1878 by the judge of the county court for the term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and the new constitution superseded the appointing functions of such judge and did not vest them in any other person, such commissioner holds over, and there is no vacancy in the office. (*People v. Edwards*, 93 Cal. 153, 28 Pac. 831.)

Where the position of state printer becomes vacant during the session of the legislature, which was the appointing power, the governor has no power to appoint a successor. (*People v. Fitch*, 1 Cal. 519.)

Where the district judge was to be appointed by the legislature for the first term and thereafter elected by the people, and the legislature failed to appoint, and the governor appoints to fill the vacancy, the person so appointed only holds till the next election, and not till the next session of the legislature. (*People v. Mott*, 3 Cal. 502.)

Where an officer is appointed by the legislature to hold for two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and the succeeding legislature fails to elect, the governor may appoint. (*People v. Reid*, 6 Cal. 288.)

Where the legislature fails to elect a successor to an officer at the expiration of the term, the governor may appoint. (*People v. Baine*, 6 Cal. 509; *People v. Langdon*, 8 Cal. 1.)

Where the appointment of an officer is vested in the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and the term expires during the recess of the senate, the governor may fill such vacancy for the full term, subject only to be defeated by non-concurrence by the senate. (*People v. Audison*, 10 Cal. 1.)

When the legislature provides that in case of a vacancy in a particular office a board shall fill it until the next session of the legislature, the filling of

the vacancy is provided for within the meaning of this section, and no vacancy is caused by the failure of the legislature to elect. (*People v. Parker*, 37 Cal. 639.)

Sec. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, stating the purposes for which he has convened it, and when so convened it shall have no power to legislate on any subjects other than those specified in the proclamation, but may provide for the expenses of the session and other matters incidental thereto.

EXTRA SESSIONS.—The confirmation of appointments by the governor is not legislation within the meaning of this section. (*People v. Blanding*, 63 Cal. 333.)

Neither is the proposing of constitutional amendments. (*People v. Curry*, 130 Cal. 82, 62 Pac. 516.)

The governor is the sole judge of the existence of an extraordinary occasion for convening the legislature. (*Whitman v. Wilmington etc. R. R. Co.*, 2 Harr. (Del.) 514.)

Sec. 10. He shall communicate by message to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 11. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the legislature to such time as he may think proper; *provided*, it be not beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next legislature.

Sec. 12. No person shall, while holding any office under the United States or this state, exercise the office of governor except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Sec. 13. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of California."

Sec. 14. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of California, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

Sec. 15. A lieutenant-governor shall be elected at the same time and place, and in the same manner, as the governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. [Amendment adopted November 8, 1898.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 15. A lieutenant-governor shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner, as the governor; and his term of office and his qualifications of eligibility shall also be the same. He shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant-governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapa-

ble of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the president pro tempore of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease. The lieutenant-governor shall be disqualified from holding any other office, except as specially provided in this constitution, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

✓ Sec. 16. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the lieutenant-governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the president pro tempore of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy in the office of governor shall be filled at the next general election, when members of the legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the lieutenant-governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the lieutenant-governor nor the president pro tempore of the senate succeed to the powers and duties of governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the assembly, until the office of governor shall be filled at such general election. [Amendment adopted November 8, 1898.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 16. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of any military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the state.

Sec. 17. A secretary of state, a controller, a treasurer, an attorney general, and a surveyor general shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner as the governor and lieutenant-governor, and their terms of office shall be the same as that of the governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—Neither an appointment by the governor, nor an election by the people, had before the election of governor, can deprive the people of their right to fill the office of controller at such election. (*Brooks v. Melony*, 15 Cal. 58.)

The controller is a ministerial officer and has no discretion as to the issuance of warrants for appropriations. (*McCauley v. Brooks*, 16 Cal. 11.)

Although the constitution is wholly silent as to the duties of the attorney general, secretary of state, controller, and treasurer, and contains no express limitation on the power of the legislature as to the same, yet a limitation on their power is necessarily implied from the nature of these offices. (*Love v. Baehr*, 47 Cal. 364.)

The legislature may devolve on the secretary of state the performance of services foreign to the office, and may pay him a salary therefor in addition

to his salary as secretary of state. (*Melone v. State*, 51 Cal. 549; *Green v. State*, 51 Cal. 577.)

In assigning duties to these officers, the legislature possesses a wide discretion, and while the legislature cannot compel the attorney general to perform the duties of a member of the board of examiners, it may compensate him for doing so voluntarily. (*Love v. Baehr*, 47 Cal. 364.)

Sec. 18. The secretary of state shall keep a correct record of the official acts of the legislative and executive departments of the government, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by law.

Sec. 19. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, and surveyor general shall, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected, which compensation is hereby fixed for the following officers for the two terms next ensuing the adoption of this constitution, as follows: Governor, six thousand dollars per annum; lieutenant-governor, the same per diem as may be provided by law for the speaker of the assembly, to be allowed only during the session of the legislature; the secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, and surveyor general, three thousand dollars each

per annum, such compensation to be in full for all services by them respectively rendered in any official capacity or employment whatsoever during their respective terms of office; *provided, however*, that the legislature, after the expiration of the terms hereinbefore mentioned, may, by law, diminish the compensation of any or all of such officers, but in no case shall have the power to increase the same above the sums hereby fixed by this constitution. No salary shall be authorized by law for clerical service, in any office provided for in this article, exceeding sixteen hundred dollars per annum for each clerk employed. The legislature may, in its discretion, abolish the office of surveyor general; and none of the officers hereinbefore named shall receive for their own use any fees or perquisites for the performance of any official duty.

Sec. 20. The governor shall not, during his term of office, be elected a senator to the senate of the United States.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—This provision is invalid and not binding upon the United States senate. The qualification of members of that body being fixed by the United States constitution, additional ones cannot be required by the states. (*Barney v. McCreery*, 1 Cong. El. Cas. 167; *Turney v. Marshall*, 2 Cong. El. Cas. 167; *Trumbull's Case*, 2 Cong. El. Cas. 618.)

ARTICLE VI.**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

- § 1. Judicial powers.
- § 2. Supreme court, how constituted.
- § 3. Election of supreme justices.
- § 4. Jurisdiction of supreme court.
- § 5. Superior court, jurisdiction.
- § 6. Superior court, how constituted.
- § 7. Superior judges, apportionment of business.
- § 8. Judge may hold court in other county—Judge pro tempore.
- § 9. Leave of absence—Limitation of time.
- § 10. Justices and judges, how removed.
- § 11. Justices of the peace, provision for.
- § 12. Courts of record.
- § 13. Jurisdiction of inferior courts to be fixed by legislature.
- § 14. Clerks of courts and court commissioners.
- § 15. Judicial officers not to receive fees and perquisites.
- § 16. Supreme court opinions to be published.
- § 17. Compensation of justices and judges.
- § 18. Justices and judges ineligible to other offices.
- § 19. Charges to juries.
- § 20. Style of process.
- § 21. Reporter of supreme court decisions.
- § 22. Judges not to practice law.
- § 23. Eligibility of justices and judges.
- § 24. Condition precedent to draft of salary.

Section 1. ~~The judicial~~ ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a supreme court, district courts of appeal, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish in any incorporated city or town, or city and county.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT — Pre-constitutional courts.—The correctness of the proceedings of the courts exercising civil jurisdiction in California between the time of its acquisition by the United States and the establishment of a state government are not to be tested by the strict rules of the civil or common law. (*Ryder v. Cohn*, 37 Cal. 69.)

Judicial power.—It is the inherent authority not only to decide but to make binding orders or judgments which constitutes judicial power. (*People v. Hayne*, 83 Cal. 111, 23 Pac. 1.)

The legislature cannot enjoin upon a private person the duty of settling a bill of exceptions, nor require a judge to continue to discharge judicial duties after his term of office has expired, though it may authorize him to settle such bill. (*Leach v. Aitken*, 91 Cal. 484, 28 Pac. 777.)

The matter of the adoption of children is not part of the judicial power within the meaning of this section, and may, therefore, be conferred upon a judge as distinguished from the court. (*In re Stevens*, 83 Cal. 322, 23 Pac. 379.)

A tribunal presided over by a police judge is a court. (*Boys' and Girls' Aid Soc. v. Reis*, 71 Cal. 627, 12 Pac. 796.)

The legislature cannot confer jurisdiction of special cases upon a judge as distinguished from a court. (*Spencer etc. Co. v. Vallejo*, 48 Cal. 70.)

An act creating supreme court commissioners to assist the court—which commissioners simply examine the record and report to the court their conclusions—is not unconstitutional as vesting judicial power in the commissioners. (*People v. Hayne*, 83 Cal. 111, 23 Pac. 1.)

Inferior courts.—A freeholders' charter is not a law within the meaning of this section, and, therefore, an inferior court cannot be established by such charter. (*People v. Toal*, 85 Cal. 333, 24 Pac. 603; *Miner v. Justice's Court*, 121 Cal. 264, 53 Pac. 795; *Ex parte Sparks*, 120 Cal. 395, 52 Pac. 715.)

This section limits the power of the legislature to the establishment of municipal and inferior courts within the limits of an incorporated city or town. (*Ex parte Stratman*, 39 Cal. 517.)

The municipal criminal court of San Francisco is an inferior court within the meaning of this section. (*Ex parte Stratman*, 39 Cal. 517; *People v. Nyland*, 41 Cal. 129.)

The police court of San Francisco was not abolished by the constitutional amendments in 1862. (*People v. Provines*, 34 Cal. 520.)

The term "municipal courts" has a legal meaning and includes mayors' and recorders' courts. (*Uridias v. Morrill*, 22 Cal. 473.)

The legislature may vest in inferior courts jurisdiction of cases of which the courts established by the constitution have jurisdiction. (*Hickman v. O'Neal*, 10 Cal. 292; *Seale v. Mitchell*, 5 Cal. 401; *Vassault v. Austin*, 36 Cal. 691; *Curtis v. Richards*, 9 Cal. 33.)

The legislature may authorize a municipal court to send its process beyond the territorial limits of the municipality. (*Hickman v. O'Neal*, 10 Cal. 292. *Meyer v. Kalkman*, 6 Cal. 582, overruled.)

Judges of the police court of San Francisco are not affected by the provisions of the County Government Act, but derive their power from this section and the act of 1893. (*Kahn v. Sutro*, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87; *In re Mitchell*, 120 Cal. 384, 52 Pac. 799. But see *People v. Cobb*, 21 Cal. Dec. 779.)

An act creating police courts in cities having fifteen thousand, and under eighteen thousand, inhabitants, not being in conformity with the general classification of municipal corporations, is void. (*Ex parte Glambonini*, 117 Cal. 573, 49 Pac. 732.)

An act creating a justice's court for one particular named town, and fixing its jurisdiction, is not authorized by this section. (*Miner v. Justice's Court*, 121 Cal. 264, 53 Pac. 795.)

The late superior court of San Francisco was an inferior court, but its process ran outside of the city. (Chipman v. Bowman, 14 Cal 157; McCauley v. Fulton, 44 Cal. 355.)

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and six associate justices. The court may sit in departments and in bank, and shall always be open for the transaction of business. There shall be two departments, denominated, respectively, department one and department two. The chief justice shall assign three of the associate justices to each department, and such assignment may be changed by him from time to time. The associate justices shall be competent to sit in either department, and may interchange with each other by agreement among themselves or as ordered by the chief justice. Each of the departments shall have the power to hear and determine causes and all questions arising therein, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in relation to the court in bank. The presence of three justices shall be necessary to transact any business in either of the departments, except such as may be done at chambers, and the concurrence of three justices shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment. The chief justice shall apportion the business to the departments, and may, in his discretion, order any cause pending before the court to be heard and decided by the court in bank. The order may be made before or after judgment pronounced by a department; but where

a cause has been allotted to one of the departments, and a judgment pronounced thereon, the order must be made within thirty days after such judgment, and concurred in by two associate justices, and if so made it shall have the effect to vacate and set aside the judgment. Any four justices may, either before or after judgment by a department, order a case to be heard in bank. If the order be not made within the time above limited the judgment shall be final. No judgment by a department shall become final until the expiration of the period of thirty days aforesaid, unless approved by the chief justice, in writing, with the concurrence of two associate justices. The chief justice may convene the court in bank at any time, and shall be the presiding justice of the court when so convened. The concurrence of four justices present at the argument shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment in bank; but if four justices, so present, do not concur in a judgment, then all the justices qualified to sit in the cause shall hear the argument; but to render a judgment a concurrence of four judges shall be necessary. In the determination of causes, all decisions of the court in bank or in departments shall be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The chief justice may sit in either department, and shall preside when so sitting, but the justices assigned to each department shall select one of

their number as presiding justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice from the place at which the court is held, or his inability to act, the associate justices shall select one of their own number to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the chief justice during such absence or inability to act.

SUPREME COURT.—This section by implication forbids the legislature to increase the number of justices of the supreme court. (*People v. Wells*, 2 Cal. 198, 610.)

In the absence of any provision on the subject, all the judges composing the court must sit. (*People v. Ah Chung*, 5 Cal. 103; *People v. Barbour*, 9 Cal. 230.)

The word "heard" means the consideration and determination of a cause by the court. (*Niles v. Edwards*, 95 Cal. 41, 30 Pac. 134.)

It is not necessary that four justices be physically present at an oral argument, nor that all of the justices qualified to "sit" shall literally "hear" an argument; but whenever there is an oral argument, only the justices who were present at such argument are authorized to take part in the decision of the court. (*Niles v. Edwards*, 95 Cal. 41, 30 Pac. 134.)

The fact that one of the judges who participated in a decision of the court did not hear the oral argument does not render the judgment absolutely void. It is an irregularity which may be waived by the parties. (*Blanc v. Bowman*, 22 Cal. 23.)

The constitution requires the concurrence of four judges to pronounce a judgment, and a mere failure to agree cannot have the effect, ipso facto, of an affirmance; and where the personnel of the court is soon to be changed, a motion to affirm the judgment on account of an equal division of opinion will be denied. (*Luco v. De Toro*, 88 Cal. 26, 25 Pac. 983.)

But where there is no probability of an immediate change in the personnel of the court, the judgment will be affirmed. (*Frankel v. Deidesheimer*, 93 Cal.

73, 28 Pac. 794; *Santa Rosa City R. R. Co. v. Railway Co.*, 112 Cal. 436, 44 Pac. 733.)

Opinions.—The legislature cannot require the supreme court to give in writing reasons for its decisions. (*Houston v. Williams*, 13 Cal. 24.)

Rehearings.—In an original proceeding in the supreme court the proper practice is to move for a rehearing, and a motion for a new trial is not proper. (*In re Philbrook*, 108 Cal. 14, 40 Pac. 1061; *Grangers' Bank v. San Francisco*, 101 Cal. 198, 35 Pac. 642.)

There is only one supreme court, and the jurisdiction which is vested in it may be exercised either in bank or in department. The court in bank has power to correct an error in or modify a judgment rendered in a department, without application therefor, and without the case being argued in bank. (*Niles v. Edwards*, 95 Cal. 41, 30 Pac. 134.)

Although a petition for a rehearing by the court in bank is filed within thirty days after the judgment in department, if it does not reach the hands of the court until after the expiration of the period allowed by the constitution for ordering a rehearing, the petition must be denied, irrespective of its merits. (*Durgin v. Neal*, 82 Cal. 595, 23 Pac. 133.)

The provision of this section as to the granting of rehearings in bank after the decision by a department does not create an implication against the constitutional power of the court in bank to grant rehearings in cases determined by it in bank. (*In re Jessup*, 81 Cal. 408, 21 Pac. 976, 22 Pac. 742.)

The supreme court, in bank, has power to grant rehearings by orders of the court entered upon its minutes, without the written signatures of five justices, and the legislature cannot take that power away. (*In re Jessup*, 81 Cal. 408, 21 Pac. 976, 22 Pac. 742.)

An order modifying a judgment is not rendered nugatory by reason of the failure of the clerk to enter it in the minutes until after the expiration of thirty days from the judgment in department. (*Niles v. Edwards*, 95 Cal. 41, 30 Pac. 134.)

Remittitur.—The supreme court has no appellate jurisdiction over its own judgments. (*Leese v. Clark*, 20 Cal. 387.)

Therefore, after the issuance of the remittitur, the court loses jurisdiction of the cause. (*Blanc v. Bowman*, 22 Cal. 23; *Grogan v. Ruckle*, 1 Cal. 193; *Matée v. Brown*, 1 Cal. 231; *Davidson v. Dallas*, 15 Cal. 75; *Herrlich v. McDonald*, 83 Cal. 505, 23 Pac. 710; *In re Levinson*, 108 Cal. 450, 41 Pac. 483, 42 Pac. 479; *Martin v. Wagner*, 124 Cal. 204, 56 Pac. 1023.)

After the remittitur has been duly and regularly issued without inadvertence, the court has no power to recall it, except in a case of mistake, fraud, or imposition. (*In re Levinson*, 108 Cal. 450, 41 Pac. 483, 42 Pac. 479.)

The mere pendency of a motion to modify the judgment is not sufficient ground for recalling the remittitur, when it was issued without inadvertence. (*Herrlich v. McDonald*, 83 Cal. 505, 23 Pac. 710.)

Nor is the fact that it was issued after the death of one of the parties ground for recalling it. (*Martin v. Wagner*, 124 Cal. 204, 56 Pac. 1023.)

But the remittitur may be recalled if issued by reason of fraud or imposition. (*Trumpler v. Trumpler*, 123 Cal. 248, 55 Pac. 1008.)

Sec. 3. The chief justice and the associate justices shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large at the general state elections, at the times and places at which state officers are elected; and the term of office shall be twelve years, from and after the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding their election; *provided*, that the six associate justices elected at the first election shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves, by lot, that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, two of them at the end of eight years, and

two of them at the end of twelve years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of the court in bank, signed by them, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. If a vacancy occur in the office of a justice, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a justice to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the justice so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The first election of the justices shall be at the first general election after the adoption and ratification of this constitution.

JUSTICES.—Absence of a justice from the state is not such a vacancy as can be supplied by the executive, and an act authorizing an appointment in such a case is unconstitutional. (*People v. Wells*, 2 Cal 198, 610.)

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases in equity, except such as arise in justices' courts; also, in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real estate, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll; or municipal fine, or in which the demand, exclusive of interest or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars; also, in cases of forcible entry and detainer, and in proceedings in insolvency, and in actions to prevent or abate a nuisance, and in all such probate matters as may be provided by law; also, in

Hennings Constitution p. 198.

Sec. 4. [Art. VI] The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction on appeal from the superior courts in all cases in equity, except such as arise in justices' courts; also, in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real estate, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, or in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to two thousand dollars; also, in all such probate matters as may be provided by law; also, on questions of law alone, in all criminal cases where judgment of death has been rendered; the said court shall also have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, matters, and proceedings pending before a district court of appeal which shall be ordered by the supreme court to be transferred to itself for hearing and decision, as hereinafter provided. The said court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the supreme court, or before any district court of appeal, or before any judge thereof, or before any superior court in the state, or before any judge thereof.

The state is hereby divided into three appellate districts, in each of which there shall be a district court of appeal consisting of three justices. The first district shall embrace the following counties: San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Fresno, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito.

The second district shall embrace the following counties: Tulare, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego.

The third district shall embrace the following counties: Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Mendocino, Lake, Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Placer, Solano, Sacramento, El Dorado, San Joaquin, Amador, Cal-

averas Stanislaus, Mariposa, Madera, Merced, Tuolumne, Alpine, and Mono.

The supreme court, by orders entered in its minutes, may from time to time remove one or more counties from one appellate district to another, but no county not contiguous to another county of a district shall be added to such district.

Said district courts of appeal shall hold their regular sessions respectively at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, and they shall always be open for the transaction of business.

The district courts of appeal shall have appellate jurisdiction on appeal from the superior courts in all cases at law in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars, and does not amount to two thousand dollars; also, in all cases of forcible and unlawful entry and detainer (except such as arise in justices' courts), in proceedings in insolvency, and in actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; in proceedings of mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition, usurpation of office, contesting elections and eminent domain, and in such other special proceedings as may be provided by law (excepting cases in which appellate jurisdiction is given to the supreme court); also, on questions of law alone, in all criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or information in a court of record, excepting criminal cases where judgment of death has been rendered. The said courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, matters, and proceedings pending before the supreme court which shall be ordered by the supreme court to be transferred to a district court of appeal for hearing and decision. The said courts shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of their appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of his appellate district upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the district court of appeal of his district, or before any superior court within his district, or before any judge thereof.

The supreme court shall have power to order any

cause pending before the supreme court to be heard and determined by a district court of appeal, and to order any cause pending before a district court of appeal to be heard and determined by the supreme court. The order last mentioned may be made before judgment has been pronounced by a district court of appeal, or within thirty days after such judgment shall have become final therein. The judgments of the district courts of appeal shall become final therein upon the expiration of thirty days after the same shall have been pronounced.

The supreme court shall have power to order causes pending before a district court of appeal for one district to be transferred to the district court of appeal of another district for hearing and decision.

The justices of the district courts of appeal shall be elected by the qualified electors within their respective districts at the general state elections at the times and places at which justices of the supreme court are elected. Their terms of office and salaries shall be the same as those of justices of the supreme court, and their salaries shall be paid by the state. Upon the ratification by the people of this amendment the governor shall appoint nine persons to serve as justices of the district courts of appeal until the first Monday after the first day of January in the year 1907, provided, that not more than six of said persons shall be members of the same political party. At the election in the year 1906 nine of such justices shall be elected as above provided, and the justices of each district court of appeal shall so classify themselves by lot that one of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, one of them at the end of eight years, and one of them at the end of twelve years; an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of the court, signed by the three justices thereof, and a duplicate thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state. If any vacancy occur in the office of a justice of the district courts of appeal, the governor shall appoint a person to hold office until the election and qualification of a justice to fill the vacancy; such election shall take place at the next succeeding general state election as aforesaid; the justice then elected shall hold the office for the unexpired term.

One of the justices of each of the district courts

of appeal shall be the presiding justice thereof, and as such shall be appointed or elected as the case may be. The presence of three justices shall be necessary for the transaction of any business by such court, except such as may be done at chambers, and the concurrence of three justices shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment.

Whenever any justice of the supreme court is for any reason disqualified or unable to act in a cause pending before it, the remaining justices may select one of the justices of a district court of appeal to act pro tempore in the place of the justice so disqualified or unable to act.

Whenever any justice of a district court of appeal is for any reason disqualified or unable to act in any cause pending before it, the supreme court may appoint a justice of the district court of appeal of another district, or a judge of a superior court who has not acted in the cause in the court below, to act pro tempore in the place of the justice so disqualified or unable to act.

No appeal taken to the supreme court or to a district court of appeal shall be dismissed for the reason only that the same was not taken to the proper court, but the cause shall be transferred to the proper court upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be just, and shall be proceeded with therein as if regularly appealed thereto.

All statutes now in force allowing, providing for, or regulating appeals to the supreme court shall apply to appeals to the district courts of appeal so far as such statutes are not inconsistent with this article and until the legislature shall otherwise provide.

The supreme court shall make and adopt rules not inconsistent with law for the government of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal and of the officers thereof, and for regulating the practice in said courts.

all criminal cases prosecuted by indictment, or information in a court of record on questions of law alone. The court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or the supreme court, or before any superior court in the state, or before any judge thereof.

JURISDICTION—In general.—The jurisdiction of the courts as established by the constitution cannot be altered by the legislature. (Thompson v. Williams, 6 Cal. 88; Hicks v. Bell, 3 Cal. 219; Burgoyne v. Supervisors, 5 Cal. 9; Parsons v. Tuolumne Co. Water Co., 5 Cal. 43; People v. Applegate, 5 Cal. 295; Fitzgerald v. Urton, 4 Cal. 235; Wilson v. Roach, 4 Cal. 362; Zander v. Coe, 5 Cal. 230; Haight v. Gay, 8 Cal. 297; People v. Peralta, 3 Cal. 379; Caulfield v. Hudson, 3 Cal. 389. But see Seale v. Mitchell, 5 Cal. 401; People v. Day, 15 Cal. 91.)

An affirmative grant of jurisdiction is negative of all others. (Burgoyne v. Supervisors, 5 Cal. 9.)

But the grant of original jurisdiction to a particular court, of a particular class of cases, without any words excluding other courts from exercising jurisdiction in the same cases, does not deprive other courts of concurrent jurisdiction in such cases, when such courts are given jurisdiction in general terms broad enough to include such particular cases. (Courtwright v. Bear River etc. Co., 30 Cal. 573. Zander v. Coe, 5 Cal. 230, distinguished.)

Where jurisdiction is given in all cases not otherwise provided for it is not exclusive. (People v. Fowler, 9 Cal. 85.)

Consent will not confer jurisdiction. (*Feillett v. Engler*, 8 Cal. 76.)

Supreme court.—The supreme court acquired its jurisdiction from the constitution, and such jurisdiction can neither be enlarged nor abridged by the legislature. (*In re Jessup*, 81 Cal. 408, 21 Pac. 976, 22 Pac. 742; *Ex parte Attorney General*, 1 Cal. 85.)

The constitution has not clothed the supreme court with the same powers and jurisdiction as the court of king's bench in England. (*Ex parte Attorney General*, 1 Cal. 85.)

Procedure.—The right of appeal is conferred by the constitution, and statutes and rules of procedure for its exercise are to be liberally construed; and no appeal will be dismissed on technical grounds, when there has been no violation or disregard of any express rules of procedure. (*Estate of Nelson*, 123 Cal. 242, 60 Pac. 772.)

The legislature cannot impair or take away the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court, but it may prescribe the mode in which appeals may be taken. (*Haight v. Gay*, 8 Cal. 297.)

It is the duty of the supreme court, whose jurisdiction is defined by the constitution, to secure uniformity in the administration of justice, and the legislature, as a co-ordinate branch of the government, cannot interfere with that function, or control the use by the appellate court of the power and discretion vested in it. (*San Jose R. Co. v. San Jose etc. Co.*, 126 Cal. 322, 58 Pac. 824.)

The supreme court cannot exercise appellate jurisdiction by means of a writ of prohibition, without any appeal, and in a case to which its appellate jurisdiction does not extend. (*Powelson v. Lockwood*, 82 Cal. 613, 28 Pac. 143.)

When the constitution gives the supreme court jurisdiction, and the legislature fails to prescribe the means for taking the appeal, the supreme court has inherent power to establish any appropriate system of procedure. (*People v. Jordan*, 65 Cal. 644, 4 Pac. 683. But see *Warner v. Hall*, 1 Cal. 90; *Warner v. Kelly*, 1 Cal. 91; *White v. Lighthall*, 1 Cal. 347.)

If the legislature has not provided a mode of exercising the jurisdiction conferred by the constitu-

tion, a case may be brought up from an inferior court to the supreme court by writ of error. (Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal. 220; Adams v. Town, 3 Cal. 247.)

The legislature may prescribe the procedure by which the jurisdiction conferred is to be exercised, provided the regulations adopted do not substantially impair the constitutional power of the court, or practically defeat its exercise. (Ex parte Harker, 49 Cal. 465.)

Cases at law.—The meaning of this section is that the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases at law; provided, that when the subject of litigation is capable of pecuniary compensation, the matter in dispute must exceed in value or amount the sum of three hundred dollars, unless a question of the legality of a tax, etc., is drawn in question. (Conant v. Conant, 10 Cal. 249.)

Therefore, the supreme court has jurisdiction of a case where the matter in dispute is incapable of pecuniary estimation. (Conant v. Conant, 10 Cal. 249.)

The words "matter in dispute" mean the subject of litigation—the matter for which suit is brought—and do not include costs. (Dumphy v. Guindon, 13 Cal. 28; Maxfield v. Johnson, 30 Cal. 545; Zabriskie v. Torrey, 20 Cal. 173; Votan v. Reese, 20 Cal. 89; Bolton v. Landers, 27 Cal. 106; Henigan v. Ervin, 110 Cal. 37, 42 Pac. 457. Contra, Gordon v. Ross, 2 Cal. 156, overruled.)

But where the supreme court obtains jurisdiction of the appeal, it can correct the costs in the judgment. (Votan v. Reese, 20 Cal. 89.)

Neither is percentage allowed by statute any part of the matter in dispute. (Zabriskie v. Torrey, 20 Cal. 173.)

Under the former constitution, before the amendments of 1862, it was held that the interest due forms part of the matter in dispute. (Skillman v. Lachman, 23 Cal. 198; Malson v. Vaughn, 23 Cal. 61.)

But under the amendment of 1862 and under the present constitution the demand must exceed three hundred dollars, "exclusive of interest." (Dashiell v. Slingerland, 60 Cal. 653.)

In cases at law, when the demand in controversy, exclusive of interest, is less than three hundred dollars, the supreme court has no jurisdiction. (*Sweet v. Tice*, 45 Cal. 71; *Votan v. Reese*, 20 Cal. 89; *Maxfield v. Johnson*, 30 Cal. 545; *Hopkins v. Cheeseman*, 28 Cal. 180.)

The words "cases at law . . . which involve . . . , the legality of any tax," etc., refer to civil, as distinguished from criminal, cases. (*People v. Johnson*, 30 Cal. 98.)

The record must affirmatively show that the case involves the constitutional amount, or the supreme court will not entertain jurisdiction. (*Doyle v. Seawall*, 12 Cal. 280.)

If the appeal is by the plaintiff, and the verdict for the defendant, it is sufficient if the amount claimed by the complaint exceeds the jurisdictional amount. (*Votan v. Reese*, 20 Cal. 89; *Skillman v. Lachman*, 23 Cal. 198.)

The ad damnum clause of the complaint is the test of jurisdiction of both the superior and supreme courts, and if the lower court had jurisdiction, the supreme court also has jurisdiction, whatever the amount recovered, and whether the appeal be taken by the plaintiff or the defendant. (*Solomon v. Reese*, 34 Cal. 28, overruling *Votan v. Reese*, 20 Cal. 89; *Dashiell v. Slingerland*, 60 Cal. 653; *Lord v. Goldberg*, 81 Cal. 596, 22 Pac. 1126; *Henigan v. Ervin*, 110 Cal. 37, 42 Pac. 457.)

Where the plaintiff, having a judgment of more than the jurisdictional amount, sought to have a judgment against him for less than two hundred dollars set off against it, the supreme court has no jurisdiction of an appeal from an order denying the motion. (*Crandall v. Blen*, 15 Cal. 406.)

The fact that an offset is pleaded by the defendant which, together with the demand of the plaintiff, swells the amount to more than the jurisdictional amount, does not give the court jurisdiction. (*Simmons v. Brainard*, 14 Cal. 278.)

The appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court extends to an appeal from a judgment of a superior court dismissing a writ of certiorari, and affirming a judgment of a justice's court, which amounts to less

than three hundred dollars. (*Heinlen v. Phillips*, 88 Cal. 557, 26 Pac. 366. *Bienenfeld v. Fresno etc. Co.*, 82 Cal. 425, 22 Pac. 1113, overruled.)

The supreme court has no jurisdiction of an appeal from the superior court in an action commenced in the justice's court under section 1206 of the Civil Code, whether the action be viewed as a suit in equity to enforce a lien upon personal property, or an action at law for wages due. (*Edsall v. Short*, 122 Cal. 533, 55 Pac. 327.)

The fact that the defendant in an action in a justice's court sets up a counterclaim in excess of three hundred dollars does not give the supreme court jurisdiction on appeal. (*Maxfield v. Johnson*, 30 Cal. 545.)

A proceeding in the nature of a quo warranto to try the title to a public office, where the court can impose a fine of five thousand dollars, is a case at law in which the demand amounts to three hundred dollars. (*People v. Perry*, 79 Cal. 105, 21 Pac. 423; *People v. Bingham*, 82 Cal. 238, 22 Pac. 1039.)

Real property.—Where a case is certified to the superior court from the justice's court on the ground that it involves the title or possession of real property, the supreme court has jurisdiction on appeal, although no question is raised on that subject on the appeal. (*Baker v. Southern Cal. Ry. Co.*, 110 Cal. 455, 42 Pac. 975.)

A mere statement by counsel that a case involves the title or possession of real property is not sufficient to give the supreme court jurisdiction. (*Ralsch v. Sausalito Land etc. Co.*, 131 Cal. 215.)

The supreme court has jurisdiction of an action for the usurpation of a franchise for a toll road, since the right to the possession of real property is involved. (*People v. Horsley*, 65 Cal. 381, 4 Pac. 384.)

The supreme court has jurisdiction in actions for damages to real property, when the title thereto is involved, although the damages claimed are less than three hundred dollars. (*Doherty v. Thayer*, 31 Cal. 140.)

Fines.—A fine imposed by a county court for wrongfully demanding and collecting toll, is not a municipal fine. (*People v. Johnson*, 30 Cal. 98.)

On the trial of a criminal action for wrongfully collecting toll, the legality of the fine to be imposed in case of a conviction is not involved. (*People v. Johnson*, 30 Cal. 98.)

Special cases.—The supreme court has jurisdiction of an appeal from an order discharging an insolvent. (*Fisk v. His Creditors*, 12 Cal. 281.)

An arbitration is a special proceeding. (*Fairchild v. Doten*, 42 Cal. 125.)

A proceeding to condemn land for the use of a railroad company is a "special case." (*Stockton etc. Co. v. Galgiani*, 49 Cal. 139.)

Special orders.—The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction of all special orders made after final judgment in the superior court, without reference to the amount involved. (*Southern Cal. Ry. Co. v. Superior Court*, 127 Cal. 417, 59 Pac. 789; *Harron v. Harron*, 123 Cal. 508, 56 Pac. 334. *Langan v. Langan*, 83 Cal. 618, 23 Pac. 290; and *Fairbanks v. Lampkin*, 99 Cal. 429, 34 Pac. 101, overruled.)

A special order after judgment, refusing to strike out a cost-bill in the superior court in a case appealed from the justice's court, is not appealable to the supreme court, although the cost-bill amounts to over three hundred dollars. (*Henigan v. Ervin*, 110 Cal. 37, 42 Pac. 457.)

An order for twenty-five dollars each month alimony, being a continuing order, may be reviewed upon appeal. (*Langan v. Langan*, 86 Cal. 132, 24 Pac. 852. See *Harron v. Harron*, 123 Cal. 508, 56 Pac. 334.)

Criminal cases.—The supreme court has jurisdiction in criminal cases upon questions of law alone. (*People v. Logan*, 123 Cal. 414, 56 Pac. 56; *People v. Kuches*, 120 Cal. 566; 52 Pac. 1002; *People v. Smallman*, 55 Cal. 185; *People v. Williams*, 21 Cal. Dec. 788.)

The propriety of a conviction on the evidence becomes a question of law only when there is a clear failure of proof. (*People v. Kuches*, 120 Cal. 566, 52 Pac. 1002; *People v. Smallman*, 55 Cal. 185.)

The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction of all misdemeanors prosecuted by indictment or information. (*People v. Jordan*, 65 Cal. 644, 4 Pac. 683, prescribing a method for taking such appeals.)

Under the former constitution, the supreme court had no jurisdiction in criminal cases, except such as amount to felony. (*People v. Apgar*, 35 Cal. 389; *People v. Johnson*, 30 Cal. 98; *People v. Shear*, 7 Cal. 139; *People v. Vick*, 7 Cal. 165; *People v. Applegate*, 5 Cal. 295.)

The supreme court has jurisdiction of an appeal from a judgment sustaining a demurrer to an indictment for misconduct in office. (*People v. Kalloch*, 60 Cal. 113.)

The supreme court has jurisdiction of an appeal in a criminal case, although the lower court had no jurisdiction. (*People v. Pingree*, 61 Cal. 141.)

The supreme court has no jurisdiction of an appeal from a judgment of a superior court, affirming a judgment of the police court, adjudging a defendant guilty of a misdemeanor, and imposing a fine of fifty dollars, it not being "a criminal case prosecuted by indictment or information in a court of record." (*People v. Meiggs' Wharf Co.*, 65 Cal. 99, 3 Pac. 491.)

Under the former constitution the jurisdiction of the supreme court in criminal cases on defendant's appeal was not to be determined by the offense charged, but by the offense of which the defendant was convicted. (*People v. Apgar*, 35 Cal. 389.)

Probate.—The supreme court has jurisdiction of only such appeals in probate matters as are provided by law. (*Estate of Walkerly*, 94 Cal. 352, 29 Pac. 719; *Estate of Ohm*, 82 Cal. 160, 22 Pac. 927; *Estate of Moore*, 86 Cal. 58, 24 Pac. 816; *Estate of Winslow*, 128 Cal. 311, 60 Pac. 931; *Estate of Wittmeier*, 118 Cal. 255, 50 Pac. 393.)

An order compelling an administratrix to allow her name to be used by a creditor of the estate is a probate matter within the meaning of this section, and, not being one in which an appeal is provided by law, no appeal lies. (*Estate of Ohm*, 82 Cal. 160, 22 Pac. 927.)

Divorce.—An action for divorce is a case in equity within the meaning of this section. (*Sharon v. Sharon*, 67 Cal. 185, 7 Pac. 456, 8 Pac. 709; *Cassidy v. Sullivan*, 64 Cal. 266, 28 Pac. 234.)

The supreme court has jurisdiction of an appeal in an action for divorce. (*Conant v. Conant*, 10 Cal. 249.)

Liens.—Under the former constitution, prior to the amendments of 1862, the supreme court had no jurisdiction of an action to foreclose a mortgage or mechanic's lien when the amount involved did not exceed two hundred dollars. (*Poland v. Carrigan*, 20 Cal. 174.) Otherwise, since those amendments. (*Willis v. Farley*, 24 Cal. 490, 499.)

Writs.—The language of the present constitution giving the supreme court power to "issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of the appellate jurisdiction," has the same meaning as the language in the former constitution giving it power to "issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, and also all writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction." Thus construed, the section gives the court original jurisdiction to issue the writs specially named. (*Hyatt v. Allen*, 54 Cal. 353.).

The writ of prohibition mentioned in this section is the writ of prohibition as known to the common law, and its office is to restrain subordinate courts and inferior judicial tribunals from exceeding their jurisdiction. (*Maurer v. Mitchell*, 53 Cal. 289.)

The legislature cannot enlarge or extend the office of the writs mentioned in this section. (*Camron v. Kenfield*, 57 Cal. 550; *Farmers' Union v. Thresher*, 62 Cal. 407; *Hobart v. Tillson*, 66 Cal. 210, 5 Pac. 83.)

In issuing writs of mandamus or other prerogative writs, the supreme court and the several superior courts are peers—each having original jurisdiction; and a determination thereon by a superior court is conclusive upon the supreme court, except on appeal. (*Santa Cruz etc. Co. v. Santa Clara*, 62 Cal. 40.)

The supreme court will not entertain an application for a writ of mandamus, or other prerogative writ, where the petition shows no sufficient reason why the application was not made to the superior

court. (*Menzies v. Board of Equalization*, 62 Cal. 179.)

The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction in cases of mandamus. (*Palache v. Hunt*, 64 Cal. 473, 2 Pac. 245.)

The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction in a proceeding in the nature of a quo warranto. (*People v. Perry*, 79 Cal. 105, 21 Pac. 423.)

The supreme court may exercise its appellate jurisdiction by means of the writs mentioned in this section. (*People v. Turner*, 1 Cal. 143.)

Mandamus is the proper remedy to compel the district court to restore an attorney whose name has been stricken from the rolls by the order of such court. (*People v. Turner*, 1 Cal. 143.)

Prior to the amendment of 1862, the supreme court could issue writs of certiorari, etc., only in aid of its appellate jurisdiction. (*Miliken v. Huber*, 21 Cal. 166; *Ex parte Attorney General*, 1 Cal. 85.)

Under the amendment of 1862, the supreme court had jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, etc., without reference to its appellate jurisdiction. (*Tyler v. Houghton*, 25 Cal. 26; *Miller v. Supervisors*, 25 Cal. 93.)

The district courts had jurisdiction to issue writs of mandate regardless of the amount involved. (*Carliaga v. Dryden*, 30 Cal. 244.)

The jurisdiction of the supreme court in cases of certiorari does not depend upon the amount in controversy. (*Winter v. Fitzpatrick*, 35 Cal. 269.)

The writ of certiorari can be rightfully issued only upon an order of the court, made upon application for that purpose, and not upon an order of the justices of the court as such, or any of them. (*Smith v. Oakland*, 40 Cal. 481.)

Miscellaneous.—The supreme court has no jurisdiction of an appeal from a judgment in a proceeding under section 772 of the Penal Code, for the removal of public officers. (*In re Curtis*, 108 Cal. 661, 41 Pac. 793; *Wheeler v. Donnell*, 110 Cal. 655, 43 Pac. 1.)

The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction of an appeal in a civil proceeding to remove an officer. (*Morton v. Broderick*, 118 Cal. 474, 50 Pac. 644.)

The supreme court has no original jurisdiction to try the title to an office. (*People v. Harvey*, 62 Cal. 508.)

The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction of an election contest. (*Lord v. Dunster*, 79 Cal. 477, 21 Pac. 865.)

The supreme court has no jurisdiction to naturalize aliens. (*Ex parte Knowles*, 5 Cal. 300.)

The supreme court has no jurisdiction of an appeal from a judgment of the district court upon appeal from the court of sessions. (*Webb v. Hanson*, 3 Cal. 65.)

Sec. 5. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity, and in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand, exclusive of interest or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate; of divorce and for annulment of marriage, and of all such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. And said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in such cases arising in justices' and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall be always open

(legal holidays and nonjudicial days excepted), and their process shall extend to all parts of the state; *provided*, that all actions for the recovery of the possession of, quieting the title to, or for the enforcement of liens upon real estate, shall be commenced in the county in which the real estate, or any part thereof affected by such action or actions, is situated. Said courts, and their judges, shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition may be issued and served on legal holidays and nonjudicial days.

JURISDICTION OF SUPERIOR COURT—In general.—The superior court is a court of general jurisdiction. (*Bishop v. Superior Court*, 87 Cal. 226, 25 Pac. 435; *Campe v. Lassen*, 67 Cal. 139, 7 Pac. 430.)

Its jurisdiction is conferred by the constitution, and cannot be taken away by the legislature. (*Tulare v. Heyren*, 126 Cal. 226, 58 Pac. 530.)

This section was intended to be prospective only in its operation, and does not apply to actions pending when the constitution went into effect. (*Gurnee v. Superior Court*, 58 Cal. 88; *Watt v. Wright*, 66 Cal. 202, 5 Pac. 91.)

This section does not prohibit the legislature from allowing judicial business to be transacted on a legal holiday or nonjudicial day. (*People v. Soto*, 65 Cal. 621, 4 Pac. 664.)

As to jurisdiction in general, see note to last section.

Cases at law.—The *ad damnum* clause of the complaint determines the jurisdiction of the superior court. (*Dashiell v. Slingerland*, 60 Cal. 653; *Jackson*

v. Whartenby, 5 Cal. 94; Maxfield v. Johnson, 30 Cal. 545; Greenbaum v. Martinez, 86 Cal. 459, 25 Pac. 12; Bailey v. Sloan, 65 Cal. 387, 4 Pac. 349; Derby v. Stevens, 64 Cal. 287, 30 Pac. 820; Rodley v. Curry, 120 Cal. 541, 52 Pac. 999; Tulare v. Hevren, 126 Cal. 226, 58 Pac. 530.)

The "demand" spoken of in this section is a demand for judgment, evidenced by the prayer of the complaint, and a statement of facts which can uphold the judgment prayed for. (Derby v. Stevens, 64 Cal. 287, 30 Pac. 820, *arguendo*.)

The jurisdiction depends upon the amount demanded in good faith in the complaint. (Jackson v. Whartenby, 5 Cal. 94, *arguendo*.)

In an action for conversion, where the value of the property sued for and the money expended in pursuit of it exceed three hundred dollars, the superior court has jurisdiction, although, separately considered, neither of them is equal to that sum. (Greenbaum v. Martinez, 86 Cal. 459, 25 Pac. 412.)

The superior court has no jurisdiction of a counterclaim, under subdivision 2 of section 438 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for less than three hundred dollars, where it is not pleaded as a defense, but merely as a ground for affirmative relief. (Griswold v. Pieratt, 110 Cal. 259, 42 Pac. 820.)

A counterclaim for less than three hundred dollars may be pleaded in an action in the superior court by way of defense, but no affirmative judgment can be rendered thereon. (Freeman v. Seitz, 126 Cal. 291, 58 Pac. 690.)

An action for less than the constitutional amount does not confer jurisdiction. (Page v. Ellis, 9 Cal. 248.)

But where the amount sued for exceeds the jurisdictional amount, the court has jurisdiction, although the amount recovered is less than that sum. (Solomon v. Reese, 34 Cal. 28; Pennybecker v. McDougal, 48 Cal. 160.)

Costs are to be excluded in determining the jurisdictional amount. (Bradley v. Kent, 22 Cal. 169.)

The interest due is also to be excluded. (Arnold v. Van Brunt, 4 Cal. 89.)

This rule applies to compound as well as to simple interest. (*Christian v. Superior Court*, 122 Cal. 117, 54 Pac. 518.)

But a penalty of fifty per cent. on the amount of principal and interest due on a promissory note, provided for in the note in case of a suit thereon, is to be included in determining the jurisdictional amount. (*Reed v. Bernal*, 40 Cal. 628.)

Also an attorney's fee provided for in a note. (*De Jarnatt v. Marquez*, 132 Cal. 700.)

An action to recover funds in the hands of a receiver is an action at law. (*Garniss v. Superior Court*, 88 Cal. 413, 26 Pac. 351.)

The superior court has jurisdiction of an action to recover money, although the amount claimed in each count is less than three hundred dollars, when the aggregate amount sued for exceeds that sum. (*Bailey v. Sloan*, 65 Cal. 387, 4 Pac. 349; *Ventura County v. Clay*, 114 Cal. 242, 46 Pac. 9.)

The superior court has jurisdiction to enjoin an action in the justice's court for the price of goods sold, when the defendant has a counterclaim for breach of warranty of the goods in excess of the jurisdiction of the justice's court, and has brought an action for damages in the superior court. (*Gregory v. Diggs*, 113 Cal. 196, 45 Pac. 261.)

The superior court has no jurisdiction of an action to recover from one or more stockholders their several shares of a debt of a corporation, where the amount demanded from each is less than three hundred dollars, although the entire amount exceeds that sum. (*Derby v. Stevens*, 64 Cal. 287, 30 Pac. 820; *Hyman v. Coleman*, 82 Cal. 650, 23 Pac. 62.)

The superior court has no jurisdiction of an action upon separate and distinct promises of several defendants, contained in one instrument, to pay respectively sums less than three hundred dollars. (*Thomas v. Anderson*, 58 Cal. 99.)

An action to recover unpaid taxes is not a case in equity, but an action at law; and where the amount is less than three hundred dollars, the court has no jurisdiction; but an action to foreclose a lien for taxes is a case in equity, of which the superior court has jurisdiction regardless of the amount. (*People v.*

Mier, 24 Cal. 61; Bell v. Crippen, 28 Cal. 327; People v. Olvera, 43 Cal. 492.)

Cases in equity.—The legislature cannot take away the equity jurisdiction conferred by the constitution. (Rosenberg v. Frank, 58 Cal. 387.)

But the constitutional grant of jurisdiction in all cases in equity was not intended as a limitation upon the power of the legislature to regulate the rights of persons; and the legislature may create new rights, under which new cases in equity may arise, or cause some rights to cease to exist, so that certain cases which courts of equity once entertained can no longer arise. (Spreckels v. Hawaiian Com. etc. Co., 117 Cal. 377, 49 Pac. 353.)

The grant of jurisdiction in all cases in equity confers the same jurisdiction as that formerly exercised by a court of chancery. (Sanford v. Head, 5 Cal. 297.)

The superior court has jurisdiction of an action for an accounting between mortgagor and mortgagee, although the property is out of the state. (Peninsular etc. Co. v. Pacific etc. Co., 123 Cal. 689, 56 Pac. 604.)

Where an action in equity involves matters of probate jurisdiction, but no objection to the mode of exercising the jurisdiction is made in the trial court, it will be treated upon appeal as within the equity jurisdiction. (Simons v. Bedell, 122 Cal. 341, 55 Pac. 3.)

An action against a county for less than three hundred dollars, claimed as compensation for services rendered by the plaintiff as a member of the county board of education, is not a suit in equity, and the superior court has no jurisdiction of it. (Wright v. Del Norte County, 115 Cal. 464, 47 Pac. 258.)

The same superior court has jurisdiction both in equity and in matters of probate; and in an action in equity for an accounting against the executor of a deceased administrator, it may administer full and entire relief according to the principles of equity, and also in accordance with the statutes with reference to matters of probate. (Pennie v. Roach, 94 Cal. 515, 29 Pac. 956.)

A court of equity has jurisdiction of an action to recover property intentionally and fraudulently concealed by a guardian from the court and the ward. (Lataillade v. Orena, 91 Cal. 565, 27 Pac. 924.)

The superior court cannot enjoin the execution of a mandate of the supreme court. (*Quan Wo Chung v. Laumeister*, 83 Cal. 384, 23 Pac. 320.)

An action to annul an ordinance of the board of supervisors fixing water rates is within the equitable jurisdiction of the superior court. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco*, 82 Cal. 286, 22 Pac. 910.)

The superior court, as a court of equity, has power in proper cases to hear and determine questions relating to the rights and duties of executors and beneficiaries under wills which have been admitted to probate. (*Williams v. Williams*, 73 Cal. 99, 14 Pac. 394.)

The superior court has jurisdiction of a suit in equity against the administrator of a deceased person, for the specific performance of a contract for the sale and purchase of lands. (*Hall v. Rice*, 64 Cal. 443, 1 Pac. 891.)

The district courts had power to appoint receivers in "cases where receivers had theretofore been appointed by the usages of the courts of equity." (*Bateman v. Superior Court*, 54 Cal. 285; *La Societe Francaise v. District Court*, 53 Cal. 495.)

In this state, the jurisdiction of courts of equity over questions of title to real estate has no existence. (*Ritchie v. Dorland*, 6 Cal. 33.)

Under the general grant of jurisdiction in all cases in equity, the court may issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus. (*Perry v. Ames*, 26 Cal. 372.)

An action to abate a nuisance is a case in equity. (*People v. Moore*, 29 Cal. 427; *Courtwright v. Bear River etc. Co.*, 30 Cal. 573; *Yolo County v. Sacramento*, 36 Cal. 193.)

In *Rosenberg v. Frank*, 58 Cal. 387, it was held that the corresponding section of the constitution of 1849 conferred upon the district courts the same jurisdiction in equity as that administered by the high court of chancery in England, including the power to construe a will after it has been admitted to probate. But, under the present constitution, it is held that the power to construe a will is vested exclusively in the superior court sitting as a court of probate. (*Toland v. Earl*, 129 Cal. 148, 61 Pac. 914.)



Conceding that the superior court has jurisdiction of an action to construe a will, it is not bound to entertain such an action, and should not do so, except in a case where there is some special reason for seeking its interpretation. (*Siddall v. Harrison*, 73 Cal. 560, 15 Pac. 130.)

Under the former constitution it was held that an action in equity to compel an administrator to account would lie, although his account had been settled by the probate court. (*Clarke v. Perry*, 5 Cal. 58.)

Probate.—Prior to the organization of the state, there was no such a thing as the probate of a will; and the probate court has no jurisdiction to probate a will executed prior to that time by the death of the testator. (*Grimes v. Norris*, 6 Cal. 621; *Coppinger v. Rice*, 33 Cal. 408; *Castro v. Castro*, 6 Cal. 158.)

The courts of first instance, between the acquisition of California by the United States and the passage of the probate act, had jurisdiction in matters of probate. (*Ryder v. Cohn*, 37 Cal. 69.)

The estates of deceased persons in this state, who died prior to the passage of the Probate Act of 1850, and subsequent to the organization of the state, can be administered on in accordance with the probate act. (*People v. Senter*, 28 Cal. 502.)

The probate court is a court of limited and inferior jurisdiction. (*Grimes v. Norris*, 6 Cal. 621; *Clarke v. Perry*, 5 Cal. 58; *Smith v. Andrews*, 6 Cal. 652; *Smith v. Westerfield*, 88 Cal. 374, 26 Pac. 206.)

No distinct "court of probate" has been created or recognized by the constitution. (*In re Burton*, 93 Cal. 459, 29 Pac. 36.)

The superior court, when sitting as a court of probate, has power to hear and determine all questions of law and fact, the determination of which is ancillary to a proper judgment in such case. (*In re Burton*, 93 Cal. 459, 29 Pac. 36.)

The jurisdiction of the superior court over probate matters is conferred by the constitution, and it is not a statutory tribunal when sitting in probate. (*Heydenfeldt v. Superior Court*, 117 Cal. 348, 49 Pac. 210.)

The former constitution did not confer on the probate court jurisdiction of all matters relating to the estates of deceased persons, but of such matters only as the statutes direct it to exercise jurisdiction over. (*Bush v. Lindsey*, 44 Cal. 121.)

Probate courts have no jurisdiction to enforce a trust by compelling an administrator to convey property by him held in trust. (*Haverstick v. Trudel*, 51 Cal. 431.)

The probate court has no jurisdiction to compel an attorney of an executrix to return a fee paid him by her. (*Tomsky v. Superior Court*, 131 Cal. 620.)

The probate courts have not exclusive jurisdiction in cases of guardianship of minors. (*Wilson v. Roach*, 4 Cal. 362.)

The district courts had the same control over the persons of minors, as well as their estates, that the court of chancery in England possesses. (*Wilson v. Roach*, 4 Cal. 362.)

Neither the probate court, nor the superior court, when exercising probate jurisdiction, has power to set aside a decree of distribution on the ground of fraud, after the time mentioned in section 473 of the Code of Civil Procedure. (*Estate of Hudson*, 63 Cal. 454.)

The jurisdiction of the probate courts over the estates of deceased persons did not divest the district courts of their general jurisdiction as courts of chancery over actions for a settlement of the affairs of a partnership. (*Griggs v. Clark*, 23 Cal. 427.)

Where the executors named in the will are also appointed trustees to control and manage the residue of the estate and to distribute it among certain beneficiaries, a court of equity has no jurisdiction of a bill to enforce an accounting of the trust estate, pending administration of the estate in the probate court. (*Dougherty v. Bartlett*, 100 Cal. 496, 35 Pac. 431.)

The probate court cannot decide an adverse claim to property asked to be set aside as a homestead. (*Estate of Kimberly*, 97 Cal. 281, 32 Pac. 234.)

The superior court sitting as a court of probate may examine into the title to parcels of real estate, for the purpose of selecting a homestead, but has

no jurisdiction to determine the title as between adverse claimants. (Estate of Burton, 64 Cal. 428, 1 Pac. 702.)

In probate proceedings the court has jurisdiction of the claims of assignees of the heir, but its jurisdiction does not extend to claims of an equitable nature against the legal owner, or, in other words, to trusts. (More v. More, 22 Cal. Dec. 196.)

The probate court has no jurisdiction to settle the accounts of a deceased guardian. (In re Allgier, 65 Cal. 228, 3 Pac. 849.)

The probate court has no jurisdiction to determine whether or not certain property in the possession of the executor belongs to the estate or is held by him in some other capacity. (In re Haas, 97 Cal. 232, 31 Pac. 893.)

Sections 1458 to 1461 of the Code of Civil Procedure do not provide for a proceeding involving title to property of which the probate court has no jurisdiction. (Levy v. Superior Court, 105 Cal. 600, 38 Pac. 965.)

Where property is devised, exonerated of the mortgage thereon, the probate court has jurisdiction to compel the executor to pay the mortgage debt from the assets of the estate. (In re Heydenfeldt, 106 Cal. 434, 39 Pac. 788.)

The probate court has inherent power to order the distributee to return to the executors the property distributed, when the decree of distribution is reversed upon appeal. (Heydenfeldt v. Superior Court, 117 Cal. 348, 49 Pac. 210.)

Under the former constitution it was held that the jurisdiction of the probate court over testamentary and probate matters was not exclusive. The district court might take jurisdiction of the settlement of an estate when there were peculiar circumstances of embarrassment, and when the assuming jurisdiction would prevent waste, delay, and expense, and thus conclude, by one action and decree, a protracted litigation. (Deck v. Gerke, 12 Cal. 433.)

The probate court has exclusive jurisdiction of the following matters: Matters relating to the proof of wills (Castro v. Richardson, 18 Cal. 478); probate of wills, granting of letters, allowance of claims,

settlement of accounts (In re Bowen, 34 Cal. 682); to adjust and enforce a claim for expenses of administration (Gurnee v. Maloney, 38 Cal. 85); to compel an executor to account, and to distribute the estate (Auguisola v. Arnaz, 51 Cal. 435); to construe a will (Toland v. Earl, 129 Cal. 148); to determine who is entitled to distribution (Simons v. Bedell, 122 Cal. 341, 55 Pac. 3); to determine whether an attorney for absent or minor heirs shall be appointed, and to fix the amount of his compensation (Dougherty v. Bartlett, 100 Cal. 496, 35 Pac. 431).

The superior court, when sitting as a court of probate, has exclusive jurisdiction of the distribution of an estate, and is not bound by an adjudication by the same court, when sitting as a court of equity, as to the interest of an heir or devisee, where such interest was merely incidentally involved. (Estate of Freud, 22 Cal. Dec. 571.)

An action will not lie to recover from an executrix rents received by her after the settlement of her account, although she neglected to account for the same. (Washington v. Black, 83 Cal. 290, 23 Pac. 300.)

A court of equity has no power to establish a will, even though the will has been lost or destroyed, or has been fraudulently suppressed, and the relief is asked against a person who destroyed the will and is one of the witnesses necessary to prove its contents. (McDaniel v. Pattison, 98 Cal. 86, 32 Pac. 805.)

In an action of ejectment, the superior court has no power to set aside the land sought to be recovered as a homestead. This can only be done by the superior court sitting as a court of probate. (Richards v. Wetmore, 66 Cal. 365, 5 Pac. 620.)

Under the former constitution, the district courts had power to decide issues of fact joined in the probate court and certified to the district courts. This provision, however, did not give such courts any appellate jurisdiction from the probate courts. (Reed v. McCormick, 4 Cal. 342.)

An act providing for the transfer to the district courts of issues of fact already decided by the probate court is void as conferring appellate jurisdiction upon the district courts, which under the constitution they cannot exercise. (Deck v. Gerke, 6 Cal. 666.)

Since the amendment in 1862, district courts have no jurisdiction to try issues arising in the probate courts. (*In re Bowen*, 34 Cal. 682; *Matter of Tomlinson*, 35 Cal. 509.)

The probate court is not bound by a decision by the district court as to a fact certified to that court for decision. (*Pond v. Pond*, 10 Cal. 495.)

The probate court had jurisdiction to try and determine issues of fact arising in proceedings before it, and was only required to certify the issue to the district court when the evidence was conflicting, etc. (*Keller v. Franklin*, 5 Cal. 432.)

Divorce.—In a suit for divorce and a partition of the property acquired during coverture, the jurisdiction of the court does not depend upon the amount involved. (*Deuprez v. Deuprez*, 5 Cal. 387.)

Insolvency.—The act creating the bank commissioners did not deprive the superior court of its power to hear and determine matters of insolvency. (*People v. Superior Court*, 100 Cal. 105, 34 Pac. 492.)

The legislature may pass an insolvency law while a United States bankruptcy law is in force, but its operation will be suspended until the repeal of the federal law. (*Lewis v. County Clerk*, 55 Cal. 604; *Seattle Coal etc. Co. v. Thomas*, 57 Cal. 197; *Boedefeld v. Reed*, 55 Cal. 299.)

Since the new constitution proceedings in insolvency are no longer special cases. (*People v. Rosborough*, 29 Cal. 415.)

The mere fact that jurisdiction in cases of insolvency is vested in the court does not prevent the legislature from authorizing the judge to make an order in chambers directing the clerk to give notice to creditors. (*Flint v. Wilson*, 36 Cal. 24.)

Tax, etc.—The term "assessment" as used in this section does not include assessments made by a private corporation upon its stockholders, but refers to such assessments as are authorized in relation to revenue and taxation, and such as may be made under the authority of a municipal or other corporation to meet the cost of a public improvement. (*Arroyo Ditch etc. Co. v. Superior Court*, 92 Cal. 47, 28 Pac. 54.)

A forfeiture for issuing a certificate of relief in violation of section 596 of the Political Code is not a municipal fine, or a tax, impost, toll, or assessment. (*Thomas v. Justice's Court*, 80 Cal. 40, 22 Pac. 80.)

An action against an assessor to recover damages for a wrongful and fraudulent assessment made by him does not involve "the legality of a tax." (*Perkins v. Ralls*, 71 Cal. 87, 11 Pac. 860.)

A proceeding to modify the grade of a street is a special one, and not a case at law involving the legality of an assessment. (*Appeal of Houghton*, 42 Cal. 35.)

A license fee or charge for the transaction of any business is a tax. (*Santa Barbara v. Stearns*, 51 Cal. 499.)

An action to recover a sum exacted by a toll gatherer, greater than he is permitted by law to collect, does not involve the legality of a toll. (*Brown v. Rice*, 52 Cal. 489.)

Special proceedings.—The county courts only had jurisdiction in such special cases as the legislature should determine. (*Matter of Marks*, 45 Cal. 199.)

A grant of jurisdiction in such special cases as the legislature may prescribe does not confer exclusive jurisdiction in special cases. (*O'Callaghan v. Booth*, 6 Cal. 63; *Harper v. Freelon*, 6 Cal. 76.)

As to whether the legislature may confer jurisdiction of special cases upon courts not established by the constitution, see *Spencer Creek Water Co. v. Vallejo*, 48 Cal. 70.

The legislature cannot confer jurisdiction in "special cases" upon a judge. (*Spencer Creek Water Co. v. Vallejo*, 48 Cal. 70.)

Special cases are cases created by statute and the proceedings under which are unknown to the general framework of the courts of common law and equity. (*Parsons v. Tuolumne Co. Water Co.*, 5 Cal. 43; *People v. Day*, 15 Cal. 91; *People v. Kern Co.*, 45 Cal. 679.)

An action to prevent or abate a nuisance is not a special case. (*Parsons v. Tuolumne Co. Water Co.*, 5 Cal. 43.)

Writs of mandate are not special cases. (*People v. Kern Co.*, 45 Cal. 679.)

The incorporation of towns is not a special case. (*People v. Nevada*, 6 Cal. 143.)

The following matters are special cases within the meaning of the constitution: Cases of insolvency (*Harper v. Freelon*, 6 Cal. 76); election contests (*Dorsey v. Barry*, 24 Cal. 449; *Saunders v. Haynes*, 13 Cal. 145); the examination of claims for public lands (*Ricks v. Reed*, 19 Cal. 551); proceedings to enforce mechanics' liens (*McNiel v. Borland*, 23 Cal. 144, distinguishing *Brock v. Bruce*, 5 Cal. 279); proceedings for the condemnation of water (*Spencer Creek Water Co. v. Vallejo*, 48 Cal. 70); proceedings under sections 312 and 315 of the Civil Code (*Wickersham v. Brittan*, 93 Cal. 34, 28 Pac. 792, 29 Pac. 51); proceedings to condemn land (*Bishop v. Superior Court*, 87 Cal. 226, 25 Pac. 435).

Real property.—The idea intended to be embodied in the phrase, "cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property," may be expressed by the paraphrase: Cases at law in which the title or possession of real property is a material fact in the case, upon which the plaintiff relies for a recovery or the defendant for a defense. (*Holman v. Taylor*, 31 Cal. 338; *Copertini v. Oppermann*, 76 Cal. 181, 18 Pac. 256.)

When the title to real property is involved, the amount sued for is not material in determining the jurisdiction. (*Cullen v. Langridge*, 17 Cal. 67; *Holman v. Taylor*, 31 Cal. 338.)

It is not enough that the possession is a fact in controversy, or incidentally in question, or that the fact of possession is in issue; but the right of possession must be involved. (*Pollock v. Cummings*, 38 Cal. 683; *Cornett v. Bishop*, 39 Cal. 319.)

An action to recover one-half the value of a partition fence involves the title to real property. (*Holman v. Taylor*, 31 Cal. 338.)

An action brought in a justice's court against a railroad company by an owner of adjoining land, to recover for the killing of a colt alleged to have strayed upon the track by reason of the insufficiency of a division fence, necessarily involves the title to such land, although the answer raises no issue as to such ownership. (*Boyd v. Southern Cal. Ry. Co.*, 126 Cal. 571, 58 Pac. 1046.)

An action to foreclose a vendor's lien upon premises contracted to be sold is an action for the enforcement of a lien upon real estate within the provisions of this section. (*Southern Pac. R. R. Co. v. Pixley*, 103 Cal. 118, 37 Pac. 194.)

An action by a vendee to a contract for the sale of land to recover a part payment made on the purchase price, because of a defect in the title of the vendor, involves the title to real property. (*Copertini v. Oppermann*, 76 Cal. 181, 18 Pac. 256.)

Where an action involving the title or possession of real property is brought in the justice's court, and the defendant appeals to the superior court, which renders judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the defendant may appeal to the supreme court. (*Hart v. Carnall-Hopkins Co.*, 101 Cal. 160, 35 Pac. 633; *Santa Barbara v. Eldred*, 95 Cal. 378, 30 Pac. 562.)

Where an action to recover less than three hundred dollars is transferred from the justice's court to the superior court on the ground that it involves the title to real estate, and the plaintiff afterward amends his complaint and asks for damages to certain lands, the superior court has no jurisdiction of the action, as it does not appear that the action involves the title to real estate. (*Gorton v. Ferdinando*, 64 Cal. 11, 27 Pac. 941.)

Place of trial.—The proviso in this section is mandatory. (*Fresno Nat. Bank v. Superior Court*, 83 Cal. 491, 24 Pac. 157.)

The superior court has no jurisdiction of an action to enforce a lien upon real property situated in another county. (*Urton v. Woolsey*, 87 Cal. 38, 25 Pac. 154.)

This section has no application to an action for the settlement of a trust in relation to real and personal property, and such an action is not required to be brought in the county where the real property is situated. (*Le Breton v. Superior Court*, 66 Cal. 27, 4 Pac. 777.)

If an action to quiet title to real estate is brought outside of the county in which the land is situated, the court has no jurisdiction, and such lack of jurisdiction cannot be waived. (*Fritts v. Camp*, 94 Cal. 393, 29 Pac. 867.)

The creating of a new county does not affect an action pending in the superior court affecting real property in such new county. (*Tolman v. Smith*, 85 Cal. 280, 24 Pac. 743.)

This section does not provide that the actions referred to must be tried, but simply that they must be commenced in the county in which the land is situated. (*Hancock v. Burton*, 61 Cal. 70.)

Writs.—The legislature has no power to enlarge the office of the writs mentioned in this section. (*Camron v. Kenfield*, 57 Cal. 550; *Farmers' Union v. Thresher*, 62 Cal. 407.)

The superior court may issue a writ of mandamus to run out of the county, or to be executed out of the county in which the court is held. (*Kings County v. Johnson*, 104 Cal. 198, 37 Pac. 870.)

If the provisions of this section reviving the writ of quo warranto repealed by implication the provisions of the code for an action against persons who usurp offices or franchises, it made little difference, as the power under a writ of quo warranto is quite as broad as under the statute. (*People v. Dashaway Assn.*, 84 Cal. 114, 24 Pac. 277.)

The county court had no jurisdiction to issue the writ of certiorari, except in aid of its appellate jurisdiction. (*Wilcox v. Oakland*, 49 Cal. 29.)

Criminal cases.—The superior court has jurisdiction of an offense punishable by imprisonment and fine, which may exceed one thousand dollars. (*Ex parte Neustadt*, 82 Cal. 273, 23 Pac. 124.)

Where the legislature confers upon police courts jurisdiction of certain misdemeanors, such jurisdiction is exclusive, and the superior court has no jurisdiction of such misdemeanors. (*Green v. Superior Court*, 78 Cal. 556, 21 Pac. 307, 541; *People v. Joselyn*, 80 Cal. 544, 22 Pac. 217; *People v. Lawrence*, 82 Cal. 182, 22 Pac. 1120; *Ex parte Wallingford*, 60 Cal. 103; *Gafford v. Bush*, 60 Cal. 149.)

If a defendant is charged with a felony of which the superior court has jurisdiction, he may be convicted of a lesser offense involved in such felony, although such lesser offense is not one of which the superior court is given jurisdiction. (*Ex parte Donahue*, 65 Cal. 474.)

A newly created county has jurisdiction of a defendant charged with the commission of an offense prior to the creation of the county, upon territory within its boundaries; and a prosecution pending in the old county is no bar to the prosecution, if dismissed before the commencement of the prosecution in the new, and before jeopardy has attached. (*People v. Stokes*, 103 Cal. 193, 37 Pac. 207.)

Appellate jurisdiction.—The superior court has appellate jurisdiction only to the extent and in the mode which the legislature may prescribe. (*Sherer v. Superior Court*, 94 Cal. 354, 29 Pac. 716.)

The constitution gives the superior court no appellate jurisdiction, but the legislature is permitted to give it such appellate jurisdiction as it may see fit. (*Wells v. Torrance*, 119 Cal. 437, 51 Pac. 626.)

By reason of the provisions of section 11, article 22, of the constitution, the superior court had jurisdiction of appeals from justices' courts before the legislature acted upon the subject. (*California etc. Co. v. Superior Court*, 60 Cal. 305.)

The superior courts only have jurisdiction of appeals from justices' courts in their respective counties, and therefore, after an appeal, the action cannot be transferred to another county for trial, although the defendant resides in another county. (*Gross v. Superior Court*, 71 Cal. 382; *Luco v. Superior Court*, 71 Cal. 555.)

The superior court has no jurisdiction of an appeal from an order of a justice's court, directing the judgment debtor to apply certain property in satisfaction of the judgment. (*Wells v. Torrance*, 119 Cal. 437, 51 Pac. 626.)

Upon an appeal from a judgment of the justice's court vacating a former judgment, the superior court cannot affirm such former judgment, but, if it was erroneously set aside, it should reverse such judgment and order a new trial. (*Sherer v. Superior Court*, 94 Cal. 354, 29 Pac. 716.)

Although the county court was authorized to try cases on appeal de novo, such a trial was not an exercise of original jurisdiction. (*Townsend v. Brooks*, 5 Cal. 52.)

Where a case is appealed to the superior court on questions of both law and fact, the superior court acquires jurisdiction of the cause, although it was not originally within the jurisdiction of the justice's court. (*De Jarnatt v. Marquez*, 132 Cal. 700; *Hart v. Carnall-Hopkins Co.*, 103 Cal. 132, 37 Pac. 196. But see *Ballerino v. Bigelow*, 90 Cal. 500, 27 Pac. 372.)

A judgment on appeal from a judgment of a justice's court, in which the amount is in excess of the jurisdiction of the justice, is not void, but merely erroneous. (*Moore v. Martin*, 38 Cal. 428.)

A judgment of a county court upon appeal for the sum of three hundred dollars is void, and will be annulled upon certiorari. (*Will v. Sinkwitz*, 39 Cal. 570.)

As to whether the provision of the constitution of 1849 giving the county courts appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in inferior courts is self-executing, see *People v. Nyland*, 41 Cal. 129.

Forcible entry and detainer.—The words "forcible entry and detainer" include not only forcible entry and forcible detainer, but also unlawful detainer after the termination of or contrary to the terms of the lease. (*Caulfield v. Stevens*, 28 Cal. 118.)

Miscellaneous.—The county courts have common-law jurisdiction and may admit foreigners to citizenship. (*In re Conner*, 39 Cal. 98.)

Granting to county judges power to issue injunctions does not trench upon the jurisdiction of the district courts. (*Thompson v. Williams*, 6 Cal. 88.)

An act providing for the confirmation of the organization and bonds of irrigation districts is not unconstitutional because it authorizes the court to determine the rights of the parties in advance of any controversy as to such rights. (*Cullen v. Glendora etc. Co.*, 113 Cal. 503, 39 Pac. 769, 45 Pac. 822, 1047.)

Sec. 6. There shall be in each of the organized counties, or cities and counties of the state, a superior court, for each of which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of

the county, or city and county, at the general state election; *provided*, that until otherwise ordered by the legislature, only one judge shall be elected for the counties of Yuba and Sutter, and that in the city and county of San Francisco there shall be elected twelve judges of the superior court, any one or more of whom may hold court. There may be as many sessions of said court, at the same time, as there are judges thereof. The said judges shall choose from their own number a presiding judge, who may be removed at their pleasure. He shall distribute the business of the court among the judges thereof, and prescribe the order of business. The judgments, orders, and proceedings of any session of the superior court, held by any one or more of the judges of said courts, respectively, shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said respective courts presided at such session. In each of the counties of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Los Angeles, Sonoma, Santa Clara, and Alameda, there shall be elected two such judges. The term of office of judges of the superior courts shall be six years from and after the first Monday of January, next succeeding their election; *provided*, that the twelve judges of the superior court, elected in the city and county of San Francisco at the first election held under this constitution, shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves, by lot, that four of them shall go out of office at the

end of two years, and four of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, and four of them shall go out of office at the end of six years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of the court, signed by them, and a duplicate thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state. The first election of judges of the superior courts shall take place at the first general election held after the adoption and ratification of this constitution. If a vacancy occur in the office of judge of a superior court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SUPERIOR JUDGES.—There is only one superior court in the city and county of San Francisco. (Brown v. Campbell, 110 Cal. 644, 43 Pac. 900.)

There is no probate court of the city and county of San Francisco, and there is no law authorizing the designation of any one department of said court for probate jurisdiction; but each of the twelve judges has jurisdiction in probate matters. (In re Pearsons, 113 Cal. 577, 45 Pac. 849.)

The legislature may fix the commencement of the term of a county judge as well as the time of election, but cannot fix the term. (People v. Rosborough, 14 Cal. 180.)

Though by the terms of this section the term of office of the superior judges appears to be exclusive of the first Monday in January after their election, yet this provision is controlled by section 20, article 20, making the terms of all officers elected under the constitution commence on the first Monday af-

ter the first day of January next following their election. (*Merced Bank v. Rosenthal*, 99 Cal. 39, 31 Pac. 849, 33 Pac. 732.)

A judge elected under an act creating an additional judge holds for six years. (*People v. Waterman*, 86 Cal. 27, 24 Pac. 807.)

Under this section the commencement of the first regular full term of every newly created superior judgeship commences on the first Monday in January [first Monday after the first day of January] after the next ensuing general election, and the legislature has no power to extend the provisional term of office of a newly created judge beyond such date. (*People v. Markham*, 104 Cal. 232, 37 Pac. 918.)

The legislature may provide for the appointment of a judge of a newly created court to hold until the next election. (*Brodie v. Campbell*, 17 Cal. 11.)

A district judge, elected on the occasion of a vacancy in the office caused by the resignation of the incumbent, holds, not merely for the unexpired term, but for the full six years. (*People v. Burbank*, 12 Cal. 378.)

A person elected judge of the district court is entitled to hold for six years, and it is not necessary that all district judges should be elected, or that their terms should expire, at the same time. (*People v. Weller*, 11 Cal. 77.)

Where, after the appointment of a judge to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the incumbent, the legislature passed an act reducing the number of judges of such county, and providing that the act should go into effect immediately in case of a vacancy in the term prior to January 1, 1897, the act did not go into effect by reason of the election of a judge to fill the unexpired term. (*Church v. Colgan*, 117 Cal. 685, 50 Pac. 12.)

Sec. 7. In any county, or city and county, other than the city and county of San Francisco, in which there shall be more than one judge of the superior court, the judges of such court may hold as many sessions of said court at the same

time as there are judges thereof, and shall apportion the business among themselves as equally as may be.

SESSIONS.—The rule is the same in the city and county of San Francisco, except that the business of the court is apportioned by the presiding judge. (See section 6 of this article.)

Sec. 8. A judge of any superior court may hold a superior court in any county, at the request of a judge of the superior court thereof, and upon the request of the governor it shall be his duty so to do. But a cause in a superior court may be tried by a judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant or their attorneys of record, approved by the court, and sworn to try the cause.

JUDGE OF ONE COUNTY SITTING IN ANOTHER.—Where a judge of one county acts in another, it must be presumed that he was properly requested to do so. (In re Corralitos etc. Co., 130 Cal. 570, 62 Pac. 1076.)

Under the constitution of 1849 it was held that the legislature might authorize a judge of one district to sit and act in another district, although no express provision was made in the constitution on the subject. (People v. McCauley, 1 Cal. 379.)

A statute authorizing a county judge of one county to hold court for the county judge of another county is valid. (People v. Mellon, 40 Cal. 648.)

Sec. 9. The legislature shall have no power to grant leave of absence to any judicial officer; and any such officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office.

The legislature of the state may at any time, two-thirds of the members of the senate and two-thirds of the members of the assembly voting therefor, increase or diminish the number of judges of the superior court in any county, or city and county, in the state; *provided*, that no such reduction shall affect any judge who has been elected.

Sec. 10. Justices of the supreme court, and

Sec. 10. [Art. VI] Justices of the supreme court, and of the district courts of appeal, and judges of the superior courts may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the legislature adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house. All other judicial officers, except justices of the peace, may be removed by the senate on the recommendation of the governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the cause thereof be entered on the journal, nor unless the party complained of has been served with a copy of the complaint against him and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journal.

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Sec. 11. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in townships, incorporated cities and towns, or cities and counties, and shall fix by law the powers, duties, and responsibilities of justices of the peace; *provided*, such powers shall not in any case trench upon the jurisdiction of the several courts of

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record, except that said justices shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts in cases of forcible entry and detainer, where the rental value does not exceed twenty-five dollars per month, and where the whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars, and in cases to enforce and foreclose liens on personal property when neither the amount of the liens nor the value of the property amounts to three hundred dollars.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Creation of.—A justice's court cannot be created by a freeholders' charter. (*People v. Toal*, 85 Cal. 333, 24 Pac. 603; *People v. Sands*, 102 Cal. 12, 36 Pac. 404; *Milner v. Reibenstein*, 85 Cal. 593, 24 Pac. 935; *Ex parte Reilly*, 85 Cal. 632, 24 Pac. 807; *Ex parte Giambonini*, 117 Cal. 573, 49 Pac. 732.)

The laws relating to this portion of the judicial system need not be uniform throughout the state. (*Kahn v. Suto*, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87.)

The justice's court of Berkeley was not superseded by the constitution. (*Ex parte Armstrong*, 84 Cal. 655, 24 Pac. 598.)

The provision of the County Government Act authorizing the supervisors to appoint a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy is not in conflict with this section making them elective. (*People v. Chaves*, 122 Cal. 134, 54 Pac. 596.)

Justices of the peace are judicial officers and must be elected at the general election. (*McGrew v. Mayor etc. of San Jose*, 55 Cal. 611.)

Justices of the peace are neither city nor county officers, but form part of the judicial system of the state. (*People v. Cobb*, 21 Cal. Dec. 779; *Kahn v. Suto*, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87.)

Jurisdiction.—A justice's court is a court of limited and inferior jurisdiction, and its jurisdiction must be shown affirmatively by a party relying upon or claiming any right or title under its judgments.

(Eltzroth v. Ryan, 89 Cal. 135, 26 Pac. 647; Jones v. Justice's Court, 97 Cal. 523, 32 Pac. 575; Keybers v. McComber, 67 Cal. 395, 7 Pac. 838.)

There can be no concurrent jurisdiction of any special proceeding other than the two mentioned in this section. (Edsall v. Short, 122 Cal. 533, 55 Pac. 327.)

No power can be conferred upon justices of the peace which has been by the constitution conferred upon other courts. (Zander v. Coe, 5 Cal. 230; Small v. Gwinn, 6 Cal. 447.)

But where the jurisdiction conferred by the constitution is not exclusive, the same may be conferred upon justices' courts. (People v. Fowler, 9 Cal. 85.)

Where the justice of the peace has no jurisdiction, the judgment should be reversed and the cause dismissed. (Ford v. Smith, 5 Cal. 331.)

It has been held that an appeal to the superior court upon questions of law and fact does not enlarge the jurisdiction of the justice's court, or confer jurisdiction upon the superior court, if the justice's court had no jurisdiction. (Ballerino v. Bigelow, 90 Cal. 500. But see De Jarnatt v. Marquez, 132 Cal. 700; Hart v. Carnall-Hopkins Co., 103 Cal. 132, 37 Pac. 196.)

Where the verified answer in an action in a police court discloses that the action involves the legality of a tax, but, notwithstanding, the court proceeds with the case, and an appeal is taken to the superior court on questions of law and fact, the superior court acquires jurisdiction—not appellate, but original. (Santa Barbara v. Eldred, 95 Cal. 378, 30 Pac. 562.)

Cases at law.—A justice's court has no jurisdiction of an action upon a promissory note, where the amount of the principal sum and attorneys' fees demanded exceeds three hundred dollars. (De Jarnatt v. Marquez, 127 Cal. 558, 60 Pac. 45.)

The justice's court has jurisdiction of an action upon a money demand of less than three hundred dollars for improving a street under a private contract, where there is nothing in the pleadings to show that the action involves the title or possession of

real estate. (*Raisch v. Sausalito etc. Co.*, 131 Cal. 215.)

Where several suits to recover the same property, the value of which is less than three hundred dollars, are consolidated, the justice's court has jurisdiction of the action as consolidated. (*Carliaga v. Dryden*, 29 Cal. 307.)

In an action for the recovery of specific property in a justice's court, the standard of jurisdiction is "the value of the property," and it would seem that the justice's jurisdiction for the incidental damages for detention is unlimited; and at all events, the demand for damages cannot oust the justice of jurisdiction, if the value of the property is less than three hundred dollars. (*Astell v. Phillippi*, 55 Cal. 265; *Wratten v. Wilson*, 22 Cal. 465.)

A justice's court has no jurisdiction of an action for the recovery of property alleged to exceed three hundred dollars in value, although the complaint prays judgment for a less sum in case possession cannot be had. (*Shealor v. Superior Court*, 70 Cal. 564, 11 Pac. 653.)

A justice's court has no jurisdiction of a counterclaim exceeding the jurisdictional amount. (*Malson v. Vaughn*, 23 Cal. 61; *Maxfield v. Johnson*, 30 Cal. 545.)

The justice's court has jurisdiction of an action for the recovery of property of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars and fifty dollars damages, where the plaintiff only prays for two hundred and ninety-nine dollars, since both the value of the property and the demand are less than three hundred dollars. (*Sanborn v. Superior Court*, 60 Cal. 425.)

Forcible entry and detainer.—The words "forcible entry and detainer" include unlawful detainer after the expiration of the term. (*Caulfield v. Stevens*, 28 Cal. 118; *Brummagim v. Spencer*, 29 Cal. 661; *Mecham v. McKay*, 37 Cal. 154; *Norblett v. Farwell*, 38 Cal. 155; *Stoppelkamp v. Maugeot*, 42 Cal. 316.)

The actual rental value, and not the value alleged in the complaint, is the test of jurisdiction. (*Ballerino v. Bigelow*, 90 Cal. 500, 27 Pac. 372.)

The justice's court has no jurisdiction of an action of unlawful detainer, when the amount of rent due is one hundred and twenty dollars, and the plaintiff asks to have it trebled, or of any such case when the amount of the rent when trebled exceeds two hundred dollars. (*Hoban v. Ryan*, 130 Cal. 96, 62 Pac. 296.)

Real property.—Where the proceedings do not show on their face that the title or possession of real property is involved, but only that it may contingently become involved, the justice has jurisdiction to try the case, unless it appears that the predicted contingency actually occurred during the trial. (*Hart v. Carnall-Hopkins Co.*, 103 Cal. 132, 37 Pac. 196.)

Where a case involving the title or possession of real property is appealed from the justice's court on questions of law and fact, the superior court has jurisdiction to determine the case, and an appeal may be taken to the supreme court in the same manner as if the action had been originally brought in the superior court, or had been transferred to it by the justice. (*Hart v. Carnall-Hopkins Co.*, 103 Cal. 132, 37 Pac. 196.)

A complaint to recover a sum paid upon a contract to locate the plaintiff on certain government land does not necessarily involve the title or possession of real property. (*Hart v. Carnall-Hopkins Co.*, 103 Cal. 132, 37 Pac. 196.)

A justice of the peace has no jurisdiction to try a cause for an injury arising out of a diversion of water. (*Hill v. Newman*, 5 Cal. 445.)

If the defendant's verified answer raises a question of title to real property, the cause must be transferred. (*Doherty v. Thayer*, 31 Cal. 140.)

An action for trespass on real property is within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, when the damages sued for are less than three hundred dollars. (*Pollock v. Cummings*, 38 Cal. 683.)

Fines, etc.—An act requiring actions to recover a penalty imposed upon a railroad company, for charging a passenger an excess of fare, to be brought in the justice's court, is valid. (*Reed v. Omnibus R. R. Co.*, 33 Cal. 212; *Smith v. Omnibus R. R. Co.*, 36 Cal. 281.)

The justice's court has jurisdiction of an action to recover two hundred dollars for a forfeiture for issuing a certificate of relief in violation of section 596 of the Political Code, the same being a penalty given by statute, and not a municipal fine. (*Thomas v. Justice's Court*, 80 Cal. 40, 22 Pac. 80.)

If, in an action to recover a money judgment for taxes, an answer is filed which puts in issue the legality of the tax, the justice of the peace is ousted of jurisdiction. (*People v. Mier*, 24 Cal. 61.)

Miscellaneous.—A statute conferring equitable jurisdiction upon justices' courts is unconstitutional. (*Young v. Wright*, 52 Cal. 407; *Sutherland v. Sween*, 53 Cal. 48.)

The county court had jurisdiction to try an indictment for misdemeanor, the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace being exclusive as to misdemeanors where no indictments had been found. (*Ex parte McCarthy*, 53 Cal. 412.)

Sec. 12. The supreme court, the dis-
and s Sec. 12. [Art. VI] The supreme court, and such
prescri strict courts of appeal, the superior courts, and such
other courts as the legislature shall prescribe, shall
be courts of record.

Sec. 13. The legislature shall fix by law the jurisdiction of any inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of section one of this article, and shall fix by law the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the judges thereof.

INFERIOR COURTS.—The jurisdiction, powers, duties, and responsibilities of inferior courts cannot be fixed by a freeholders' charter. (*People v. Toal*, 85 Cal. 333, 24 Pac. 603; *Ex parte Reilly*, 85 Cal. 632, 24 Pac. 807; *People v. Sands*, 102 Cal. 12, 36 Pac. 404; *Milner v. Reibenstein*, 85 Cal. 593, 24 Pac. 935; *Ex parte Giambonini*, 117 Cal. 573, 49 Pac. 732.)

The municipal superior court of San Francisco had no authority to issue writs of quo warranto, it being an inferior court, and the jurisdiction not being ex-

pressly conferred by statute. (*People v. Gillespie*, 1 Cal. 342.)

As to the jurisdiction of the recorder's court, see *Ex parte Soto*, 88 Cal. 624, 26 Pac. 530.

The legislature may create a recorder's court with a dual jurisdiction—being a recorder as to some matters, and a justice of the peace as to others. (*Prince v. Fresno*, 88 Cal. 407, 26 Pac. 606.)

The act of 1889, creating the police court of the city and county of San Francisco, held constitutional. (*Ex parte Lloyd*, 78 Cal. 421, 20 Pac. 872.)

Sec. 14. The legislature shall provide for the election of a clerk of the supreme court and shall fix by law his duties and compensation, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. The county clerks shall be ex officio clerks of the courts of record in and for their respective counties, or cities and counties. The legislature may also provide for the appointment, by the several superior courts, of one or more commissioners in their respective counties, or cities and counties, with authority to perform chamber business of the judges of the superior courts, to take depositions, and perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace and court commissioners, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office.

FEES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—The words "justices of the peace" as used in this section include those, by whatever name they are called, who are

invested with the duties assigned by the law to those officers, and include a recorder of a city. (Curtis v. Sacramento, 13 Cal. 290.)

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Sec. 16. [Art. VI] The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of such opinions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal as the supreme court may deem expedient, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.

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judge shall be paid by the state; the other half thereof shall be paid by the county for which he is elected. During the term of the first judges elected under this constitution, the annual salaries of the justices of the supreme court shall be six thousand dollars each. Until otherwise changed by the legislature, the superior court judges shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars each, payable monthly, except the judges of the city and county of San Francisco, and the counties of Alameda, San Joaquin, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, Yuba and Sutter com-

bined, Sacramento, Butte, Nevada, and Sonoma, which shall receive four thousand dollars each.

SALARIES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—This provision does not exempt judges from the necessity of an appropriation for their salaries by the legislature. (*Myers v. English*, 9 Cal. 341.)

Sec. 18. [Art. VI] The justices of the supreme court, and of the district courts of appeal, and the judges of the superior courts shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office or employment during the term for which they shall have been elected.

which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 19. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

INSTRUCTIONS.—A mere statement of the evidence is not in violation of this section. (*People v. Christensen*, 85 Cal. 568, 24 Pac. 888.)

It is error for the judge to state his impressions of the substance and effect of the testimony without stating its contents, and to tell the jury that other witnesses corroborate certain statements of the prosecuting witness. (*People v. Gordon*, 88 Cal. 422, 26 Pac. 502.)

An instruction that "the testimony in the case shows" certain facts is violative of this section. (*People v. Casey*, 65 Cal. 260.)

A charge which assumes as proven a fact in issue is erroneous. (*Caldwell v. Center*, 30 Cal. 539; *People v. Dick*, 32 Cal. 213.)

As to the effect of this provision on section 2061 of the Code of Civil Procedure, see *People v. Paulsell*, 115 Cal. 6, 14, 46 Pac. 734.

Improper instructions.—The following particular instructions have been held to violate this section: An instruction that possession of property recently stolen is a strong circumstance of guilt (*People v.*

Cline, 74 Cal. 575, 16 Pac. 391; *People v. Titherington*, 59 Cal. 598; *People v. Ah Sing*, 59 Cal. 400); an instruction that the recent possession of stolen goods raises a presumption that the possessor is the thief (*People v. Gutierrez*, 74 Cal. 81, 15 Pac. 444; *People v. Mitchell*, 55 Cal. 236); an instruction that the flight of the defendant is strong presumptive evidence of his guilt (*People v. Wong Ah Ngow*, 54 Cal. 151); a charge as to the relative value of direct and circumstantial evidence (*People v. Vereneseneckockockhoff*, 129 Cal. 497, 58 Pac. 156, 62 Pac. 111; *People v. O'Brien*, 130 Cal. 1, 62 Pac. 297); an instruction that "it may be impossible to show or establish a motive, for the reason that we cannot fathom the mind of the accused on trial, and ascertain if there is not a hidden desire of vengeance or some passion to be gratified" (*People v. Vereneseneckockockhoff*, 129 Cal. 497, 58 Pac. 156, 62 Pac. 111; *People v. Botkin*, 132 Cal. 231); an instruction that certain facts are proper to be taken into consideration by the jury, as throwing doubt upon a certain controverted fact (*People v. Lee*, 119 Cal. 84, 51 Pac. 22); an instruction that if the jury are satisfied that an attempt to commit rape was made, the evidence must also satisfy them that it was accomplished, and that in the opinion of the judge upon the evidence there could be no conviction of an attempt (*People v. Baldwin*, 117 Cal. 244, 49 Pac. 186); an instruction that if the prosecutrix committed lewd and immodest acts, she was not of chaste character (*People v. Samonset*, 97 Cal. 448, 32 Pac. 520); an instruction that the testimony of an accomplice ought to be viewed with distrust, and the evidence of the oral admissions of a party with caution (*People v. O'Brien*, 96 Cal. 171, 31 Pac. 45); an instruction that, if the testimony is believed, it would undoubtedly make out a case of murder in the first degree, and that it tended to show that the murder was willful (*People v. Chew Sing Wing*, 88 Cal. 268, 25 Pac. 1099); an instruction that the testimony of the prosecuting witness not being disputed, the jury were bound to presume it to be true, where there is a conflict as to the facts testified to by such witness (*People v. Murray*, 86 Cal. 31, 24 Pac. 802); an instruction virtually assuming the testimony of a party

to a material fact to be true (*Vulicevich v. Skinner*, 77 Cal. 239, 19 Pac. 424); an instruction that unless the dam had gates sufficient for certain named purposes, it was insufficiently and negligently constructed (*Weiderkind v. Tuolumne County Water Co.*, 65 Cal. 431, 4 Pac. 415).

Proper instructions.—On the other hand, the following instructions have been held not to violate this provision: An instruction that the jury may consider the circumstance that the defendant fled from arrest (*People v. Ross*, 115 Cal. 233, 46 Pac. 1059); an instruction that there is no evidence which would reduce the crime charged to manslaughter (*People v. King*, 27 Cal. 507); an instruction that there was evidence tending to show that the watch was taken near the door, and that the defendant testified that he picked it up near the counter (*People v. Perry*, 65 Cal. 568, 4 Pac. 572); an instruction that possession of stolen goods soon after they were stolen, unless satisfactorily explained, is a circumstance to be considered in connection with other suspicious facts, in determining the guilt of the defendant (*People v. Hannon*, 85 Cal. 374, 24 Pac. 706); an instruction that the jury might consider the relation of the defendant to the case in considering his testimony, the consequences to him resulting from the verdict, etc. (*People v. O'Brien*, 96 Cal. 171, 31 Pac. 45); an instruction that a ratification may be found from an unreasonable delay to object (*Hill v. Finigan*, 77 Cal. 267, 19 Pac. 494).

Sec. 20. The style of all process shall be, "The People of the State of California," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in their name and by their authority.

PROCESS.—The word "process" as used in this section does not apply to the warrants by which prisoners are held and committed to the state prison after conviction. (*Ex parte Ahern*, 103 Cal. 412, 37 Pac. 390.)

The notice to be given to creditors on filing a petition in insolvency is not process; and even if it were

process, the fact that it does not run in the name of the people of the state of California is not a fatal error going to the jurisdiction. (*Brewster v. Ludekins*, 19 Cal. 162.)

An action to punish a defendant for the violation of an ordinance is a criminal action, and must be prosecuted in the name of the people. (*Santa Barbara v. Sherman*, 61 Cal. 57.)

An act authorizing the removal of a board of supervisors from office for delay in fixing water rates "at the suit of any interested party" is in conflict with this section. (*Fitch v. Supervisors*, 122 Cal. 285, 54 Pac. 901.)

An order of arrest in a civil action is not "process" within the meaning of this section. (*Dusy v. Helm*, 59 Cal. 188.)

Sec. 21. The justices shall appoint a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, who shall hold his office and be removable at their pleasure. He shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars, payable monthly.

REPORTER OF DECISIONS.—The provision of this section as to the salary of the reporter is prohibitory, and forbids a salary greater than two thousand five hundred dollars. (*Smith v. Kenfield*, 57 Cal. 138.)

Sec. 22. No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

Sec. 23. No one shall be eligible to the office of justice of the supreme court, or to the office of judge of a superior court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state.

Sec. 24. [Art. VI] No judge of the supreme court nor of a district court of appeal, nor of a superior court, shall draw or receive any monthly salary unless he shall make and subscribe an affidavit before an officer entitled to administer oaths, that no cause in his court remains pending and undecided, that has been submitted for decision for a period of ninety days. In the determination of causes all decisions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal shall be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. When the justices of a district court of appeal are unable to concur in a judgment, they shall give their several opinions in writing and cause copies thereof to be forwarded to the supreme court.

Sec. 25. [Art. VI] The present supreme court commission shall be abolished at the expiration of its present term of office, and no supreme court commission shall be created or provided for after January 1st, A. D. 1905.

Art. VI, §§ 21-23 CONSTITUTION OF 1879.

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at a reporter and not more than **three assistant** reporters of the decisions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal. Each of the district courts of appeal shall appoint its own clerk. All the officers herein mentioned shall hold office and be removable at the pleasure of the courts by which they are severally appointed, and they shall receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and discharge such duties as shall be prescribed by law, or by the rules or orders of the courts by which they are severally appointed.

and forbids a salary greater than two thousand five hundred dollars. (Smith v. Kenfield, 57 Cal. 138.)

Sec. 22. No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

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admitted to practice before the supreme court state.

Sec. 24. No judge of a superior court nor of the supreme court shall, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, be allowed to draw or receive any monthly salary unless he shall take and subscribe an affidavit before an officer entitled to administer oaths, that no cause in his court remains undecided that has been submitted for decision for the period of ninety days.

DECISIONS.—Failure to decide all cases within ninety days does not work a forfeiture of the salary of the judge. (Meyers v. Kenfield, 62 Cal. 512.)

ARTICLE VII.

PARDONING POWER.

Section 1. The governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, pardons, and commutations of sentence, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, the governor shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. The governor shall communicate to the legislature, at the beginning of every session, every case of reprieve or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence, its date, the date of the pardon or reprieve, and the reasons for granting the same. Neither the governor nor the legislature shall have power to grant pardons, or commutations of sentence, in

any case where the convict has been twice convicted of felony, unless upon the written recommendation of a majority of the judges of the supreme court.

PARDONING POWER.—The pardoning power is the same as that exercised by the representatives of the English crown in this country in colonial times. (People v. Bowen, 43 Cal. 439.)

A document signed by the governor releasing a prisoner before the expiration of his term for good behavior does not remove the disability to testify. (Blanc v. Rodgers, 49 Cal. 15.)

A pardon removes the disability to testify, and all disabilities which follow the conviction. (People v. Bowen, 43 Cal. 439.)

An offender may be pardoned after he has suffered the punishment adjudged for his crime. (People v. Bowen, 43 Cal. 439.)

An executive act restoring a convicted criminal to the right of citizenship is not a pardon and does not remove the legal infamy and disability. (People v. Bowen, 43 Cal. 439.)

The pardoning power does not extend to the reinstatement of an attorney excluded from the practice by law or the order of a court. (Cohen v. Wright, 22 Cal. 293, 323.)

The governor may pardon as well before as after trial. (Hatzfield v. Gulden, 7 Watts, 152; York Co. v. Dalhousie, 45 Pa. St. 372; Commonwealth v. Hilchman, 46 Pa. St. 357.)

The pardon may be conditional as well as absolute. (Howell's Case, 8 Watts & S. 197; People v. Potter, 1 Park. C. C. 47; Ex parte Wells, 18 How. 314.)

If a pardon be obtained by fraud it may be revoked before actual delivery. (Ex parte De Puy, 3 Ben. 307; Commonwealth v. Ahl, 43 Pa. St. 53.)

The pardoning power has no authority to decree a repayment of a fine. (Cook v. Middlesex, 27 N. J. L. 637.)

Delivery is essential to give effect to a pardon. (Matter of De Puy, 3 Ben. 320; Commonwealth v. Halloway, 41 Pa. St. 210.)

ARTICLE VIII.

MILITIA.

- § 1. Organization and calling forth of.
- § 2. Device, banner, or flag to be used.

Section 1. The legislature shall provide, by law, for organizing and disciplining the militia, in such manner as it may deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time direct, and shall be commissioned by the governor. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

MILITIA.—As to the power of the governor to call out the militia, see Stimson's American Statute Law, sec. 298.

An act authorizing the governor to call out the militia when he deemed it necessary to suppress riots or mobs was held unconstitutional. (Green v. State, 15 Lea, 708.)

The mere refusal, by incumbents of offices, to surrender them is not an insurrection, and will not justify employment of the militia. (In re Fire etc. Commrs., 19 Colo. 503.)

Sec. 2. All military organizations provided for by this constitution, or any law of this state, and receiving state support, shall, while under arms either for ceremony or duty, carry no device, banner, or flag of any state or nation, except that of the United States or the state of California.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

- § 1. Promotion of intellectual improvement.
- § 2. Superintendent of public instruction.
- § 3. County superintendents of schools.
- § 4. School funds, source and origin, and how appropriated.
- § 5. System of common schools to be provided.
- § 6. School system, what to include.
- § 7. Text-books, who to adopt—Local boards of education.
- § 8. Sectarianism prohibited.
- § 9. University fund, creation, management, and application of.
- § 10. Leland Stanford Junior University.
- § 11. The California School of Mechanical Arts.

Section 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement.

EDUCATION.—The act of 1880 establishing the state agricultural society, and providing for the exhibition of breeds of horses, etc., and of agricultural, mechanical, and domestic manufactures and productions, is authorized by this section. (Melvin v. State, 121 Cal. 16, 53 Pac. 416.)

Sec. 2. A superintendent of public instruction shall, at each gubernatorial election after the adoption of this constitution, be elected by the qualified electors of the state. He shall receive a salary equal to that of the secretary of state, and shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding his election.

Sec. 3. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof at each gubernatorial election; *provided*, that the legislature may authorize two or more counties to unite and elect one superintendent for the counties so uniting.

SUPERINTENDENT.—The superintendent of schools is a county officer. (People v. Babcock, 114 Cal. 559, 46 Pac. 818.)

The superintendent of schools of San Francisco is not affected by the provision of the County Government Act making the board of supervisors the appointing power. (People v. Babcock, 114 Cal. 559, 46 Pac. 818.)

The election of superintendent of schools is governed by this constitutional provision, and not by the County Government Act. (Kahn v. Sutro, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87.)

Under a provision of the Consolidation Act providing that officers appointed to fill vacancies should hold office "until the regular election then next following," a superintendent of schools thus appointed will only hold till the next general election, and not till the next gubernatorial election. (People v. Babcock, 123 Cal. 307, 55 Pac. 1017.)

Sec. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to

this state for the support of common schools which may be, or may have been, sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states under an act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent. as may be granted, or may have been granted, by Congress on the sale of lands in this state, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

SCHOOL FUND.—The word “means” includes any fund arising from annual taxation for school purposes levied under general laws passed for that purpose. (*Crosby v. Lyon*, 37 Cal. 242.)

Whenever the legislature raises a fund for the support of common schools, any contemporaneous or subsequent legislation having for its object the diversion of such fund to any other purpose is void. (*Crosby v. Lyon*, 37 Cal. 242.)

This section does not limit the power of the legislature to declare that aliens may be heirs. It contemplates some procedure in the nature of office found by which the right of the state shall be ascertained and determined, and legislation providing for the sale of the land. (*State v. Smith*, 70 Cal. 153, 12 Pac. 121.)

Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide for a system of common schools by which a free school

shall be kept up and supported in each district at least six months in every year, after the first year in which a school has been established.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The opportunity for instruction in public schools given by the statutes and constitution is a legal right, as much as a vested right in property. (*Ward v. Flood*, 48 Cal. 36.)

By the constitution the educational department is made a state, as distinguished from a municipal, care, and the regulation of schools in San Francisco does not remain unchangeable under the Consolidation Act. The Consolidation Act may remain for municipal purposes, yet the educational department, as a state matter, be subject to general laws passed for that purpose. (*Earl v. Board of Education*, 55 Cal. 489.)

This provision requires the adoption of one system, which shall be applicable to all the common schools. (*Kennedy v. Miller*, 97 Cal. 429, 32 Pac. 558; *San Diego v. Dauer*, 97 Cal. 442, 32 Pac. 561; *Bruch v. Colombet*, 104 Cal. 347, 38 Pac. 45.)

It does not authorize one system for school districts having boards of education, and another system for school districts not having boards of education. (*Bruch v. Colombet*, 104 Cal. 347, 38 Pac. 45.)

It is within the constitutional power of the legislature to provide for the establishment of separate schools for colored children, and the exclusion of colored children from schools attended by white children. (*Wysinger v. Crookshank*, 82 Cal. 588, 23 Pac. 54; *Ward v. Flood*, 48 Cal. 36.)

But the legislature cannot, while providing a system of education for the youth of the state, exclude from its benefits children merely because of their African descent. (*Ward v. Flood*, 48 Cal. 36.)

Sec. 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the legis-

lature, or by municipal or district authority; but the entire revenue derived from the state school fund, and the state school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools.

SCHOOLS AND FUNDS.—High schools are an integral part of our public school system. (*Chico High School Board v. Supervisors*, 118 Cal. 115, 50 Pac. 275.)

A law providing a special method of levying a tax for high schools, differing from that provided for other school districts, is valid. (*People v. Lodi High School Dist.*, 124 Cal. 694, 57 Pac. 660.)

A statute authorizing county assessors to retain, as their compensation in collecting, fifteen per cent. of all poll taxes collected by them, is not in conflict with this section, since the word "exclusively" is directed to the point that the school funds must be applied to the support of primary and grammar schools, to the exclusion of other schools. (*San Luis Obispo v. Felts*, 104 Cal. 60, 37 Pac. 780.)

The words "average daily attendance," used in subdivision 4 of section 1858 of the Political Code, in regard to apportionment of funds, mean average daily attendance in the common schools of the district, and do not include the high schools and evening schools. (*Stockton School Dist. v. Wright*, 22 Cal. Dec. 353.)

Sec. 7. The governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of California, and the professor of pedagogy therein, and the principals of the state normal schools shall constitute the state board of education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled; and adopt, a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the state. The state board may cause such text-books, when

adopted, to be printed and published by the superintendent of state printing, at the state printing office, and, when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing, and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said state board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The legislature shall provide for a board of education in each county in the state. The county superintendents and the county boards of education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1894.]

[AMENDMENT OF 1885.]

Sec. 7. The governor, superintendent of public instruction, and the principals of the state normal schools, shall constitute the state board of education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the state. The state board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the superintendent of state printing, at the state printing office; and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing, and distributing the same. The text-books, so adopted, shall continue in use not less than four years; and said state board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The legislature shall provide for a board of education in each county in the state. The county superintendents and the county boards of

education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions. [Ratification declared February 12, 1885.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 7. The local boards of education, and the boards of supervisors, and the county superintendents of the several counties which may not have county boards of education, shall adopt a series of text-books for the use of the common schools within their respective jurisdictions; the text-books so adopted shall continue in use for not less than four years; they shall also have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their several jurisdictions.

TEXT-BOOKS, ETC.—This section is self-executing in so far as it provides for the selection of text-books by local boards, and operated as a repeal of the act of 1875, which provided that the text-books in use in the years 1873, 1874, 1875, should be continued in use until otherwise provided by statute. (People v. Board of Education, 55 Cal. 331.)

The board of education is a legal body, capable of suing for lots conveyed to them by the fund commissioners. (Board of Education v. Fowler, 19 Cal. 11.)

The phrase "local board" applies to the territory over which it exercises jurisdiction as a board. Each board is local as to the territory of its jurisdiction. The board in a city is local to the city; the board of a township is local as to the township, and the board of a county is local as to the county; and where portions of a county are subject to local boards for such portions, the county board is local as to the balance of the county. (People v. Board of Education, 55 Cal. 331.)

The provision of this section conferring upon county superintendents and the county board of education "control," etc., is not to be construed as conferring

unlimited or exclusive control, or power to legislate upon that subject, nor as taking away the power of the legislature to prescribe the rules by which the qualifications of teachers shall be determined, and to determine what shall entitle them to a certificate. (Mitchell v. Winnek, 117 Cal. 520, 49 Pac. 579.)

Sec. 8. No public money shall ever be appropriated for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, or any school not under the exclusive control of the officers of the public schools; nor shall any sectarian or denominational doctrine be taught, or instruction thereon be permitted, directly or indirectly, in any of the common schools of this state.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.—An act providing for the commitment of minor criminals to nonsectarian charitable corporations, the expense of maintenance to be paid by the county, is not in violation of this section, since it only applies to schools such as are provided for by the constitution. (Boys' and Girls' Aid Soc. v. Reis, 71 Cal. 627, 12 Pac. 796.)

Sec. 9. The University of California shall constitute a public trust, and its organization and government shall be perpetually continued in the form and character prescribed by the organic act creating the same, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (and the several acts amendatory thereof), subject only to such legislative control as may be necessary to insure compliance with the terms of its endowments, and the proper investment and security of its funds. It shall be entirely independent of all

political or sectarian influence, and kept free therefrom in the appointment of its regents, and in the administration of its affairs; *provided*, that all the moneys derived from the sale of the public lands donated to this state by act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two (and the several acts amendatory thereof), shall be invested as provided by said acts of Congress, and the interest of said moneys shall be inviolably appropriated to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college of agriculture, where the leading objects shall be (without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics) to teach such branches of learning as are related to scientific and practical agriculture and the mechanic arts, in accordance with the requirements and conditions of said acts of Congress; and the legislature shall provide that if, through neglect, misappropriation, or any other contingency, any portion of the funds so set apart shall be diminished or lost, the state shall replace such portion so lost or misappropriated, so that the principal thereof shall remain forever undiminished. No person shall be debarred admission to any of the collegiate departments of the university on account of sex.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.—The University of California is a public corporation. (Estate of Royer, 123 Cal. 614, 56 Pac. 461.)

The regents of the university are not public officers. (Lundy v. Delmas, 104 Cal. 655, 38 Pac. 445.)

After the affiliation of the Hastings College of the Law with the University of California, the legislature had no power to change the form of the government of the college. (*People v. Kewen*, 69 Cal. 215, 10 Pac. 393.)

Sec. 10. The trusts and estates created for the founding, endowment, and maintenance of the Leland Stanford Junior University, under and in accordance with "An act to advance learning, etc.," approved March ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by the endowment grant executed by Leland Stanford and Jane Lathrop Stanford on the eleventh day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in liber eighty-three of deeds, at page twenty-three *et seq.*, records of Santa Clara county, and by the amendments of such grant, and by gifts, grants, bequests, and devises supplementary thereto, and by confirmatory grants, are permitted, approved, and confirmed. The board of trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, as such, or in the name of the institution, or by other intelligible designation of the trustees or of the institution may receive property, real or personal, and wherever situated, by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, for the benefit of the institution, or of any department thereof, and such property, unless otherwise provided, shall be held by the trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University upon the trusts provided for in the grant founding the university, and amendments thereof, and

grants, bequests, and devises supplementary thereto. The legislature, by special act, may grant to the trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University corporate powers and privileges, but it shall not thereby alter their tenure, or limit their powers or obligations as trustees. All property now or hereafter held in trust for the founding, maintenance, or benefit of the Leland Stanford Junior University, or of any department thereof, may be exempted by special act from state taxation, and all personal property so held, the Palo Alto farm as described in the endowment grant to the trustees of the university, and all other real property so held and used by the university for educational purposes exclusively, may be similarly exempted from county and municipal taxation; *provided*, that residents of California shall be charged no fees for tuition unless such fees be authorized by act of the legislature. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1900.]

Sec. 11. All property now or hereafter belonging to "The California School of Mechanical Arts," an institution founded and endowed by the late James Lick to educate males and females in the practical arts of life, and incorporated under the laws of the state of California, November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, having its school buildings located in the city and county of San Francisco, shall be exempt from taxation. The trustees of said institution

must annually report their proceedings and financial accounts to the governor. The legislature may modify, suspend, and revive at will the exemption from taxation herein given. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1900.]

Sec. 12. [Art. IX] All property now or hereafter belonging to the "California Academy of Sciences," an institution for the advancement of science and maintenance of a free museum, and chiefly endowed by the late James Lick, and incorporated under the laws of the State of California, January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, having its buildings located in the city and county of San Francisco, shall be exempt from taxation. The trustees of said institution must annually report their proceedings and financial accounts to the governor. The legislature may modify, suspend, and revive at will the exemption from taxation herein given.

ARTICLE X.

STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

- § 1. State prison directors, appointment and term of office.
- § 2. Authority and duties of.
- § 3. Power of appointment of employees.
- § 4. Allowance for expenses.
- § 5. Powers and duties to be regulated by law.
- § 6. Convict labor to be regulated.

Section 1. There shall be a state board of prison directors, to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall hold office for ten years, except that the first appointed shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one person so appointed shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in like manner. The appointee to a vacancy, occurring before the expiration of a term, shall hold office only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. The governor shall have the power to remove either of the directors for mis-

conduct; incompetency, or neglect of duty, after an opportunity to be heard upon written charges.

PRISON DIRECTORS.—Under this section the governor has authority to make an investigation into the conduct of the state board of prison directors with a view of removing them from office. (Chapman v. Stoneman, 63 Cal. 490.)

Sec. 2. The board of directors shall have the charge and superintendence of the state prisons, and shall possess such powers, and perform such duties, in respect to other penal and reformatory institutions of the state, as the legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 3. The board shall appoint the warden and clerk, and determine the other necessary officers of the prisons. The board shall have power to remove the wardens and clerks for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty. All other officers and employees of the prisons shall be appointed by the warden thereof, and be removed at his pleasure.

Sec. 4. The members of the board shall receive no compensation other than reasonable traveling and other expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties, to be audited as the legislature may direct.

COMPENSATION.—An act allowing the state prison directors mileage and "one hundred dollars for other expenses" is in conflict with this section, since the legislature is not authorized to audit the expenses, but is directed to provide how and before

what tribunal or board the expenses shall be audited. (People v. Chapman, 61 Cal. 262.)

Sec. 5. The legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to further define and regulate the powers and duties of the board, wardens, and clerks, and to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Sec. 6. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company, or corporation, and the legislature shall, by law, provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state.

ARTICLE XI.

CITIES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.

- § 1. Counties as subdivisions of the state.
- § 2. Removal of county seats.
- § 3. New counties, establishment of.
- § 4. County governments to be uniform, under general laws.
- § 5. Boards of supervisors, election and appointment of.
- § 6. Municipal corporations to be controlled by general laws.
- § 7. City and county governments may be consolidated.
- § 8. City charters, how framed and ratified.
- § 8½. City and county charters, to contain what.
- § 9. Compensation of officers.
- § 10. State taxes, no release or discharge from.
- § 11. Local police, sanitary, and other regulations may be enforced.
- § 12. Assessment and collection of taxes.
- § 13. Powers not to be delegated to special commission, etc.
- § 14. Inspection officers, appointment of.
- § 15. Private property not liable for corporate debt of municipality.
- § 16. Moneys, etc., to be deposited with treasurer.
- § 17. Making profit out of public funds a felony.
- § 18. Restriction on power to incur indebtedness.
- § 19. Street improvements.

Section 1. The several counties, as they now exist, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of this state.

COUNTIES.—The people of a county are not a corporation, nor can they sue or be sued, but the county itself is a corporation and the proper party plaintiff. (People v. Myers, 15 Cal. 33.)

To constitute a county something more is required than a law defining its boundaries. A local government must be provided. (People v. McGuire, 32 Cal. 140.)

A county is a part of the state government, and cannot be sued without the consent of the state. (Sharp v. Contra Costa County, 34 Cal. 284.)

The consolidated city and county of San Francisco is included in the designation "county." (Kahn v. Sutro, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87.)

At common law an action did not lie against a county; and this was the law of this state until the legislature gave that right in 1854. (Gilman v. Contra Costa County, 8 Cal. 52.)

The board of supervisors of a county is not the proper party defendant in an action upon a claim against the county. (Hastings v. San Francisco, 18 Cal. 49.)

Sec. 2. No county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, shall vote in favor of such removal. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

COUNTY SEATS.—The legislature may delegate the power to the voters of a county to select a county seat. (Upham v. Supervisors, 8 Cal. 378.)

Sec. 3. The legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new

counties; *provided, however*, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1894.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 3. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

NEW COUNTIES.—The legislature, except as restrained by constitutional limitations, may change the boundaries of counties, consolidate two or more into one, or divide and create new counties out of the territory of one or more existing ones; and may make any provision it sees fit as to a division of the property and debts of such counties. (*Los Angeles Co. v. Orange Co.*, 97 Cal. 329, 32 Pac. 316.)

A newly created county does not become a county

until its organization is perfected by the election of its officers. (People v. McGuire, 32 Cal. 140.)

The legislature cannot, in organizing a new county, change the term of the judges as fixed by the constitution. (People v. Templeton, 12 Cal. 394.)

The last clause of this section relates only to the indebtedness of the county, and does not require any division of the assets of the old county. (Los Angeles Co. v. Orange Co., 97 Cal. 329, 32 Pac. 316.)

The legislature may fix the time at which to properly determine what would be a "just proportion" of the debts and liabilities to be assumed by the new county. (Los Angeles Co. v. Orange Co., 97 Cal. 329, 32 Pac. 316.)

In creating a new county, it is for the legislature to determine how the debts and property of the county shall be divided and apportioned, and if the commissioners fail by mistake to divide a claim existing in favor of a county against the state, the remedy for such failure is legislative and not judicial, and the courts have no jurisdiction of an action by the new county to recover its proportion of such claim when paid by the state to the county from which the new county was formed. (Orange Co. v. Los Angeles Co., 114 Cal. 390, 46 Pac. 173.)

The courts have no power to determine what is a "just proportion" under this section. (Tulare Co. v. Kings Co., 117 Cal. 390, 49 Pac. 173.)

Upon the division of a county, if no provision is made by law for any change in the custody of the swamp land fund, no action will lie on behalf of the new county to recover a share of such fund, but the legislature is the appropriate and only source of relief. (Kings Co. v. Tulare Co., 119 Cal. 509, 51 Pac. 866.)

Where no provision is made as to the property and assets, the old county will be entitled to retain all public property and assets, except such buildings and structures as lie within the limits of the new, and will be liable for its prior obligations. (Colusa Co. v. Glenn Co., 124 Cal. 498, 57 Pac. 477.)

When a new county is organized out of a part of the territory before constituting another county, the claim of the old against the new county for pay-

ment of the new county's proportion of the debts of the old county is of an equitable nature only, and requires legislation to enable the old county to enforce it. (*Beals v. Supervisors*, 28 Cal. 449.)

The legislature may require a new county to pay interest upon a debt due to the old. (*Beals v. Amador Co.*, 35 Cal. 624.)

If an equitable claim exists in favor of one county against another arising out of the erection of a new county out of territory taken in part from one county, the legislature may compel the board of supervisors of the county indebted to levy a special tax to pay the same. (*People v. Alameda Co.*, 26 Cal. 641.)

Upon the division of a county, with an agreed basis of apportionment of assets, which did not include prior unpaid railroad taxes, the validity of which were disputed, and which were subsequently reassessed to each of the counties upon the basis of their respective railroad mileage, the original county may recover from the new county at least the difference between the amount received by the old county and the amount it would have received upon the agreed basis of apportionment. (*San Diego Co. v. Riverside Co.*, 125 Cal. 495, 58 Pac. 81.)

Sec. 4. The legislature shall establish a system of county governments which shall be uniform throughout the state; and by general laws shall provide for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such county, voting at a general election, shall so determine; and, whenever a county shall adopt township organization, the assessment and collection of the revenue shall be made, and the business of such county and the local affairs of the several townships therein shall be managed and transacted in the manner prescribed by such general laws.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.—The "system" or plan for the government of the several counties must be uniform so that its several parts shall be applicable to each county. (*Welsh v. Bramlet*, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66.)

This section does not deprive the legislature of the power to pass an act requiring boards of supervisors of certain named counties to issue and sell county bonds for the improvement of roads. (*People v. Supervisors*, 50 Cal. 561.)

A provision of a County Government Act that in counties of a certain class county licenses collected in cities shall be paid into the treasuries of such cities for street improvements is in violation of this section. (*San Luis Obispo v. Graves*, 84 Cal. 71, 23 Pac. 1032.)

A provision of the County Government Act that in all counties of one particular class certain additional fees shall be collected for filing the inventory in estates of deceased persons is violative of this section. (*Bloss v. Lewis*, 109 Cal. 493, 41 Pac. 1081.)

The provisions of the County Government Act of 1893 empowering certain of the county officers in counties of one particular class to appoint a certain number of deputies, whose salaries are fixed by the act and made payable out of the county treasury, is valid, although in other counties the principals must pay the salaries of their deputies. (*Tulare Co. v. May*, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427; *Freeman v. Barnum*, 131 Cal. 386. *Welsh v. Bramlet*, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66; *Walser v. Austin*, 104 Cal. 128, 37 Pac. 869, overruled.)

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.—The provision of this section as to town governments is not self-executing, and the legislature cannot confer upon the inhabitants of a certain territory, who have no town organization, the power to make laws. (*Ex parte Wall*, 48 Cal. 279.)

The township government established by the County Government Act is not the township government mentioned in this section. (*Longan v. Solano Co.*, 65 Cal. 122, 3 Pac. 463; *Ex parte Wall*, 48 Cal. 279.)

The legislature never has established towns within the meaning of the constitution. (*Ex parte Wall*, 48 Cal. 279.)

Sec. 5. The legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election or appointment, in the several counties, of boards of supervisors, sheriffs, county clerks, district attorneys, and such other county, township, and municipal officers as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties, and fix their terms of office. It shall regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to duties, and for this purpose may classify the counties by population; and it shall provide for the strict accountability of county and township officers for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public and municipal moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Under the former constitution it was held that the provision requiring a uniform system of county government was merely directory. (*People v. Lake Co.*, 33 Cal. 487.)

But the provision of the present constitution is mandatory, gives to the legislature exclusive authority to provide for the officers in the several counties, and to fix their terms and duties, provides that this must be done "by general and uniform laws," and that such laws must be uniformly applicable to all the counties of the state. (*Welsh v. Bramlet*, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66.)

A statute providing for a system of county government, which in its terms is limited to a portion of the state, is in violation of this section. (*Hale v. McGettigan*, 114 Cal. 112, 45 Pac. 1049.)

Election of officers.—It seems that under this section the legislature has power to provide that all county officers shall be appointed instead of elected. (*Barton v. Kalloch*, 56 Cal. 95.)

The constitution does not fix the term of these officers, but merely directs that the legislature shall provide for their election by the people and shall fix by law the duties and compensation. (*People v. Brown*, 16 Cal. 441.)

When the constitution declares an office to be elective it cannot be filled in any other mode, but when it has been filled by election, the legislature may extend the term of the incumbent. (*Christy v. Supervisors*, 39 Cal. 3.)

There is nothing in the constitution which requires that a person elected district attorney shall be admitted to the bar. (*People v. Dorsey*, 32 Cal. 296.)

The sheriff as such cannot perform the duties of tax collector. (*Lathrop v. Brittain*, 30 Cal. 680.)

The legislature is not prohibited from creating more than one revenue district in a county, and providing for the election of assessor and tax collector in each district. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 43 Cal. 398.)

An act authorizing the district attorney of a county to bring suit in the name of the people to recover delinquent taxes does not interfere with the constitutional duties of the tax collector. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 43 Cal. 398.)

The term "assessor" does not necessarily mean an officer whose valuations are final. (*Savings etc. Soc. v. Austin*, 46 Cal. 415.)

Compensation.—This section only authorizes one mode of fixing the compensation of officers, and that is to adjust the compensation in accordance with their respective duties, under a classification of counties by population made for this purpose. (*Knight v. Martin*, 128 Cal. 245, 60 Pac. 849; *Dwyer v. Parker*, 115 Cal. 544, 47 Pac. 372.)

The sole purpose of the classification provided for by this section is of regulating the compensation of the officers in proportion to their duties. A classification for any other purpose is void. (*San Luis Obispo v. Graves*, 84 Cal. 71, 23 Pac. 1032; *San Fran-*

cisco v. Broderick, 125 Cal. 188; 57 Pac. 887; Turner v. Siskiyou Co., 109 Cal. 332, 42 Pac. 434.*)

An act creating a class of counties and designating it by population arbitrarily, and without reference to the classification contained in the general law, is in violation of this section. (San Francisco v. Broderick, 125 Cal. 188, 57 Pac. 887.)

A provision of the fee bill allowing justices of the peace a certain portion of the fees collected by them as their compensation, irrespective of the classification contained in the County Government Act, is invalid. (Dwyer v. Parker, 115 Cal. 544, 47 Pac. 372; Reid v. Groezinger, 115 Cal. 551, 47 Pac. 374.)

The act of 1893 providing a special method of collecting fees in cities and counties of over one hundred thousand inhabitants is in violation of this provision. (Rauer v. Williams, 118 Cal. 401, 50 Pac. 691.)

The legislature is not directed to regulate the compensation in accordance with the classification of the counties by population, but in proportion to duties, and as a means of doing that it is authorized to classify the counties according to population. (Longan v. Solano Co., 65 Cal. 122, 3 Pac. 463; Welsh v. Bramlet, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66.)

What compensation of an officer should be deemed "in proportion to his duties" is a matter of fact to be ascertained and determined by the legislature, and not by the courts. (Green v. Fresno Co., 95 Cal. 329, 30 Pac. 544.)

This section does not prevent the legislature from allowing county officers the fees collected in lieu of salaries. (San Luis Obispo v. Drake, 76 Cal. 92, 18 Pac. 118; Green v. Fresno Co., 95 Cal. 329, 30 Pac. 544. But see Kern Co. v. Fay, 131 Cal. 547.)

The legislature may provide that some county officers may receive fees or per diem, and that others shall receive regular salaries. (Vail v. San Diego Co., 126 Cal. 35, 58 Pac. 392.)

*In considering the subject of classification, it must be remembered that, while counties can only be classified for the purpose above mentioned, cities and towns may be classified according to population for any purpose. (See note to next section.)

The legislature cannot change the measure of compensation of officers fixed by the County Government Act otherwise than by an amendment of it, preserving the standard fixed by the constitution of the classification of counties by population for the purpose of fixing the compensation of officers. (*Kiernan v. Swan*, 131 Cal. 410.)

A law fixing the compensation of officers in all counties of a certain class is valid. (*Summerland v. Bicknell*, 111 Cal. 567, 44 Pac. 232.)

The duty of regulating the compensation of all county officers in proportion to duties cannot be delegated to boards of supervisors. (*Dougherty v. Austin*, 94 Cal. 601, 28 Pac. 834, 29 Pac. 1092; *People v. Johnson*, 95 Cal. 471, 31 Pac. 611.)

Classification.—There is no limit to the number of classes of counties that the legislature may make. (*Logan v. Solano*, 65 Cal. 122, 3 Pac. 463.)

The provision of the County Government Act that, when the population of an existing county shall be reduced by reason of the creation of a new county from the territory thereof, below the class first assumed under that act, it should be the duty of the supervisors of such county to designate the class to which such county has been reduced, is not in conflict with this section. (*Kumbler v. Supervisors*, 103 Cal. 393, 37 Pac. 383.)

The courts will take judicial notice of the population of cities and towns as shown by the United States census returns. (*People v. Wong Wang*, 92 Cal. 277, 28 Pac. 27; *People v. Williams*, 64 Cal. 87, 27 Pac. 939; *Welsh v. Bramlet*, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66.)

✓ A county of a particular class is not ipso facto made a county of another class merely by the effect of a new census, but it remains in its original class until reorganized by the board of supervisors. (*Hull v. Superior Court*, 63 Cal. 174, per McKinstry, J.)

As to when a city of one class passes from one class to another, see *Ex parte Halstead*, 89 Cal. 471, 26 Pac. 961.

The legislature has no power to arbitrarily place any particular county in any particular class. But where the legislature declares that a particular newly

formed county shall belong to a particular class, it will be assumed that the legislature thereby determined the population of such county. (*Sanders v. Sehorn*, 98 Cal. 227, 33 Pac. 58; *People v. McFadden*, 81 Cal. 489, 22 Pac. 851.)

Particular acts.—A provision of the County Government Act, conferring power upon the supervisors to authorize the district attorney of any county to appoint an assistant who shall receive a compensation fixed by the act, is void. (*Knight v. Martin*, 128 Cal. 245, 60 Pac. 849.)

The provision of the County Government Act of 1893, empowering certain officers of counties of one class to appoint a certain number of deputies, whose salaries are fixed by the act, and made payable out of the county treasury, is valid, although in other counties the principals must pay the salaries of their deputies. (*Tulare County v. May*, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427. *Welsh v. Bramlet*, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66; *Walser v. Austin*, 104 Cal. 128, 37 Pac. 869, overruled.)

A provision of the County Government Act providing for biennial election of county officers in counties of one particular class is void. (*Hale v. McGettigan*, 114 Cal. 112, 45 Pac. 1049.)

This section does not authorize the Primary Election Law of 1895, which is expressly confined in its operation to counties of the first and second class. (*Marsh v. Supervisors*, 111 Cal. 368, 43 Pac. 975.)

This section does not authorize the collection in counties of one particular class of a percentage upon the inventory value of the estate for filing the inventory. (*Bloss v. Lewis*, 109 Cal. 493, 41 Pac. 1081.)

Section 726 of the Code of Civil Procedure, conferring upon the court authority to appoint commissioners to sell mortgaged property, does not violate this provision. (*McDermot v. Barton*, 106 Cal. 194, 39 Pac. 538.)

The board of supervisors of a county have no power to create the office of license tax collector for the county. (*El Dorado Co. v. Meiss*, 100 Cal. 268, 34 Pac. 716; *Los Angeles Co. v. Lopez*, 104 Cal. 257, 38 Pac. 42. *People v. Ferguson*, 65 Cal. 288, 4 Pac. 4, overruled.)

There is nothing in the constitution prohibiting the legislature from conferring upon the boards of supervisors of one county the power to lay out, open, and maintain a road in another county. (*People v. Lake Co.*, 33 Cal. 487.)

The provision of the County Government Act requiring assessors in counties of one particular class to pay all percentages for the collection of poll taxes into the county treasury is valid. (*Summerland v. Bicknell*, 111 Cal. 567, 44 Pac. 232.)

Sec. 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws. [The words "except in municipal affairs" inserted by amendment adopted November 3, 1896.]

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—The constitution does not, *ex proprio vigore*, create or establish any local, county, or municipal governments. (*People v. Provines*, 34 Cal. 520.)

Neither does it abolish the municipalities of the state. (*In re Guerrero*, 69 Cal. 88, 10 Pac. 261.)

Under the constitution of 1849 the legislature had power to create a municipal corporation by a special law. (*People v. Levee Dist. No. 6*, 131 Cal. 30.)

A county is not a corporation for municipal purposes within the meaning of this section. (*People v. McFadden*, 81 Cal. 489, 22 Pac. 851.)

A levee district is not a municipal corporation. (*People v. Levee Dist. No. 6*, 131 Cal. 30.)

An irrigation district is a public corporation. (*People v. Selma Irr. Dist.*, 98 Cal. 206, 32 Pac. 1047.)

Municipal corporations are not limited to cities and towns; but the legislature may by general laws classify and provide for as many species of municipal corporations as, in its judgment, are demanded by the welfare of the state. (*In re Madera Irr. Dist.*, 92 Cal. 296, 28 Pac. 272.)

Consolidated cities and counties are municipal corporations within the meaning of this section. (*Denman v. Broderick*, 111 Cal. 96, 43 Pac. 516.)

A reclamation district is a public corporation for municipal purposes, and under the old constitution might be created by special act. (*Swamp Land Dist. No. 150 v. Silver*, 98 Cal. 51, 32 Pac. 866.)

The term "municipal" is limited to "governmental," and cannot be extended to commercial purposes. (*Low v. Marysville*, 5 Cal. 214.)

Municipal corporations are but subordinate subdivisions of the state, which may be created, altered, or abolished at the will of the legislature, which may enlarge or restrict their powers, direct the mode of their exercise, and define what acts they may or may not perform, subject to the limitation that the legislature cannot direct the performance of an act which will impair the obligations of a contract. (*San Francisco v. Canavan*, 42 Cal. 541.)

Classification.—The object of classifying municipal corporations according to population, and in preventing their creation by special laws, was to avoid the necessity of special legislation. (*People v. Henshaw*, 76 Cal. 436, 18 Pac. 413.)

This section does not limit the power of classification to purposes of the incorporation and organization of municipalities, but empowers the legislature to classify for the purpose of supplying the general laws required by the varying needs of the municipalities so classified. (*Rauer v. Williams*, 118 Cal. 401, 50 Pac. 691.)

But a law providing the conditions and mode of exercising the power of eminent domain in counties of one particular class is not authorized by this section. (*Pasadena v. Stimson*, 91 Cal. 238, 27 Pac. 604.)

Classification must be founded on some constitutional or natural distinction, and must not be arbitrary. (*Darcy v. Mayor*, 104 Cal. 642, 38 Pac. 500.)

The classification mentioned in this section is one that will include all cities and towns. (*Desmond v. Dunn*, 55 Cal. 242.)

The "McClure Charter" was, therefore, held unconstitutional, because it excluded from its operation all municipal corporations, except consolidated city and county governments, and because it was also limited to municipal corporations of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, making no provision for those having less population. (*Desmond v. Dunn*, 55 Cal. 242.)

An act classifying all municipal corporations in the state into six classes according to population is a general law. (*Pritchett v. Stanislaus Co.*, 73 Cal. 310, 14 Pac. 795.)

An act directed at and applicable to one particular named municipal corporation, which takes away a large part of its territory, is special and local. (*People v. Common Council*, 85 Cal. 369, 24 Pac. 727.)

An act applying to the organization of one particular class of municipal corporations is valid. (*Mintzer v. Schilling*, 117 Cal. 361, 49 Pac. 209.)

While the legislature cannot pass laws touching the organization and incorporation of municipalities except by conforming to the requirements of the classification act, upon other matters it may pass general and uniform laws applicable either to municipal corporations of a given class or to all of a separate class created by and designated in the act itself, provided some plain reason appears for the limitation to a class, where the law does not apply to all municipalities within the same general category. (*Rauer v. Williams*, 118 Cal. 401, 50 Pac. 691.)

The act of 1893, providing a special method of collecting fees in cities and counties of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, although in accordance with the general classification of cities, is not au-

thorized by this section, since it only applies to one class without reason why it should not apply to all. (*Rauer v. Williams*, 118 Cal. 401, 50 Pac. 691.)

The act of 1891 creating police courts in cities having fifteen thousand and under eighteen thousand inhabitants, not being in conformity with the general classification of municipal corporations, is void. (*Ex parte Giambonini*, 117 Cal. 573, 49 Pac. 732.)

An act providing for boards of election commissioners in cities and counties and counties having one hundred and fifty thousand or more inhabitants is void as an attempt to create a class of municipal corporations for a special purpose, without reference to the existing classification by general law. (*Denman v. Broderick*, 111 Cal. 96, 43 Pac. 516.)

The legislature cannot by a special act create a class of cities by population of between ten thousand and twenty-five thousand, for the purpose of increasing the salaries of policemen in a particular city. (*Darcy v. Mayor*, 104 Cal. 642, 38 Pac. 500.)

As to when a city of one class passes from one class to another, see *Ex parte Halsted*, 89 Cal. 471, 26 Pac. 961.

Formation.—The provision requiring that a "majority of the electors voting at a general election" must determine the question of organization imports that a majority of all the electors voting at the election is necessary to carry the proposition, and not simply a majority of all the electors who vote upon the proposition. (*People v. Berkeley*, 102 Cal. 298, 36 Pac. 591.)

In the absence of statutory provisions as to the ownership of property belonging to a school district annexed to a city, real estate belongs to the municipality within which it is located as the result of the annexation. (*Vernon etc. Dist. v. Board of Education*, 125 Cal. 593, 58 Pac. 175.)

An act providing for the annexation of territory to a city upon petition of electors of the municipality, to the exclusion of the annexed territory, is valid, if the residents of the annexed territory are fully protected by requiring a majority of the voters thereof to authorize the annexation. (*Vernon etc. Dist. v. Board of Education*, 125 Cal. 593, 58 Pac. 175.)

The legislature may delegate to municipal boards the power and discretion to say whether a railroad shall be laid in the streets, and when and under what conditions. (*Arcata v. Arcata etc. R. R. Co.*, 92 Cal. 639, 28 Pac. 676.)

Where territory is excluded from a municipal corporation, the legislature may adjust the burden of the corporate debt. (*Johnson v. San Diego*, 109 Cal. 468, 42 Pac. 249.)

An act providing for the refunding of the indebtedness of municipal corporations other than cities of the first class is authorized by this section. (*Los Angeles v. Teed*, 112 Cal. 319, 44 Pac. 580.)

Charters.—City charters are subject to and controlled by general laws. (*Kennedy v. Board of Education*, 82 Cal. 483, 22 Pac. 1042; *People v. Henshaw*, 76 Cal. 436, 18 Pac. 413; *Ex parte Halsted*, 89 Cal. 471, 26 Pac. 961; *Davies v. Los Angeles*, 86 Cal. 37, 24 Pac. 771; *Ex parte Ah You*, 82 Cal. 339, 22 Pac. 929; *In re Carrillo*, 66 Cal. 3, 4 Pac. 695.)

Prior to the amendment of 1896, the only exception to this rule was that such charters were not subject to general laws for the organization and incorporation of municipal corporations, such as the Municipal Corporation Act. (*People v. Bagley*, 85 Cal. 343, 24 Pac. 716.)

This provision does not apply where there is no general law on a given subject to which the charter relates. (*People v. Howard*, 94 Cal. 73, 29 Pac. 485.)

The charters of consolidated city and county governments are subject to the control of general laws. (*People v. Babcock*, 114 Cal. 559, 46 Pac. 818.)

This provision is not to be construed as providing that charter provisions shall be repealed by a general law upon the same subject matter, but only that the operation of the inconsistent charter provision shall be suspended during the paramount operation of the general law. (*Byrne v. Drain*, 127 Cal. 663, 60 Pac. 433.)

Cities and towns incorporated previously to the new constitution are subject to and controlled by general laws enacted for the organization of such governments, but the charters of such cities and towns remain in force until a majority of the electors

determine to become organized under general laws, or to frame a charter for their own government. (*Desmond v. Dunn*, 55 Cal. 242; *People v. Hammond*, 66 Cal. 654, 6 Pac. 741; *People v. Pond*, 89 Cal. 141, 26 Pac. 648.)

General laws.—The following have been held to be general laws within the meaning of this section, and to be superior to city charters: The Vrooman Act, providing for street work in municipalities (*Thomason v. Ruggles*, 69 Cal. 465, 11 Pac. 20; *Thomason v. Ashworth*, 73 Cal. 73, 14 Pac. 615; *Anderson v. De Urioste*, 96 Cal. 404, 31 Pac. 266); the Hartson Act, providing for the election of county, city and county, and township officers in the even-numbered years (*Staude v. Election Commrs.*, 61 Cal. 313); the provision of section 1001 of the Civil Code, providing for the acquisition of private property through the exercise of the right of eminent domain (*Santa Cruz v. Enright*, 95 Cal. 105, 30 Pac. 197); the provisions of the Political Code as to elections (*Fragley v. Phelan*, 128 Cal. 383, 58 Pac. 923); subdivision 6 of section 3617 of the Political Code (*Security Sav. etc. Co. v. Hinton*, 97 Cal. 214, 32 Pac. 3); the provision of the Political Code that all money pertaining to the public school fund shall be paid into the county treasury (*Kennedy v. Miller*, 97 Cal. 429, 32 Pac. 558); the act of 1889, providing for changing the boundaries of cities (*People v. Coronado*, 100 Cal. 571, 35 Pac. 162). See, also, note to section 25, article 4.

A provision of a city charter fixing the time during which the polls are to be open during a municipal election is not in conflict with the general law, which only refers to state and county elections. (*People v. Hill*, 125 Cal. 16, 57 Pac. 669.)

The provision of the charter of Los Angeles requiring contracts with the city to be in writing is not subject to the provisions of the general law as to the execution of contracts in general. (*Frick v. Los Angeles*, 115 Cal. 512, 47 Pac. 250.)

Notwithstanding the general law has defined an obstruction to a sidewalk a public nuisance and punishable as such, a city may make it a misdemeanor to fail to remove an obstruction to a sidewalk, since

the municipality might legalize a partial obstruction of a street. (Ex parte Taylor, 87 Cal. 91, 25 Pac. 258.)

A provision of a city charter prescribing the form of the complaint in all actions to recover city taxes, there being no provision of the general law on the subject, is valid. (Stockton v. Insurance Co., 73 Cal. 621, 15 Pac. 314.)

A provision of a city charter allowing an assessment of city taxes after the first Monday in March was not superseded by section 8 of article 13 of the constitution, since that section only has reference to prospective assessments. (Stockton v. Insurance Co., 73 Cal. 621, 15 Pac. 314.)

Municipal affairs.—The amendment to this section in 1896 is retroactive and applies to all existing charters, and has the effect to remove the paramount control of general laws in respect to municipal affairs, and to restore the operation of municipal charters in respect to such affairs. (Byrne v. Drain, 127 Cal. 663, 60 Pac. 433.)

But that amendment did not revive provisions of charters which were void when enacted. (Banaz v. Smith, 21 Cal. Dec. 735.)

In other words, if the charter when adopted treated of a municipal affair which was afterward provided for by the general laws, the charter provision was revived by the amendment (Byrne v. Drain, 127 Cal. 663, 60 Pac. 433); but if at the time of the adoption of the charter a provision thereof was inconsistent with the general laws, it was void and was not revived by the amendment. (Banaz v. Smith, 21 Cal. Dec. 735.)

A municipal affair is one which refers to the internal business affairs of the municipality. (Fragley v. Phelan, 126 Cal. 383, 58 Pac. 923.)

The election of a board of freeholders and the adoption of a charter is not a municipal affair. (Fragley v. Phelan, 126 Cal. 383, 58 Pac. 923.)

This provision does not prevent the annexation of additional territory to a city under an act of the legislature, with the consent of the municipality. (People v. Oakland, 123 Cal. 598, 56 Pac. 445.)

Salaries of officers of the police and fire department of a city are municipal affairs. (Popper v. Broderick, 123 Cal. 456, 56 Pac. 53.)

A county affair is not a "municipal affair." (Popper v. Broderick, 123 Cal. 456, 461, 56 Pac. 53.)

An act requiring the signature of the mayor to the tax levy deals with a municipal affair. (Morton v. Broderick, 118 Cal. 474, 50 Pac. 644.)

The opening of streets in a city is clearly a municipal purpose. (Sinton v. Ashbury, 41 Cal. 525; Byrne v. Drain, 127 Cal. 663, 60 Pac. 433.)

The charter of the city and county of San Francisco superseded the Park and Boulevard Act, as that act related to a municipal affair and was inconsistent with the charter. (Fritz v. San Francisco, 132 Cal. 373.)

The municipality is governed by general laws as to municipal affairs as to which the charter is silent. (Fragley v. Phelan, 126 Cal. 383, 58 Pac. 923.)

Sec. 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1894.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or not prohibited to cities,

shall be applicable to such consolidated government. In consolidated city and county governments, of more than one hundred thousand population, there shall be two boards of supervisors or houses of legislation—one of which, to consist of twelve persons, shall be elected by general ticket from the city and county at large, and shall hold office for the term of four years, but shall be so classified that after the first election only six shall be elected every two years; the other, to consist of twelve persons, shall be elected every two years, and shall hold office for the term of two years. Any vacancy occurring in the office of supervisor, in either board, shall be filled by the mayor or other chief executive officer.

CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENTS.—There is no constitutional inhibition against incorporating a portion of the inhabitants of a county as a city, or creating a county out of the territory of a city. (*People v. Hill*, 7 Cal. 97.)

The act consolidating the city and county of San Francisco, commonly known as the Consolidation Act, is constitutional. (*People v. Hill*, 7 Cal. 97.)

The act to incorporate the city and county of Sacramento did not repeal the law by which the county of Sacramento was created. The city and county constitute a corporation for some purposes, while they are distinct as to others. (*People v. Mullins*, 10 Cal. 20.)

The city and county of San Francisco is the successor of the city of San Francisco, which was not destroyed by the consolidation, but continued. (*Frank v. Supervisors*, 21 Cal. 668.)

The body politic known as the city and county of San Francisco is a municipal corporation, and in matters of government is to be regarded as a city. But the territory over which that government is exercised, considered in its political and judicial relations to other portions of the state, is a county. (*Kahn v. Sutro*, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87; *Crowley v. Freud*, 132 Cal. 440. But see *Martin v. Election Commrs.*, 126 Cal. 404, 58 Pac. 932.)

The word "city," when used in the constitution, includes a consolidated city and county. (*People v. Hoge*, 55 Cal. 612; *Morgan v. Menzies*, 60 Cal. 341.)

The provisions of this section are prospective and apply only to governments merged after the constitution went into effect. (*Wood v. Election Commrs.*, 58 Cal. 561.)

The provision of this section for two boards of supervisors applied only to general laws or charters passed subsequently to the adoption of the constitution. (*Desmond v. Dunn*, 55 Cal. 242.)

Under the provision of this section that the provisions of the constitution as to cities shall apply to consolidated cities and counties, the provisions of section 6 of this article apply to consolidated cities and counties. (*Desmond v. Dunn*, 55 Cal. 242.)

The provisions of section 11, article 11, are applicable to consolidated city and county governments. (*Ex parte Keeney*, 84 Cal. 304, 24 Pac. 34.)

Section 5, article 11, requiring the legislature to provide for the strict accountability of county officers for all fees which may be collected by them, is applicable to consolidated cities and counties. (*Rauer v. Williams*, 118 Cal. 401, 50 Pac. 691.)

Sec. 8. Any city containing a population of more than three thousand five hundred inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of said city at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be, within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which shall be signed, in duplicate, by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one

copy to the mayor thereof, or other chief executive officer of such city, and the other to the recorder of the county. Such proposed charter shall then be published in two daily newspapers of general circulation in such city, for at least twenty days, and the first publication shall be made within twenty days after the completion of the charter; *provided*, that in cities containing a population of not more than ten thousand inhabitants such proposed charter shall be published in one such daily newspaper; and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereat shall ratify the same, it shall thereafter be submitted to the legislature for its approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment. Such approval may be made by concurrent resolution, and if approved by a majority vote of the members elected to each house, it shall become the charter of such city, or if such city be consolidated with a county, then of such city and county, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof, and all laws inconsistent with such charter. A copy of such charter, certified by the mayor, or chief executive officer, and authenticated by the seal of such city, setting forth the submission of such charter to the electors, and its ratification

by them, shall, after the approval of such charter by the legislature, be made, in duplicate, and deposited, one in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in said recorder's office, shall be deposited in the archives of the city, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice of said charter. The charter, so ratified, may be amended at intervals of not less than two years by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the city to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election, held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a daily newspaper of general circulation in such city, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereat, and approved by the legislature, as herein provided for the approval of the charter. In submitting any such charter, or amendments thereto, any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. [Ratification declared December 30, 1892.]

[AMENDMENT OF 1887.]

Sec. 8. Any city or consolidated city and county, containing a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be

elected by the qualified voters of such city, or city and county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be, within one hundred days after such election to prepare and propose a charter for such city, or city and county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the mayor, or other chief executive officer of such city or city and county, and the other to the recorder of deeds of the county, or city and county. Such proposed charter shall then be published in two daily papers of general circulation in such city, or city and county, for at least twenty days, and such publication shall be commenced within twenty (20) days after the completion of the charter, and within not less than thirty days after the completion of such publication, it shall be submitted by the legislative authority of said city, or city and county, to the qualified electors thereof at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereat shall ratify the same, it shall thereafter be submitted to the legislature for its approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment; and if approved by a majority vote of the members elected to each house, it shall become the charter of such city, or if such city be consolidated with a county, then of such city and county, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. A copy of such charter, certified by the mayor or other chief executive officer, and authenticated by the seal of such city, or city and county, setting forth the submission of such charter to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate, and deposited, one in the office of the secretary of state, the other, after being re-

corded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, or city and county, among the archives of the city, or city and county. All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The charter so ratified may be amended at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor submitted by legislative authority of the city, or city and county, to the qualified voters thereof at a general or special election held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereat, and approved by the legislature as herein provided for the approval of the charter. In submitting any such charter, or amendment thereto, any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. Any city, or consolidated city and county, containing a population of more than ten thousand and not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of said city, or city and county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be, within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for such city, or city and county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the mayor, or other chief executive officer of said city, or city and county, and the other to the recorder of the county, or city and county. Such proposed charter shall then be published in two daily papers of general circulation in such city, or city and county, for at least twenty days, and

publication shall be commenced within twenty days after the completion of the charter; and within not less than thirty days after the completion of such publication it shall be submitted by the legislative authority of said city, or city and county, to the qualified electors of said city, or city and county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereat shall ratify the same, it shall thereafter be submitted to the legislature for its approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority vote of the members elected to each house, it shall become the charter of such city, or if such city be consolidated with a county, then of such city and county, and shall become the organic law thereof, and shall supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. A copy of such charter, certified by the mayor, or other chief executive officer, and authenticated by the seal of such city, or city and county, setting forth the submission of such charter to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate, and deposited, one in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of recorder of deeds of the county, or city and county, among the archives of the city, or city and county; and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The charter so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the city, or city and county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereat, and approved by the legislature as herein provided for the

approval of the charter. In submitting any such charter, or amendment thereto, any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 8. Any city containing a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of such city, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be, within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned one copy thereof to the mayor, or other chief executive officer of such city, and the other to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed charter shall then be published in two daily papers of general circulation in such city for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereat shall ratify the same, it shall thereafter be submitted to the legislature for its approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority vote of the members elected to each house, it shall become the charter of such city, or if such city be consolidated with a county, then of such city and county, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof, and all special

laws inconsistent with such charter. A copy of such charter, certified by the mayor, or chief executive officer and authenticated by the seal of such city, setting forth the submission of such charter to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate, and deposited, one in the office of the secretary of state, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, or city and county, among the archives of the city, all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The charter so ratified may be amended at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor submitted by legislative authority of the city, to the qualified voters thereof at a general or special election held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereat, and approved by the legislature as herein provided for the approval of the charter. In submitting any such charter, or amendment thereto, any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

CHARTERS—In general.—This section is self-executing. (People v. Hoge, 55 Cal. 612.)

The provisions of this section as to the adoption of the charter are mandatory and prohibitory, and a failure to observe them will invalidate the charter. (People v. Gunn, 85 Cal. 238, 24 Pac. 718.)

The purpose of this section was to emancipate municipal governments from the authority and control formerly exercised over them by the legislature. (People v. Hoge, 55 Cal. 612.)

The right to frame a charter is not a continuing right, and after it has been once exercised by the adoption of a charter, the municipality cannot adopt another charter, but must amend the one already adopted. (Blanchard v. Hartwell, 131 Cal. 263.)

The legislature cannot abridge the right given by

this section to cities to adopt charters. (People v. Bagley, 85 Cal. 343, 24 Pac. 716.)

A charter is a "statute" within the meaning of section 1622 of the Civil Code. It is also a "law," and also written law. (Frick v. Los Angeles, 115 Cal. 512, 47 Pac. 250.)

A charter must be consistent with the constitution and general laws of the state. But the whole charter will not be held invalid because a few of its provisions may be inconsistent with general statutes in force at the time of its adoption. (Brooks v. Fischer, 79 Cal. 173, 21 Pac. 652.)

A charter unlawfully attempting to give a police court exclusive jurisdiction of certain misdemeanors is not inconsistent with the general law giving such jurisdiction to justices' courts. (Ex parte Dolan, 128 Cal. 460, 60 Pac. 1094.)

A city may provide in its charter for taxation for municipal purposes. (Security Sav. etc. Co. v. Hinton, 97 Cal. 214, 32 Pac. 3.)

The charter cannot extend its authority outside of the territory of the city. (Kennedy v. Miller, 97 Cal. 429, 437, 32 Pac. 558.)

Freeholders.—The board of election commissioners of San Francisco have power to call an election of freeholders under this section. (People v. Hoge, 55 Cal. 612.)

The action of the board of election commissioners in ordering an election of freeholders under this section is not judicial in its nature. (People v. Election Commrs., 54 Cal. 404.)

All that is necessary to the validity of an election of freeholders is that they be chosen at a general or special election; and where there has been such an election, the voice of the people is not to be rejected for a defect or even want of notice, if they have in truth been called upon and have spoken. (People v. Hoge, 55 Cal. 612.)

As to whether or not irregularities in the election of freeholders can affect the validity of the charter, see People v. Gunn, 85 Cal. 238, 24 Pac. 718.

Where the person receiving the highest number of votes for freeholder is disqualified, the next highest

person is not entitled to a certificate of election. (*People v. Hecht*, 105 Cal. 621, 38 Pac. 941.)

The acts of de facto freeholders are valid. (*People v. Hecht*, 105 Cal. 621, 38 Pac. 941.)

Where some of the freeholders elected are ineligible, the remainder of them may frame the charter. A majority of those qualified may act. (*People v. Hecht*, 105 Cal. 621, 38 Pac. 941.)

A person who has not been for at least five years a qualified elector of the city is ineligible to the office of freeholder. (*People v. Hecht*, 105 Cal. 621, 38 Pac. 941.)

Ratification.—The duty of calling an election to ratify a charter is one clearly enjoined by law, and may be enforced by mandamus; and it is no defense that there may not be sufficient funds in the treasury to defray the expenses of the election. (*Gibbs v. Bartlett*, 63 Cal. 117.)

An election is invalid if no duplicate of the proposed charter was delivered to the mayor or recorder, or if held without sufficient publication of notice, or in less than the required number of days after completion of the publication. (*People v. Gunn*, 85 Cal. 238, 24 Pac. 718.)

A city charter may be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature by joint resolution, without the approval of the governor. (*Brooks v. Fischer*, 79 Cal. 173, 21 Pac. 652.)

The legislature in approving a freeholders' charter does not exercise its law-making power. (*People v. Toal*, 85 Cal. 333, 24 Pac. 603; *People v. Gunn*, 85 Cal. 238, 24 Pac. 718.)

The legislature in approving a freeholders' charter cannot conclusively determine whether or not the municipal authorities and people of the city have proceeded regularly in its framing and adoption. (*People v. Gunn*, 85 Cal. 238, 24 Pac. 718.)

Effect.—A new charter supersedes the old and all amendments thereto. (*People v. Oakland*, 92 Cal. 611, 28 Pac. 807.)

A description of the territory of a municipal corporation is an essential part of the charter, and is superseded by an entirely new charter containing a different description of territory from that contained in the

original charter. (*People v. Oakland*, 92 Cal. 611, 28 Pac. 807.)

The adoption of a new charter operates, not *ex proprio vigore*, but by virtue of the provisions of the constitution, to supersede the existing charter and all amendments thereto, and although such charter cannot establish a police court, it will abolish one established by the former charter. (*Ex parte Sparks*, 120 Cal. 395, 52 Pac. 715.)

A new charter supersedes the provision of an existing charter establishing a justice's court. (*Miner v. Justice's Court*, 121 Cal. 264, 53 Pac. 795.)

While the charter of the city of Eureka superseded the provisions of the former charter creating the office of harbormaster, without making any provision for such officer, it did not supersede the provisions of the Political Code providing for the duties of such harbormaster. (*Quigg v. Evans*, 121 Cal. 546, 53 Pac. 1093.)

Validity.—The municipality, real or pretended, is a necessary party to a proceeding to test the validity of a municipal charter. (*People v. Gunn*, 85 Cal. 238, 24 Pac. 718.)

Amendments.—After the adoption of a freeholders' charter a second board of freeholders cannot be elected to frame a second charter for the city to be adopted by a majority vote, but the first charter must be amended. (*Blanchard v. Hartwell*, 131 Cal. 263.)

The provisions of the constitution in regard to the adoption and amendment of freeholders' charters are mandatory and prohibitory; and the mode of amendment of such charters is exclusively commanded, and all others are prohibited. (*Blanchard v. Hartwell*, 131 Cal. 263.)

The amendment mentioned in this section relates only to amendments made by and at the instance of the officers and electors of the city, and does not inhibit the amendment or change of the charter within two years under general laws. (*People v. Coronado*, 100 Cal. 571, 35 Pac. 162.)

The annexation of additional territory to the city does not work an amendment to the charter. (*People v. Oakland*, 123 Cal. 598, 56 Pac. 445.)

A provision in a freeholders' charter fixing the salaries of officers and providing that "the common council, in the month of January, 1891, and every four years thereafter, shall readjust and fix anew the amount of all official salaries provided for in this charter," is not an amendment to the charter. (*Coyne v. Rennie*, 97 Cal. 590, 32 Pac. 578.)

The "special election" provided for by this section is an election held for the special purpose of voting upon the amendments to the charter. (*People v. Davie*, 114 Cal. 363, 46 Pac. 150.)

Sec. 8½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this constitution and by the laws of the state, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government, and jurisdiction of police courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said judges and of their clerks and attachés.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of boards of education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the boards of police commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regula-

tion, compensation, and government of such boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attachés; and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation, and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies. [Amendment adopted November 3, 1896.]

PROVISIONS OF CHARTER.—This section is not retroactive, and has no application to charters previously adopted. (Ex parte Sparks, 120 Cal. 395, 52 Pac. 715.)

Under this provision the freeholders' charter of San Francisco properly fixed the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed. (Martin v. Election Commrs., 126 Cal. 404, 58 Pac. 932.)

Under this section the charter cannot vest exclusive jurisdiction of certain misdemeanors in the police court, and thus oust the justices' courts of such jurisdiction. (Ex parte Dolan, 128 Cal. 460, 60 Pac. 1094.)

This section confers no power upon the municipality to prescribe by a freeholders' charter the qualifications of the deputies mentioned in this section. (Crowley v. Freud, 132 Cal. 440.)

Sec. 9. The compensation of any county, city, town, or municipal officer shall not be increased after his election or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.—The provision against altering the compensation of an officer during his term applies to those officers elected at the first election after the adoption of the constitution, whose salaries were fixed by previous laws. (Gross v. Kenfield, 57 Cal. 626.)

This section does not apply to incidental expenses of the office, but only to the compensation for services. (Kirkwood v. Soto, 87 Cal. 394, 24 Pac. 488.)

Where a County Government Act increases the salaries of certain officers and provides that it "shall not affect the present incumbents," such increase does not accrue to a person appointed to fill a vacancy in an unexpired term of such incumbent. (Larew v. Newman, 81 Cal. 588, 23 Pac. 227.)

An order of the board of supervisors allowing a county clerk a deputy at a salary of fifty dollars a month, to be paid by the county, made after the election of the county clerk, is in conflict with this provision. (Dougherty v. Austin, 94 Cal. 601, 28 Pac. 834, 29 Pac. 1092.)

An ordinance of a board of supervisors diminishing the compensation of constables during their term is not in conflict with this provision. (People v. Johnson, 95 Cal. 471, 31 Pac. 611.)

An act relieving county officers, who were elected prior to the passage of the act, from the payment of their own assistants, is void. (Welsh v. Bramlet, 98 Cal. 219, 33 Pac. 66.)

An act increasing the salary of a policeman during

his term of office is void. (*Darcy v. Mayor*, 104 Cal. 642, 38 Pac. 500.)

A contract to pay a city attorney extra compensation for services rendered during his term of office is void; but he might recover for services performed under such contract after the expiration of his term of office. (*Buck v. Eureka*, 109 Cal. 504, 42 Pac. 243.)

An act increasing the compensation of county officers cannot constitutionally increase the salaries of incumbents. (*Tulare Co. v. Jefferds*, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427.)

This prohibition applies to a person appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the incumbent, after the passage of the law increasing the salary of the officer. (*Storke v. Goux*, 129 Cal. 526, 62 Pac. 68.)

Also to an officer holding over after the expiration of his term, by failure of his successor to qualify. (*Rice v. National City*, 132 Cal. 354.)

TERM OF OFFICE.—An act changing the time of the election of certain officers so that no election will be held until after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents is not violative of this section, although they are entitled to hold until their successors are appointed. (*Treadwell v. Yolo Co.*, 62 Cal. 563.)

Sec. 10. No county, city, town, or other public or municipal corporation, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from its or their proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

RELEASE OF INDEBTEDNESS.—This section was not intended to embrace a release of doubtful claims which the state may hold against a corporation. (*Burr v. Carbondale*, 76 Ill. 455.)

Sec. 11. Any county, city, town, or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local, police, sanitary, and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.

LOCAL, POLICE, AND SANITARY LAWS.—The police power is subordinate to the power of the federal government to regulate commerce. (*Lin Sing v. Washburn*, 20 Cal. 534.)

The "other regulations" mentioned in this section must be limited to objects similar to those denominated police and sanitary. (*Ex parte Hodges*, 87 Cal. 162, 25 Pac. 277.)

Any restriction of the rights of individuals to pursue a lawful avocation must extend to all individuals who might exercise that right within the same district. (*Los Angeles v. Hollywood Cem. Assn.*, 124 Cal. 344, 57 Pac. 153.)

Any practice or business the tendency of which, as shown by experience, is to weaken or corrupt the morals of those who follow it or to encourage idleness, instead of habits of industry, is a legitimate subject of police regulation. Gambling is such a practice. (*Ex parte Tuttle*, 91 Cal. 589, 27 Pac. 933.)

The question as to what measures are needful or appropriate to be taken in the exercise of the police power is primarily for the legislative body to determine; and such determination will not be disturbed by the courts, unless the fundamental rights of the citizen are assailed. (*Ex parte Tuttle*, 91 Cal. 589, 27 Pac. 933.)

It is not necessary to the exercise of the police power in regulating a business that it shall constitute a nuisance per se. (*Ex parte Lacey*, 108 Cal. 326, 41 Pac. 411.)

The business of conducting a laundry is not unlawful, and cannot be made to depend upon the will of any number of citizens or property owners. (*Ex parte Sing Lee*, 96 Cal. 354, 31 Pac. 245.)

Police power is exercised in the enforcement of a penalty prescribed for a noncompliance with law. (*Merced County v. Helm*, 102 Cal. 159, 36 Pac. 399.)

The legislature may delegate to boards of supervisors of counties power to pass local, police, and sanitary regulations. (Ex parte Shrader, 33 Cal. 279.)

This provision does not authorize cities to change their charters, or to revolutionize the city government, or abrogate a department thereof. (People v. Newman, 96 Cal. 605, 31 Pac. 564.)

This section includes the power to amend an existing ordinance upon the same subject. (Foster v. Police Commrs., 102 Cal. 483, 37 Pac. 763.)

So far as mere police regulations are concerned, if city and county ordinances conflict, the police regulations made by the city will control within the limits of the city. (Ex parte Roach, 104 Cal. 272, 37 Pac. 1044; Ex parte Mansfield, 106 Cal. 400, 39 Pac. 775; Los Angeles v. Elkenberry, 131 Cal. 461; Ex parte Pfirman, 22 Cal. Dec. 411.)

But a county license upon the sale of liquor, collected not merely as a regulation but for revenue, may be collected within a city although the city has collected a license tax for the same business. (Los Angeles v. Elkenberry, 131 Cal. 461.)

A city ordinance is not a general law within the meaning of this section. (Los Angeles v. Elkenberry, 131 Cal. 461.)

A sanitary district is not a municipal corporation, and has none of the powers granted by this section, nor can the legislature confer such powers upon it. (In re Werner, 129 Cal. 567, 62 Pac. 97.)

Conflict with general laws.—An act which is violative of an express provision of the constitution cannot be upheld as a police regulation. (San Francisco v. Insurance Co., 74 Cal. 113, 15 Pac. 380.)

A county ordinance in conflict with a valid general law is void. (San Luis Obispo v. Graves, 84 Cal. 71, 23 Pac. 1032; Ex parte Keeney, 84 Cal. 304, 24 Pac. 34.)

But this is not true of a conflict between a valid county ordinance and an unconstitutional general statute. (San Luis Obispo v. Graves, 84 Cal. 71, 23 Pac. 1032.)

A provision of a city ordinance prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in a city is not in conflict with the general law, which shows a tendency simply to

regulate the sale of liquors. (Ex parte Campbell, 74 Cal. 20, 15 Pac. 318; Ex parte Noble, 96 Cal. 362, 31 Pac. 224.)

An ordinance making it unlawful to visit a gambling-house is not in conflict with a provision of the general law making it unlawful to bet at such house. (Ex parte Boswell, 86 Cal. 232, 24 Pac. 1060.)

An ordinance undertaking to punish precisely the same acts which are punishable under the general law of the state is to be deemed in conflict with such general law. (Ex parte Stephen, 114 Cal. 278, 46 Pac. 86; In re Sic, 73 Cal. 142, 14 Pac. 405.)

The mere fact that a certain provision of a city ordinance is in conflict with the general law will not invalidate the entire ordinance if the provisions thereof are separable. (Ex parte Christensen, 85 Cal. 208, 24 Pac. 747.)

An ordinance containing certain regulations as to the burden of proof and the effect of certain acts as evidence is void. (Ex parte Christensen, 85 Cal. 208, 24 Pac. 747.)

A municipal ordinance making it a misdemeanor to fail to remove an obstruction of a sidewalk is not in conflict with the provisions of the general law declaring such an obstruction a nuisance and punishable as such, since the municipality might legalize a partial obstruction of a street. (Ex parte Taylor, 87 Cal. 91, 25 Pac. 258.)

A city ordinance imposing a penalty for having lottery tickets in one's possession, greater than the penalty provided by the general laws for kindred and more serious offenses, is in conflict with the general laws, and void. (Ex parte Solomon, 91 Cal. 440, 27 Pac. 757.)

A city ordinance providing that no opium shall be sold without a prescription of a physician is not in conflict with the state law prohibiting the sale of opium unless a record be kept of the sale and the package marked "poison." (Ex parte Hong Shen, 98 Cal. 681, 33 Pac. 799.)

An ordinance is not inconsistent with the general law merely because it makes another and different regulation on the same subject, when there is no direct conflict between its terms and the provisions of

the state law. (Ex parte Hong Shen, 98 Cal. 681, 33 Pac. 799.)

Where the penalty imposed for the violation of an ordinance conflicts with the provisions of the Penal Code, the penal clause of the ordinance is void. (Ex parte Mansfield, 106 Cal. 400, 39 Pac. 775.)

An ordinance declaring it unlawful for any person to have in his possession any lottery ticket, unless it be shown that such possession is innocent, is void as in conflict with the general presumption of innocence. (In re Wong Hane, 108 Cal. 680, 41 Pac. 693.)

An ordinance forbidding further interment in the city cemetery is not in conflict with section 3035 of the Political Code. (La Societa etc. v. San Francisco, 131 Cal. 169.)

It is competent for a city ordinance to prohibit all games played for money which are not specifically denounced by the statute. (In re Murphy, 128 Cal. 29, 60 Pac. 465.)

The fact that an ordinance prohibiting games for money includes, by way of general description, games prohibited by statute, as well as those not so prohibited, does not affect the validity of the ordinance; but all games so prohibited by the general laws must be excluded from the operation of the ordinance. (In re Murphy, 128 Cal. 29, 60 Pac. 465.)

Reasonableness, etc.—A municipal ordinance must be consistent with the general powers and purposes of the corporation, must harmonize with the general laws, the municipal charter, and the principles of the common law, and can have no extraterritorial force unless by express permission of the sovereign power. (South Pasadena v. Terminal Ry. Co., 109 Cal. 315, 41 Pac. 1093; Ex parte Green, 94 Cal. 387, 29 Pac. 783; In re Ah You, 88 Cal. 90, 25 Pac. 974.)

But where the legislature in terms confers upon a municipal corporation the power to pass ordinances of a specified character, an ordinance passed in pursuance thereof cannot be impeached as invalid because it would have been regarded as unreasonable if it had been passed under the incidental powers of the corporation, or under a grant of power general in its nature. But where the power to legislate on a given subject is conferred and the mode of its exercise

is not prescribed, then the ordinance passed in pursuance thereof must be a reasonable exercise of the power, or it will be pronounced void. (*Ex parte Chin Yan*, 60 Cal. 78.)

When the question as to the unreasonableness of a municipal ordinance is in doubt, the ordinance will be upheld; but when the ordinance is clearly unreasonable, it will be held void. (*Ex parte McKenna*, 126 Cal. 429, 58 Pac. 916.)

The question of the reasonableness of an ordinance is to be determined by the court from the ordinance, and not by the jury from evidence of facts not appearing upon the face of the ordinance. (*Merced County v. Fleming*, 111 Cal. 46, 43 Pac. 392.)

An ordinance may be reasonable as applied to the regulation of cemeteries within a city or town, which would be unreasonable if applied to all parts of a county thinly populated in many of its parts. (*Los Angeles v. Hollywood Cem. Assn.*, 124 Cal. 344, 57 Pac. 153.)

An ordinance imposing a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months, for uttering profane and abusive language in the presence of other persons, is not unreasonable. (*McDonald v. Taylor*, 89 Cal. 42, 26 Pac. 595.)

A city ordinance prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons by any person other than public officers and travelers, without a permit of the police commissioners, and prescribing a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not less than three and not exceeding six months, or both, does not impose any excessive or unreasonable penalty. (*Ex parte Cheney*, 90 Cal. 617, 27 Pac. 436.)

An ordinance making a violation thereof punishable by imprisonment for ten days and a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, and imprisonment in case of nonpayment of the fine at the rate of two dollars a day, is not unreasonable. (*Ex parte Green*, 94 Cal. 387, 29 Pac. 783.)

A municipal ordinance permitting a fine of not less than twenty and not more than one thousand dollars for visiting a house of ill-fame is unreasonable, and

not in harmony with the general law. (In re Ah You, 88 Cal. 99, 25 Pac. 974.)

Valid ordinances.—In accordance with the foregoing general principles, the following ordinances have been held valid as police and sanitary measures: An ordinance for the removal of shade trees growing in the sidewalks of public streets (*Vanderhurst v. Tholcke*, 113 Cal. 147, 45 Pac. 266); an ordinance providing for a sewer farm outside of a city (*McBean v. Fresno*, 112 Cal. 159, 44 Pac. 358); an ordinance prohibiting the conducting of any carpet-beating machine within one hundred feet of any church, school-house, residence, or dwelling-house (*Ex parte Lacey*, 108 Cal. 326, 41 Pac. 411); an ordinance providing for the improvement of the channel and banks of a river passing through the city (*De Baker v. Railway Co.*, 106 Cal. 257, 39 Pac. 610); a city ordinance forbidding the beating of drums in the traveled streets of a city, without the permission of the president of the board of trustees (*In re Flaherty*, 105 Cal. 558, 38 Pac. 981); an ordinance providing that no liquor license shall be granted to any person who has conducted the business of selling liquors in any place where females are employed (*Foster v. Police Commrs.*, 102 Cal. 483, 37 Pac. 763); an ordinance providing that no license shall be issued to persons engaged in the sale of liquors in dance-cellars or dance-halls, or in places where musical, theatrical, or other public exhibitions are given, and where females attend as waitresses (*Ex parte Hayes*, 98 Cal. 555, 33 Pac. 337); an ordinance fixing the license for conducting a saloon where females are employed and where intoxicating liquors are sold in less quantities than one quart at a higher rate than a license for conducting a saloon where females are not employed (*Ex parte Felchlin*, 96 Cal. 360, 31 Pac. 224, approving opinion of McKinstry, J., in *Matter of Maguire*, 57 Cal. 604); a city ordinance prohibiting the selling of pools on horseraces, except within the inclosure of a racetrack where the race is to be run (*Ex parte Tuttle*, 91 Cal. 589, 27 Pac. 933); an ordinance making the issuance of a liquor license depend upon the permission of a majority of the police commissioners or the approval of twelve property owners in the

block in which the business is carried on (Ex parte Christensen, 85 Cal. 208, 24 Pac. 747); an act providing for the exclusion of all unvaccinated children from the public schools (Abeel v. Clark, 84 Cal. 226, 24 Pac. 383); a city ordinance making it unlawful to visit a place for the practice of gambling (Ex parte Lane, 76 Cal. 587, 18 Pac. 677); an ordinance prohibiting the maintenance within the city limits of any tippling-house, dramshop, or barroom, where spirituous liquors are sold or given away (Ex parte Campbell, 74 Cal. 20, 15 Pac. 318); an ordinance which prohibits any person, for the purpose of prostitution, to visit any building kept for the purpose of prostitution (Ex parte Johnson, 73 Cal. 228, 15 Pac. 43); an ordinance prohibiting the alteration or repair of any wooden building within certain designated fire limits, without permission of the fire wardens and approval of a majority of the committee on fire department and the mayor (Ex parte Fiske, 72 Cal. 125, 13 Pac. 310); an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of more than two cows within certain portions of a city (In re Linehan, 72 Cal. 114, 13 Pac. 170); an ordinance prohibiting the carrying on of a public laundry within the city limits, except within prescribed boundaries (In re Hang Kie, 69 Cal. 149, 10 Pac. 327); an ordinance prohibiting the carrying on of a laundry without the consent of the board of supervisors, except in a brick or stone building (In re Yick Wo, 68 Cal. 294, 9 Pac. 139); an ordinance providing that all buildings used as laundries shall be constructed but one story in height, with brick or stone walls, and with metal roofs, doors, and window shutters (Ex parte White, 67 Cal. 102, 7 Pac. 186); a provision of a city charter prohibiting the slaughtering of animals and the maintenance of slaughterhouses within the city (Ex parte Heilbron, 65 Cal. 609, 4 Pac. 648); an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to conduct a laundry within certain limits, without a certificate from the health officer as to its sanitary condition, and a certificate from one of the fire wardens as to the condition of the heating appliances, and forbidding the operation of any laundry between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., or on Sundays (Ex parte Moynier, 65 Cal. 33, 2 Pac. 728);

an ordinance prohibiting the utterance of profane language in the hearing of two or more persons (*Ex parte Delaney*, 43 Cal. 478); an ordinance forbidding the sale of milk of cows fed upon still slops, etc. (*Johnson v. Simonton*, 43 Cal. 242); an ordinance making it unlawful to play upon any musical instrument, etc., in any saloon, etc., after midnight (*Ex parte Smith & Keating*, 38 Cal. 702); an ordinance making it unlawful for any female to be in any saloon, etc., after midnight (*Ex parte Smith & Keating*, 38 Cal. 702); an ordinance providing that no person shall establish or maintain any slaughterhouse, keep herds of more than five swine, keep or cure hides, slaughter cattle, etc., in any part of the city and county (*Ex parte Shrader*, 33 Cal. 279); an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to have in his possession any lottery ticket, etc. (*Ex parte McClain*, 22 Cal. Dec. 382.)

Invalid ordinances.—On the other hand, the following ordinances have been held to be invalid as police and sanitary measures: A county ordinance forbidding the shipment of game from the county in which it has been lawfully killed (*Ex parte Knapp*, 127 Cal. 101, 59 Pac. 315); a county ordinance making it unlawful to establish, extend, or enlarge any cemetery within the county, but permitting burials in cemeteries already established (*Los Angeles v. Hollywood Cem. Assn.*, 124 Cal. 344, 57 Pac. 153); a municipal ordinance, not prohibiting all burials within the city, but merely prohibiting further purchases of cemetery lots, and allowing burials in lots already purchased (*Ex parte Bohen*, 115 Cal. 372, 47 Pac. 55); an ordinance regulating rates of transportation of a street railway outside of the city limits (*South Pasadena v. Terminal Ry. Co.*, 109 Cal. 315, 41 Pac. 1093); a county ordinance providing that all insane asylums shall be constructed of either brick, iron, or stone, and surrounded by a brick or stone wall, that they shall not be within four hundred yards of any dwelling or school, that only one class of persons shall be treated in the same building, and that male and female patients shall not be cared for in the same building (*Ex parte Whitwell*, 98 Cal. 73, 32 Pac. 870); an ordinance prohibiting the carrying on of a public

laundry within the corporate limits of the town, except in certain specified blocks thereof, without a written permit from the board of trustees, and the written consent of a majority of the real property owners within the block in which the business is to be carried on, and also of the four blocks immediately surrounding the same (Ex parte Sing Lee, 96 Cal. 354, 31 Pac. 245); an ordinance requiring all occupants of lands within ninety days to exterminate and destroy the ground-squirrels on their respective lands (Ex parte Hodges, 87 Cal. 162, 25 Pac. 277); an ordinance making it unlawful for any contractor performing work for the city to employ any person to work more than eight hours a day, or to employ Chinese labor (Ex parte Kuback, 85 Cal. 274, 24 Pac. 737); an ordinance intended to discriminate in favor of sportsmen and against all other persons in respect to the disposition of game lawfully killed (Ex parte Knapp, 127 Cal. 101, 59 Pac. 315); an ordinance prohibiting the employment of females in dance-halls, etc. (Matter of Maguire, 57 Cal. 604. But see Ex parte Felchlin, 96 Cal. 360, 31 Pac. 224.)

License regulations.—An ordinance requiring a license tax from all peddlers of meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, game, poultry, etc., is valid. (Ex parte Heylman, 92 Cal. 492, 28 Pac. 675.)

An ordinance requiring a license to be obtained by every person who at a fixed place of business sells any goods, etc., is authorized by this section. (Ex parte Mount, 66 Cal. 448, 6 Pac. 78; San Luis Obispo v. Greenberg, 120 Cal. 300, 52 Pac. 797.)

An ordinance imposing upon traveling salesmen a license tax of fifty dollars per quarter is valid, although a less amount is imposed upon those who sell at a fixed place of business. (Ex parte Haskell, 112 Cal. 412, 44 Pac. 725.)

An ordinance requiring all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the county to pay an annual license of fifty dollars for every thousand sheep is valid. (Ex parte Mirande, 73 Cal. 365, 14 Pac. 888.)

An ordinance levying a license tax upon all sheep which are pastured in the county, except sheep listed as taxable property in the county, and upon which

taxes are paid, is not a valid police regulation. (Lassen Co. v. Cone, 72 Cal. 387, 14 Pac. 100.)

A municipal ordinance which, under the guise of a revenue measure, attempts to put an end to the issue of trading stamps, by levying an excessive tax upon that business, however small their monthly sales, assuming to exact from them a tax eight times that required of merchants doing the largest business, is unreasonable and void. (Ex parte McKenna, 126 Cal. 429, 58 Pac. 916.)

An ordinance requiring a license fee of fifty dollars a month for carrying on a saloon, where liquors are sold or given away in quantities less than a gallon, will not be presumed to be oppressive, unreasonable, or prohibitory of trade. (In re Guerrero, 69 Cal. 88, 10 Pac. 261.)

A county may impose a license tax upon the sale of spirituous liquors. (Ex parte Wolters, 65 Cal. 269, 3 Pac. 894.)

An ordinance making it a misdemeanor to sell liquors without a license is a valid police regulation. (In re Stuart, 61 Cal. 374.)

An ordinance establishing a license tax of twenty-five dollars a month for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is not unreasonable, oppressive, or in restraint of trade. (Ex parte Benninger, 64 Cal. 291, 30 Pac. 846.)

A county ordinance providing a smaller license tax for the sale of spirituous liquors at wayside inns and rural watering places than when sold in a city is not unlawful as unreasonable, oppressive, or in restraint of trade. (Amador Co. v. Kennedy, 70 Cal. 458, 11 Pac. 757.)

The same is true of an ordinance imposing a higher tax upon such saloons. (Ex parte Stephen, 114 Cal. 278, 46 Pac. 86.)

An ordinance imposing an annual tax of two hundred dollars upon the business of selling spirituous liquors within the city limits is valid. (Ex parte McNally, 73 Cal. 632, 15 Pac. 368.)

An ordinance providing that a liquor license can only be obtained upon petition to the city council of the applicant, accompanied by a certificate of five respectable citizens of the neighborhood in which

the business is to be conducted as to his character, and upon a determination by the board that he is qualified to carry on the business, is valid. (In re Bickerstaff, 70 Cal. 35, 11 Pac. 393.)

An ordinance purporting to regulate the business of selling liquors, but in fact prohibiting the sale thereof, cannot be upheld. (Merced Co. v. Flemming, 111 Cal. 46, 43 Pac. 392.)

An ordinance imposing a license tax for carrying on the "business" or "occupation" of retail liquor dealer in a "retail liquor establishment," is a tax upon the business and not upon the articles sold. (Los Angeles v. Elkenberry, 131 Cal. 461.)

A county ordinance imposing a liquor license tax of thirteen dollars per month is reasonable. (Los Angeles v. Elkenberry, 131 Cal. 461.)

Sec. 12. The legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns, or other public or municipal corporations, or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town, or other municipal purposes, but may, by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

TAXATION FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.—

Under this section the whole subject of county and municipal taxes for local purposes is relegated to the corporate authorities thereof, and the legislature has no power to impose any tax whatever within those territories for local purposes. (San Francisco v. Insurance Co., 74 Cal. 113, 15 Pac. 380.)

The legislature cannot directly exercise the power of assessment within an incorporated city, but may empower the municipal authorities to do so. (People v. Lynch, 51 Cal. 15.)

The legislature has power to direct and control the affairs and property of a municipal corporation for municipal purposes, and may for such purposes so control its affairs by appropriate legislation as ulti-

mately to compel it, out of the funds in its treasury, or by taxation, to pay a demand which in good conscience it ought to pay. (*Sinton v. Ashbury*, 41 Cal. 525.)

The legislature may authorize the authorities of a city to purchase an agricultural park, to issue bonds in payment therefor, and to levy a tax for the payment of the same. (*Bank of Sonoma v. Fairbanks*, 52 Cal. 196.)

The power of a county or other public corporation to impose taxes is only that which is granted by the legislature. (*Hughes v. Ewing*, 93 Cal. 414, 28 Pac. 1067.)

The legislature cannot impose a tax upon the property or inhabitants of a school district, without leaving any discretion in regard thereto to the local authorities. (*McCabe v. Carpenter*, 102 Cal. 469, 36 Pac. 836.)

A local board cannot be authorized to levy local taxes and assessments for a general public purpose. (*People v. Parks*, 58 Cal. 624.)

The act of 1876, authorizing the construction of a bridge, and declaring that the cost should be assessed upon certain specified lands, and providing for a commission to apportion the cost, was held constitutional. (*Pacific Bridge Co. v. Kirkham*, 64 Cal. 519, 2 Pac. 409.)

An act providing for the completion of the city hall in San Francisco, and providing that the work should only be done after the board of supervisors declare that they deem the work expedient, is not violative of this section. (*People v. Bartlett*, 67 Cal. 156, 7 Pac. 417.)

This section does not prevent a city from providing in a freeholders' charter for taxation for municipal purposes. (*Security Sav. etc. Co. v. Hinton*, 97 Cal. 214, 32 Pac. 3.)

The words "corporate authorities thereof" are to be construed distributively as referring to the governing body of each of the several municipalities and quasi municipalities referred to in the section, and as importing the legislative department of the municipality only. (*Board of Education v. Board of Trustees*, 129 Cal. 599, 62 Pac. 173.)

The provision of the fee bill of 1895, requiring the payment of one dollar for each one thousand dollars, in excess of three thousand dollars, of the appraised value of an estate, upon the filing of the inventory, is in violation of this section. (*Fatjo v. Pfister*, 117 Cal. 83, 48 Pac. 1012.)

An act requiring foreign insurance corporations to pay to the county treasurer a certain proportion of premiums received by them, to constitute a firemen's relief fund, to be under the control of the fire commissioners, is in violation of this section. (*San Francisco v. Insurance Co.*, 74 Cal. 113, 15 Pac. 380.)

An act validating a void assessment is contrary to the provisions of this section. (*Brady v. King*, 53 Cal. 44; *Taylor v. Palmer*, 31 Cal. 240; *People v. Lynch*, 51 Cal. 15; *Schumaker v. Toberman*, 56 Cal. 508; *Fanning v. Schammel*, 68 Cal. 428, 9 Pac. 427; *Kelly v. Luning*, 76 Cal. 309, 18 Pac. 335.)

An act requiring the trustees of a swamp land reclamation district to make up a sworn statement of the cost of the reclamation work, "based upon the books and vouchers thereof," and requiring the amount so reported to be assessed upon the lands of the district, is violative of the provisions of this section. (*People v. Houston*, 54 Cal. 536.)

The act of 1891, permitting the organization and creation of sanitary districts, is not in violation of this section, since such districts do not necessarily include municipal corporations. (*Woodward v. Fruitvale Sanitary Dist.*, 99 Cal. 554, 34 Pac. 239.)

An act authorizing the county superintendent of schools to furnish the board of supervisors an estimate of a tax, and making it the duty of the board to proceed to fix a rate which will realize the amount of the estimate, is void. (*McCabe v. Carpenter*, 102 Cal. 469, 36 Pac. 836.)

This section does not invalidate the provisions of the Political Code making the city of Eureka liable for the expense of work on Humboldt bay outside of the city—that provision having been enacted prior to the new constitution. (*Quigg v. Evans*, 121 Cal. 546, 53 Pac. 1093.)

License taxes.—A license tax graduated according to the amount of the monthly sales of the merchant

is valid, since it applies uniformly to all persons in the same category. (*Sacramento v. Crocker*, 16 Cal. 119.)

A law imposing upon a person residing in a given section of the state a license as a merchant without reference to his occupation would be void. (*Ex parte Ah Pong*, 19 Cal. 106.)

Under this section a municipality may impose a license tax for the purpose of revenue. (*In re Guerrero*, 69 Cal. 88, 10 Pac. 261.)

This section authorizes the imposition by a county of a license tax on the sale of spirituous liquors and the appointment of a suitable person to collect the same. (*In re Lawrence*, 69 Cal. 608, 11 Pac. 217.)

A license imposed by the legislature for carrying on the business of selling goods, etc., at a fixed place of business, is a "tax" within the meaning of this section, and, being for county purposes, is in violation of this section. (*People v. Martin*, 60 Cal. 153.)

A county ordinance imposing a license tax upon every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep, etc., within the county, is authorized by this section. (*El Dorado v. Meiss*, 100 Cal. 268, 34 Pac. 716.)

The fact that such ordinance applies to nonresidents as well as residents, instead of being an objection to the validity of the tax, is essential to sustain its validity. (*El Dorado v. Meiss*, 100 Cal. 268, 34 Pac. 716.)

A city ordinance regulating liquor licenses, and a section of the city charter giving the city a remedy by civil action in any case where a person, required by any ordinance to take out a license and to pay therefor, shall fail to do so, are not in conflict with this section. (*Sacramento v. Dillman*, 102 Cal. 107, 36 Pac. 385.)

When the right to collect a license tax by suit is limited to instances in which the persons commenced some "business," no action can be maintained to recover a license tax for the sale of intoxicating liquors, since such sale is not a business. (*Merced Co. v. Helm*, 102 Cal. 159, 36 Pac. 399.)

But an ordinance requiring "every person who in any saloon, etc., sells or gives away" any intoxicat-

ing liquor to pay a license tax, should be construed as a tax upon the business. (Ex parte Mansfield, 106 Cal. 400, 39 Pac. 775. Merced Co. v. Helm, 102 Cal. 159, 36 Pac. 399, distinguished. See, also, Ex parte Seube, 115 Cal. 629, 47 Pac. 596.)

Where a county passed an ordinance requiring a high license tax for the sale of intoxicating liquors, but fixing no penalty for engaging in the business, the ordinance is not to be regarded as the exercise of the police power, but as a revenue measure. (Merced Co. v. Helm, 102 Cal. 159, 36 Pac. 399.)

A county ordinance imposing a license for revenue on the business of liquor dealer is valid, and such license may be collected within cities. (Ex parte Mansfield, 106 Cal. 400, 39 Pac. 775; Ventura Co. v. Clay, 112 Cal. 65, 44 Pac. 488.)

This section does not prohibit the legislature from enacting a law preventing counties, cities, etc., from levying and collecting a license tax for revenue. (Ex parte Pürman, 22 Cal. Dec. 411.)

Sec. 13. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation, company, association, or individual, any power to make, control, appropriate, supervise, or in any way interfere with, any county, city, town, or municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or assessments, or perform any municipal functions whatever.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.—This section is prospective, and applies only to legislation enacted after its adoption. (Commissioners v. Trustees, 71 Cal. 310, 12 Pac. 224.)

The legislature may direct a municipality to audit and allow claims against the municipality. (People v. Supervisors, 11 Cal. 206.)

This section equally forbids the legislature from delegating to a municipal corporation power to do

what the legislature is itself forbidden from doing by this section. (*Yarnell v. Los Angeles*, 87 Cal. 603, 25 Pac. 767.)

The legislature has no control over funds of a municipality except to appropriate them for municipal purposes or in satisfaction of some valid claim against the municipality. (*Conlin v. Supervisors*, 114 Cal. 404, 46 Pac. 279.)

An act creating a police life and health insurance fund does not create a "special commission" within the meaning of this section. (*Pennie v. Reis*, 80 Cal. 266, 22 Pac. 176.)

Where an act leaves it discretionary with the local legislative body whether or not the improvement shall be made, but provides that, if done, it shall be done by a commission created by the act, it is not in violation of this section. (*Lent v. Tillson*, 72 Cal. 404, 14 Pac. 71.)

An act providing for the commitment of minor criminals to nonsectarian charitable corporations, the expense of maintenance to be paid by the county, is not in violation of this section. (*Boys' and Girls' Aid Soc. v. Reis*, 71 Cal. 627, 12 Pac. 796.)

Where commissioners to open streets are simply made the agents of the municipality, and act under the direction of the city authorities, this section is not violated. (*Davies v. Los Angeles*, 86 Cal. 37, 24 Pac. 771.)

The act of 1891, permitting the organization and creation of sanitary districts, is not in conflict with this section, since such districts do not necessarily include municipal corporations. (*Woodward v. Fruitvale Sanitary Dist.*, 99 Cal. 554, 34 Pac. 239.)

An ordinance providing that municipal bonds shall be payable outside of the state, at a bank in New York, is in violation of this section. (*Los Angeles v. Teed*, 112 Cal. 319, 44 Pac. 580.)

But a contract by the board of supervisors for the sale of bonds at par, to be made payable at a bank in another county, does not constitute such bank a custodian of county funds, or the agent of either party. (*Mack v. Jastro*, 126 Cal. 130, 58 Pac. 372.)

A statute conferring upon the supervisors power to license individuals to take tolls on a public road, as

compensation for keeping the road in repair, is not in violation of this provision. (Blood v. McCarty, 112 Cal. 561, 44 Pac. 1025.)

An act allowing county officers to appoint deputies, whose salaries are fixed by the act and made payable out of the county treasury, is not in violation of this section. (Tulare Co. v. May, 118 Cal. 303, 50 Pac. 427.)

An act permitting the county clerk to make the compensation of the number of deputies he may see fit to appoint a charge upon the county treasury violates this section. (San Francisco v. Broderick, 125 Cal. 188, 57 Pac. 887.)

The authority given by the Vrooman Act to the contractor to collect the assessment is not a delegation of a municipal function. (Banaz v. Smith, 21 Cal. Dec. 735.)

*Abolished
10/1/11*

~~Sec. 14. No state office shall be continued or created in any county, city, town, or other municipality, for the inspection, measurement, or graduation of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity; but such county, city, town, or municipality may, when authorized by general law, appoint such officers.~~

*Abolished
10/1/11*

~~This section abolished the office of inspector of gas meters created by section 577 et seq. of the Political Code. (Condict v. Police Court, 59 Cal. 278.)~~

Sec. 15. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any political or municipal corporation.

Sec. 16. All moneys, assessments, and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town, or other public or municipal corporation, coming into the hands of any officer thereof,

shall immediately be deposited with the treasurer, or other legal depositary, to the credit of such city, town, or other corporation respectively, for the benefit of the funds to which they respectively belong.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.—This section only relates to those officers who rightfully or officially receive money for the county. (*San Luis Obispo v. Farnum*, 108 Cal. 562, 41 Pac. 445.)

The words "legal depositary" do not include a private individual or corporation. (*Yarnell v. Los Angeles*, 87 Cal. 603, 25 Pac. 767.)

An ordinance providing that municipal bonds shall be payable outside of the state, at a bank in New York, is in violation of this provision. (*Los Angeles v. Teed*, 112 Cal. 319, 44 Pac. 580.)

Funds of a school district are not subject to the control of the county. (*Pacific etc. Ins. Co. v. San Diego*, 112 Cal. 314, 41 Pac. 423, 44 Pac. 571.)

A contract by a municipal corporation making the bank which will pay the highest rate of interest a depository of the public moneys of the city is in violation of this section. (*Yarnell v. Los Angeles*, 87 Cal. 603, 25 Pac. 767.)

Sec. 17. The making of profit out of county, city, town, or other public money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer having the possession or control thereof, shall be a felony, and shall be prosecuted and punished as prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school districts, shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the in-

come and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the city and county of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, and fiftieth fiscal years, and for unpaid teachers' salaries for the fiftieth fiscal year, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years, the amount to be paid in full of said claims not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and that no statute of limitations shall apply in any manner to these claims; *and provided further*, that the city of Vallejo, of Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness, incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof, voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide, and that no

statute of limitations shall apply in any manner. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exceptions hereinbefore recited, shall be void. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1900.]

[AMENDMENT OF 1892.]

Sec. 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district, shall incur any indebtedness or liability, in any manner, or for any purpose, exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless, before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision shall be void. [Ratification declared December 30, 1892.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district, shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose, exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless, before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such in-

debtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision shall be void.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.—This provision is to be naturally and reasonably construed as providing that all legitimate indebtedness of the municipality must not exceed all the revenues and income provided for that year. (*Higgins v. San Diego*, 131 Cal. 294.)

It refers only to the acts or contracts of the city and not to liabilities which the law may cast upon her. (*McCraken v. San Francisco*, 16 Cal. 591; *Lewis v. Widber*, 99 Cal. 412, 33 Pac. 1128.)

It does not apply to the payment of the salary of a public officer, whose office has been created and salary fixed by law. (*Lewis v. Widber*, 99 Cal. 412, 33 Pac. 1128.)

It does not apply to the obligation of a city to return money which she has received by mistake or without authority of law. (*Argenti v. San Francisco*, 16 Cal. 255.)

Under this section no indebtedness or liability can be incurred by a municipality (except in the manner therein provided), exceeding in any year the income and revenue actually received by it. Each year's income and revenue must pay each year's indebtedness and liability, and no indebtedness or liability incurred in any one year can be paid out of the income of any future year. (*San Francisco Gas Co. v. Brickwedel*, 62 Cal. 641; *Schwartz v. Wilson*, 75 Cal. 502, 17 Pac. 449; *Smith v. Broderick*, 107 Cal. 644, 40 Pac. 1033; *Weaver v. San Francisco*, 111 Cal. 319, 43 Pac. 972; *Montague v. English*, 119 Cal. 225, 51 Pac. 327.)

The fact that the obligation is reduced to judgment and a special tax levied and collected for its payment does not alter the case. (*Smith v. Broderick*, 107 Cal. 644, 40 Pac. 1033; *Goldsmith v. San Francisco*, 115 Cal. 36, 46 Pac. 816.)

A creditor of the city does not acquire a right to be paid out of the income for any subsequent year on the ground that the funds were depleted by a

large excess in the expenses of a general election over the estimate made by the supervisors. (*Weaver v. San Francisco*, 111 Cal. 319, 43 Pac. 972.)

The income provided for a county during a given fiscal year must be applied to the payment of the county indebtedness incurred during such year, before the payment of any indebtedness of a preceding year can be made therefrom. (*Shaw v. Statler*, 74 Cal. 258, 15 Pac. 833.)

Moneys of a previous fiscal year, remaining in the treasury in a subsequent year, are not part of the fund of that subsequent year, but they remain a part of the fund of the previous year, and a claimant of that fund cannot be robbed of his due by a technical transfer. (*Bilby v. McKenzie*, 112 Cal. 143, 44 Pac. 341.)

Where the revenue of one fiscal year has been exhausted, the city officers cannot, for the purpose of providing for the present needs of the municipality during the remainder of the year, incur debts to be met in a subsequent year, except in the manner provided in this section. (*Bradford v. San Francisco*, 112 Cal. 537, 44 Pac. 912.)

This section does not prohibit the auditing of demands for salaries, although the aggregate amount of the salaries for a given year would exceed the amount limited by the board of supervisors for the payment of such salaries during that year. (*Welch v. Strother*, 74 Cal. 413, 16 Pac. 22.)

This section does not apply to irrigation districts. (*In re Madera Irr. Dist.*, 92 Cal. 296, 28 Pac. 272.)

A contract for future annual payments for a sewer farm is not a present liability. (*McBean v. Fresno*, 112 Cal. 159, 44 Pac. 358; *Smille v. Fresno*, 112 Cal. 311, 44 Pac. 556; *Higgins v. San Diego Water Co.*, 118 Cal. 524, 45 Pac. 824, 50 Pac. 670.)

Sections 4445 to 4449 of the Political Code are not in conflict with this section, since they only provide for a change in the form of the evidence of the indebtedness, and not for the creation of new indebtedness. (*Los Angeles v. Teed*, 112 Cal. 319, 44 Pac. 580.)

An action by a taxpayer will lie to enjoin the officers of a city from incurring any indebtedness in

violation of this provision. (*Bradford v. San Francisco*, 112 Cal. 537, 44 Pac. 912.)

A claim arising under a contract for the burial of the indigent dead is within this provision. (*Pacific Undertakers v. Wldber*, 113 Cal. 201, 45 Pac. 273.)

The fact that the indebtedness is incurred for an urgent necessity will not take the case out of this provision. (*Buck v. Eureka*, 119 Cal. 44, 50 Pac. 1065.)

Notwithstanding this provision, a judgment against a municipality should be in form a general judgment, although it and the liability on which it is based can only be paid out of the municipal revenues of the fiscal year in which the liability was incurred. (*Buck v. Eureka*, 119 Cal. 44, 50 Pac. 1065.)

An implied liability of a city is within the prohibition of this section. (*Buck v. Eureka*, 124 Cal. 61, 56 Pac. 612.)

An implied liability for services rendered by an attorney of the city is incurred when, from time to time, the services were fully rendered, and the city, with knowledge, accepted the benefit of them. (*Buck v. Eureka*, 124 Cal. 61, 56 Pac. 612.)

In an action concerning the validity of a municipal obligation, it is error to reject evidence of the condition of the treasury at the time it was incurred. (*Buck v. Eureka*, 124 Cal. 61, 56 Pac. 612.)

Although there may be no money in the fund out of which a liability is payable at the time it is created, still, if at the end of the fiscal year there is money in such fund, it may be applied to such liability. (*Higgins v. San Diego*, 131 Cal. 294.)

This section only requires the assent of two-thirds of such electors as vote on the proposition of incurring the indebtedness, and not two-thirds of those voting at the election. (*Howland v. Supervisors*, 109 Cal. 152, 41 Pac. 864.)

The fact that the election is held at the same time and place as the general election does not affect the character of the election. (*Howland v. Supervisors*, 109 Cal. 152, 41 Pac. 864.)

This section does not require that at the time of the sale or issuance of the bonds, or the incurring of the bonded indebtedness, a sinking fund or interest tax be levied, but only that provision shall be made

for their collection. (*Howland v. Supervisors*, 109 Cal. 152, 41 Pac. 864.)

As to the sufficiency of the notice of the election, see *Los Angeles v. Teed*, 112 Cal. 319, 44 Pac. 580.

Sec. 19. In any city where there are no public works owned and controlled by the municipality for supplying the same with water or artificial light, any individual, or any company duly incorporated for such purpose, under and by authority of the laws of this state, shall, under the direction of the superintendent of streets, or other officer in control thereof, and under such general regulations as the municipality may prescribe, for damages and indemnity for damages, have the privilege of using the public streets and thoroughfares thereof, and of laying down pipes and conduits therein, and connections therewith, so far as may be necessary for introducing into and supplying such city and its inhabitants either with gaslight, or other illuminating light, or with fresh water for domestic and all other purposes, upon the condition that the municipal government shall have the right to regulate the charges thereof. [Ratification declared February 12, 1885.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 19. No public work or improvement of any description whatsoever shall be done or made, in any city, in, upon or about the streets thereof, or otherwise, the cost and expense of which is made chargeable or may be assessed upon private property by

special assessment, unless an estimate of such cost and expense shall be made, and an assessment, in proportion to benefits, on the property to be affected or benefited, shall be levied, collected, and paid into the city treasury before such work or improvement shall be commenced, or any contract for letting or doing the same authorized or performed. In any city where there are no public works owned and controlled by the municipality, for supplying the same with water or artificial light, any individual, or any company duly incorporated for such purpose under and by authority of the laws of this state, shall, under the direction of the superintendent of streets, or other officer in control thereof, and under such general regulations as the municipality may prescribe for damages and indemnity for damages, have the privilege of using the public streets and thoroughfares thereof, and of laying down pipes and conduits therein, and connections therewith, so far as may be necessary for introducing into and supplying such city and its inhabitants either with gaslight or other illuminating light, or with fresh water for domestic and all other purposes, upon the condition that the municipal government shall have the right to regulate the charges thereof.

WATER AND LIGHT.—The word "city," used in this section, includes "town." (*Pereria v. Wallace*, 129 Cal. 397, 62 Pac. 61; *People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209.)

The provision of the act of 1858, requiring water companies to furnish water free of charge to cities and counties, was abrogated by this section. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco*, 61 Cal. 18.)

The board of supervisors has no power to delegate to a commission the power to fix the rates to be paid by the county for gas. But where the board afterward ratifies the rates fixed by the commission, the final determination with respect to the rates is ex-

exercised by the board, and is valid. (San Francisco Gas Co. v. Dunn, 62 Cal. 580.)

This section does not deprive the right to collect rates for water of its character of a franchise. (Spring Valley W. W. v. Schottler, 62 Cal. 69.)

Although a contract fixing the price of gas may be void, still if the gas is actually furnished to and used by the municipality, the board may allow for its payment such sum as it is reasonably worth. (San Francisco Gas Co. v. Dunn, 62 Cal. 580.)

In the absence of an express limitation, a contract by the board as to rates for the term of five years will not be held unreasonable. (San Francisco Gas Co. v. Dunn, 62 Cal. 580.)

The question of what is a reasonable rate is a question of fact. (Redlands etc. Co. v. Redlands, 121 Cal. 312, 53 Pac. 791.)

The water company is not entitled to be reimbursed from the income derived from the rates for interest upon its indebtedness, nor for depreciation of its plant, aside from the amount requisite for its maintenance and repairs during the year. (Redlands etc. Co. v. Redlands, 121 Cal. 312, 53 Pac. 791.)

The bonded or other indebtedness of the company is not to be considered; but the fair value of the property which is necessarily used in furnishing the water is the basis upon which to determine the amount of revenue, which should be the same whether the works are acquired or constructed by the company with its own resources, or with money borrowed from others. (Redlands etc. Co. v. Redlands, 121 Cal. 365, 53 Pac. 843.)

The company has no absolute right to receive a given per cent. on its capital stock. (Redlands etc. Co. v. Redlands, 121 Cal. 365, 53 Pac. 843.)

The rights of the public, as well as those of the stockholders, are to be considered; and the public cannot be subjected to unreasonable rates in order simply that stockholders may have dividends. The company has the right to receive only what, under all the circumstances, is such compensation as will be just to it and to the public. (Redlands etc. Co. v. Redlands, 121 Cal. 365, 53 Pac. 843.)

An ordinance requiring a special permission to be obtained from the board of supervisors, before streets can be obstructed, is reasonable. (*Mutual Electric etc. Co. v. Ashworth*, 118 Cal. 1, 50 Pac. 10.)

Under this section the city may require special permission from the city before poles can be erected in the streets by an electric light company; and the mere fact that the permission is granted to one company and unjustly refused to another will not entitle the latter to enjoin the city authorities from interfering with the erection of such poles—the proper remedy being to compel the granting of the permit by mandamus. (*Mutual Electric etc. Co. v. Ashworth*, 118 Cal. 1, 50 Pac. 10.)

A statute requiring municipalities to sell franchises for laying pipes, etc., to the highest bidder is void. (*Pereria v. Wallace*, 129 Cal. 397, 62 Pac. 61.)

See, further, as to water rates, note to section 33, article 4, and section 1, article 14.

STREET ASSESSMENTS.—The “front-foot” method of assessment is valid. (*Hadley v. Dague*, 130 Cal. 207, 62 Pac. 500; *Cohen v. Alameda*, 124 Cal. 504, 57 Pac. 377; *Chambers v. Satterlee*, 40 Cal. 497; *Emery v. San Francisco Gas Co.*, 28 Cal. 345; *Emery v. Bradford*, 29 Cal. 75; *Taylor v. Palmer*, 31 Cal. 240; *Whiting v. Quackenbush*, 54 Cal. 306; *Whiting v. Townsend*, 57 Cal. 515; *Lent v. Tillson*, 72 Cal. 404, 14 Pac. 71; *Jennings v. Le Breton*, 80 Cal. 8, 21 Pac. 1127; *San Francisco Pav. Co. v. Bates*, 22 Cal. Dec. 302; *Banaz v. Smith*, 21 Cal. Dec. 735.)

An assessment for improving a street is a tax, and must be levied with equality and uniformity. (*Whiting v. Quackenbush*, 54 Cal. 306.)

A contract for a street improvement, made before the new constitution went into effect, is not affected by its provisions, and the granting of an extension of time for the performance of the same is not a new contract. (*Oakland Pav. Co. v. Barstow*, 79 Cal. 45, 21 Pac. 544; *Ede v. Cogswell*, 79 Cal. 278, 21 Pac. 767; *Ede v. Knight*, 93 Cal. 159, 28 Pac. 860.)

The provisions of this section in its original form were self-executing, and the provisions of the act of 1872, relating to street improvements in San Francisco, and authorizing the superintendent of streets to

execute contracts for such improvements in advance of the levy and collection of the assessment, were inconsistent with it, and ceased to be operative when it went into effect. (*McDonald v. Patterson*, 54 Cal. 245; *Donahue v. Graham*, 61 Cal. 276.)

The act of 1863, providing for the widening of streets in San Francisco by agreement with the owners, was not in conflict with this section. (*San Francisco v. Kiernan*, 98 Cal. 614, 33 Pac. 720.)

The provision of the charter of San Francisco for making a contract for street work before an assessment had been levied and collected was repealed by this section, and was not revived by the constitutional amendment dispensing with the necessity of such levy and collection. (*Thomason v. Ruggles*, 69 Cal. 465, 11 Pac. 20; *Thomason v. Ashworth*, 73 Cal. 73, 14 Pac. 615.)

The amendment to this section in 1885 was legally adopted. (*Oakland Pav. Co. v. Tompkins*, 72 Cal. 5, 12 Pac. 801; *Thomason v. Ashworth*, 73 Cal. 73, 14 Pac. 615; *People v. Strother*, 67 Cal. 624, 8 Pac. 383. But see *Oakland Pav. Co. v. Hilton*, 69 Cal. 479, 11 Pac. 3.)

ARTICLE XII.

CORPORATIONS.

- § 1. Corporations to be formed under general laws.
- § 2. Dues to be secured by individual liability, etc.
- § 3. Stockholders to be individually liable.
- § 4. Corporations construed.
- § 5. Banking prohibited.
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- § 8. All franchises subject to the right of eminent domain.
- § 9. Restrictions on powers of corporations.
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- § 11. Corporation stock, restriction on issue of.
- § 12. Election of directors—Cumulative or distributive votes.
- § 13. State not to loan its credit nor subscribe to stock of corporations.
- § 14. Corporations to have office for transaction of business in stocks.
- § 15. Foreign corporations, conditions.
- § 16. Corporations, where to be sued.
- § 17. Transportation companies, rights and liabilities of.
- § 18. Officers of corporations, restriction as to interests.
- § 19. Free passes on railroads prohibited to state officials.

- § 20. Fares and freights to be regulated by government.
- § 21. Discrimination in charges by carriers forbidden.
- § 22. Railroad districts, organization of.
- § 23. Temporary railroad districts.
- § 24. Legislature to pass laws to enforce this article.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act. All laws now in force in this state concerning corporations, and all laws that may be hereafter passed pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time or repealed.

CORPORATIONS—What are.—A levee district is not a private corporation, neither is it a municipal corporation, but it belongs to a class by itself, the creation, organization, and control of which is not limited by the constitution. (*People v. Levee Dist.* No. 6, 131 Cal. 30.)

Prior to the new constitution, a reclamation district was held to be a public corporation, which could be created by special act. (*Reclamation Dist. No. 124 v. Gray*, 95 Cal. 601, 30 Pac. 779.)

Creation of.—The legislature cannot confer upon corporations any powers or grant them any privileges by special act. (*San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 48 Cal. 493.)

A corporation sole can be created only by compliance with the provisions of the Civil Code. (*Blakeslee v. Hall*, 94 Cal. 159, 29 Pac. 623.)

This section does not prohibit the assignment of a franchise to a legally organized corporation, by persons having the lawful right to exercise and transfer the same—this section referring only to power directly conferred upon corporations by the legislature. (*People v. Stanford*, 77 Cal. 360, 18 Pac. 85, 19 Pac. 693.)

A law providing a special method of assessment and collection of taxes against railroads situated in

more than one county is not in violation of this section. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905. *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303, overruled.)

An act "to establish water rates in the city and county of San Francisco," and a supplemental act, held unconstitutional in so far as they attempt to provide a mode of fixing rates to be charged by corporations in San Francisco differing from the mode provided for other corporations by general laws. (*San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 53 Cal. 608; *Spring Valley W. W. v. Bryant*, 52 Cal. 132; *San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 48 Cal. 493.)

An act which authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to grant certain privileges to a particular corporation is void. (*Waterloo etc. Road Co. v. Cole*, 51 Cal. 381.)

An act which grants to individuals powers and privileges, and provides that the act shall not take effect unless such persons incorporate within a given time, is a grant to the corporation, and void. (*San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 48 Cal. 493; *California State Tel. Co. v. Alta Tel. Co.*, 22 Cal. 398, disapproved.)

Under this section the legislature cannot by special act change the name of a corporation, but may by general law provide for such change by the superior court upon application of the incorporators. (*Matter of La Société Française, etc.*, 123 Cal. 525, 56 Pac. 458. See, also, *Pacific Bank v. De Ro*, 37 Cal. 538.)

An act granting to certain individuals the exclusive right to a line of telegraph does not violate this section. (*California State Tel. Co. v. Alta Tel. Co.*, 22 Cal. 398. But see *San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 48 Cal. 493.)

Where a franchise is conferred by the legislature to certain individuals to supply a town with water, and they afterward sell such franchise to a corporation, this section is not violated. (*San Luis Water Co. v. Estrada*, 117 Cal. 168, 48 Pac. 1075. *San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W.*, 48 Cal. 493, distinguished.)

An act conferring the power of appointing boards of examiners upon three named societies, which are

said to be "existing corporations," held not to be in conflict with this section, as the power is not conferred upon them as corporations—the expression "existing corporations" being merely descriptio personarum. (Ex parte Frazer, 54 Cal. 94; Ex parte McNulty, 77 Cal. 164, 19 Pac. 237; Ex parte Johnson, 62 Cal. 263.)

This provision continued in force section 359 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the time within which an action can be brought to enforce the stockholders' personal liability. (Santa Rosa Nat. Bank v. Barnett, 125 Cal. 407, 58 Pac. 85.)

Alteration and repeal of charters.—The right to alter and repeal is not without limit; it must be reasonable. Sheer oppression and wrong cannot be inflicted under the guise of amendment or alteration. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 61 Cal. 3.)

The power of the legislature to alter and amend under this section does not authorize the legislature, while the corporation exists, to deprive it of the rights guaranteed to it by the federal constitution, to due process of law, and to the equal protection of the laws, nor to alter the charter of foreign corporations doing business in this state. (Johnson v. Goodyear Min. Co., 127 Cal. 4, 59 Pac. 304.)

A provision in the charter of a water company permitting it to name two out of five commissioners to fix water rates is simply a privilege, and not a contract with the company, and may be repealed at any time. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 61 Cal. 3.)

The legislature may, under the reserved power, provide for the consolidation of corporations by a majority vote of the stockholders, without reference to the will of the dissenting stockholders. (Market Street Ry. Co. v. Hellman, 109 Cal. 571, 42 Pac. 225.)

Under this provision the people of the state have power to change the law as to the liability of stockholders. (McGowan v. McDonald, 111 Cal. 57, 43 Pac. 418.)

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corpo-

rators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Each stockholder of a corporation, or joint-stock association, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred, during the time he was a stockholder, as the amount of stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole of the subscribed capital stock, or shares of the corporation or association. The directors or trustees of corporations and joint-stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation, or joint-stock association, during the term of office of such director or trustee.

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY—In general.—Under this section a stockholder cannot be exempted by law from his individual liability. (*McGowan v. McDonald*, 111 Cal. 57, 43 Pac. 418.)

A somewhat similar provision of the former constitution was held not to be self-executing. (*French v. Teschemaker*, 24 Cal. 518.)

The former constitution left it to the legislature to prescribe the rule by which each stockholder's proportion should be ascertained. (*Larrabee v. Baldwin*, 35 Cal. 155.)

Under the former constitution it was held that any one creditor, whose debt was sufficient, might collect from one particular stockholder the entire amount of his liability on all the corporate debts, leaving him to seek contribution out of his co-stockholders. (*Larrabee v. Baldwin*, 35 Cal. 155.)

While it has never been decided whether or not this rule applies under the present constitution, it has

been said that "all" the debts means every debt of the company; and therefore any creditor is entitled to sue any stockholder for his proportion of the indebtedness of the company to such creditor, without reference to the other debts of the corporation. (*Morrow v. Superior Court*, 64 Cal. 383, 1 Pac. 354.)

An act authorizing the formation of corporations, without attaching to the stockholders an individual liability would be unconstitutional, and the persons organized under such an act would acquire none of the rights of a corporation. (*French v. Teschemaker*, 24 Cal. 518.)

But the creditors of a corporation may waive the personal liability of the stockholders at the time of contracting with the corporation. (*French v. Teschemaker*, 24 Cal. 518.)

A depositor in a savings bank does not waive the personal liability of the stockholders by an unsigned agreement printed in the book of each depositor, nor by a printed release of liability inserted in the signature-book, to which no special subscription was made by the depositors. (*Wells v. Black*, 117 Cal. 157, 48 Pac. 1090.)

A by-law of a corporation that the stockholders shall not be personally liable for the debts of the corporation is void. (*Wells v. Black*, 117 Cal. 157, 48 Pac. 1090.)

A law limiting the time within which an action can be brought under this section to three years from the creation of the liability is valid. (*Santa Rosa Nat. Bank v. Barnett*, 125 Cal. 407, 58 Pac. 85.)

An act authorizing a city to subscribe to the stock of a corporation, provided the corporation should make it a condition of all contracts entered into by it that the city should not be liable as a stockholder, is not invalid as taking away the liability fixed by the constitution. (*French v. Teschemaker*, 24 Cal. 518.)

One stockholder may enforce the personal liability of other stockholders in the corporation for a debt due such stockholder from the corporation. (*Brown v. Merrill*, 107 Cal. 446, 40 Pac. 557; *Knowles v. Sandercock*, 107 Cal. 629, 40 Pac. 1047.)

This provision applies to corporations formed before as well as after the adoption of the new constitution. (*McGowan v. McDonald*, 111 Cal. 57, 43 Pac. 418.)

Under a like provision in the constitution of Kansas it was held that it was enforceable in this state against California stockholders in a Kansas corporation. (*Ferguson v. Sherman*, 116 Cal. 169, 47 Pac. 123.)

When it attaches.—This section has no application to liabilities of stockholders which accrued prior to its adoption. (*Harmon v. Page*, 62 Cal. 448.)

A subscriber for shares is responsible as a stockholder, although he has not paid for his stock or received a certificate therefor. (*Mitchell v. Beckman*, 64 Cal. 117, 28 Pac. 110.)

A pledgee of stock is not a stockholder within the meaning of this section. (*Borland v. Nevada Bank*, 99 Cal. 89, 33 Pac. 737.)

The liability of the stockholder is dependent upon the fact that he is a stockholder at the time the debt is created, and such liability cannot be extended by the corporation by a note given for an indebtedness not created while he was a stockholder, by suffering a judgment to be recovered on such indebtedness, or in any other manner. (*Winona Wagon Co. v. Bull*, 108 Cal. 1, 40 Pac. 1077; *Larrabee v. Baldwin*, 35 Cal. 155; *Danielson v. Yoakum*, 116 Cal. 382, 48 Pac. 322; *Partridge v. Butler*, 113 Cal. 326, 45 Pac. 678; *Santa Rosa Nat. Bank v. Barnett*, 125 Cal. 407, 58 Pac. 85.)

The liability of a stockholder in a savings bank accrues at the time of the acceptance of the deposit. (*Wells v. Black*, 117 Cal. 157, 48 Pac. 1090.)

A stockholder in a savings bank is liable for his proportion of a deposit in such bank. (*Wells v. Black*, 117 Cal. 157, 48 Pac. 1090.)

A liability for overdrafts to a bank is created upon the daily balances against the corporation shown by the account. (*Santa Rosa Nat. Bank v. Barnett*, 125 Cal. 407, 58 Pac. 85.)

The liability of a corporation for the services of an attorney is not created until the rendition of the services. (*Johnson v. Bank of Lake*, 125 Cal. 6, 57 Pac. 664.)

Where an accommodation indorser of the note of a corporation pays the same, the debt is extinguished and the stockholders' liability upon the debt comes to an end, and neither under the doctrine of equitable assignment nor of subrogation can it be transferred as a live and subsisting obligation, but at the time of payment by the indorser a new liability springs up against the corporation and its stockholders, a liability upon an implied contract to reimburse what has been expended, including costs and expenses. (*Yule v. Bishop*, 22 Cal. Dec. 255.)

Nature of.—An action to recover upon the liability of a stockholder is an action at law. (*Morrow v. Superior Court*, 64 Cal. 383, 1 Pac. 354.)

A stockholder's liability is a "liability created by law." (*Moore v. Boyd*, 74 Cal. 167, 15 Pac. 670; *Hunt v. Ward*, 99 Cal. 612, 34 Pac. 335.)

It is also a liability created by statute. (*Bank v. Pacific Coast S. S. Co.*, 103 Cal. 594, 37 Pac. 490.)

It is also an obligation arising upon contract. (*Dennis v. Superior Court*, 91 Cal. 548, 27 Pac. 1031; *Kennedy v. California Sav. Bank*, 97 Cal. 93, 31 Pac. 846.)

The obligation of stockholders is direct and primary. They are principal debtors, and not sureties of the corporation, and their liability is not contingent upon a recovery against the corporation, nor is it affected by a suspension or renewal as to the corporation. (*Faymonville v. McCollough*, 59 Cal. 285; *Davidson v. Rankin*, 34 Cal. 503; *Hyman v. Coleman*, 82 Cal. 650, 23 Pac. 62; *Mitchell v. Beckman*, 64 Cal. 117, 28 Pac. 110.)

Stockholders are not jointly and severally liable, but each stockholder is severally liable for his proportion of the indebtedness, and when he has paid his portion of any debt, or of all the debts of the corporation, he is freed from all liability, and has no cause of action against any other stockholder for money so paid. (*Brown v. Merrill*, 107 Cal. 446, 40 Pac. 557; *Derby v. Stevens*, 64 Cal. 287, 30 Pac. 820.)

The mere fact that the corporation has pledged to the debtor certain property as security for the debt does not prevent the debtor from suing the stock-

holders. (*Sonoma Valley Bank v. Hill*, 59 Cal. 107.)

A judgment against the corporation does not extinguish, suspend, or merge the liability of the stockholders. (*Young v. Rosenbaum*, 39 Cal. 646.)

Nor does such a judgment prolong the time within which an action may be maintained against the stockholders. (*Stilphen v. Ware*, 45 Cal. 110.)

An action may be maintained against the stockholders, although the debt is secured by a mortgage of the corporation which has not been foreclosed. (*Knowles v. Sandercock*, 107 Cal. 629, 40 Pac. 1047.)

Stockholders are liable for interest as well as principal. (*Wells, Fargo & Co. v. Enright*, 127 Cal. 669, 60 Pac. 439.)

A stockholder of an insolvent bank has no right to share in the dividends of the bank by way of subrogation to the rights of a creditor to whom he has paid his proportionate share of his claim. (*Sacramento Bank v. Pacific Bank*, 124 Cal. 147, 56 Pac. 787.)

Release of.—Whenever a debt of a corporation is satisfied in part, there is also pro tanto a discharge of the liability of the stockholders. (*San Jose Sav. Bank v. Pharis*, 58 Cal. 380.)

Where a creditor of a corporation releases a stockholder from all personal liability, he thereby discharges the corporation and other stockholders to the same extent as the one to whom the release is executed. If the release is for the releasee's proportion, the company and other stockholders are only released pro tanto. (*Prince v. Lynch*, 38 Cal. 528.)

Practice.—A complaint to recover on the stockholder's liability must state the amount of the whole number of shares subscribed for. (*Bidwell v. Babcock*, 87 Cal. 29, 25 Pac. 752; *Roebeling's Sons Co. v. Butler*, 112 Cal. 677, 45 Pac. 6.)

As to the form of the complaint generally, see *Duke v. Huntington*, 130 Cal. 272, 62 Pac. 510; *Whitehurst v. Stuart*, 129 Cal. 194, 61 Pac. 963.

The complaint must show affirmatively that the defendant was a stockholder when the debt was incurred, and a mere allegation that he was a stockholder when the note was executed is insufficient.

(Case Flow Works v. Montgomery, 115 Cal. 380, 47 Pac. 108.)

A creditor is not bound to exhaust the remedies against the corporation before proceeding against the stockholder. (Morrow v. Superior Court, 64 Cal. 383, 1 Pac. 354.)

The provisions of this section do not oust a court of equity of jurisdiction to compel stockholders to pay for the benefit of creditors the amount of the capital stock subscribed for by them. (Harmon v. Page, 62 Cal. 448.)

Although the liability of the stockholder is that of an original debtor, it is proper to plead the debt as that of the corporation. (Knowles v. Sandercock, 107 Cal. 629, 40 Pac. 1047.)

Where one stockholder pays a note of the corporation, and sues the other stockholders for contribution, the superior court has no jurisdiction, if the several amounts asked against each stockholder are less than three hundred dollars. (Myers v. Sierra Valley etc. Co., 122 Cal. 669, 55 Pac. 689.)

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—This provision only applies to such misappropriations of moneys as are similar to embezzlement, consisting of the misappropriations of funds intrusted to an officer for a particular purpose, by devoting them to some unauthorized purpose, and does not apply to the payment of an extravagant price for services or materials properly appertaining to the business of the corporation. (Fox v. Hale & Norcross etc. Min. Co., 108 Cal. 369, 41 Pac. 308.)

An action at law on behalf of one or more of the creditors of a corporation cannot be sustained under the provision as to the liability of directors, but the only proper remedy is a bill in equity where all the creditors are parties, or are represented, and in which there can be an accounting after ascertainment of facts. (Winchester v. Mabury, 122 Cal. 522, 55 Pac. 393.)

Sec. 4. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associa-

tions and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships; and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking purposes, but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws. No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation, as money, anything but the lawful money of the United States.

BANKING CORPORATIONS.—A corporation may be formed for the purpose of receiving deposits and loaning money, and if it does not issue paper to circulate as money, it is not a bank, although it is called such. (*Bank of Sonoma v. Fairbanks*, 52 Cal. 196.)

Sections 34 and 35, article 4, of the constitution of 1849 did not prohibit the formation of banking corporations for the purpose of deposit and loan, which do not issue paper to circulate as money. (*Bank of Martinez v. Hemme etc. Land Co.*, 105 Cal. 376, 38 Pac. 963.)

Sec. 6. All existing charters, grants, franchises, special or exclusive privileges, under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor remit the forfeiture of

any franchise or charter of any corporation now existing, or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state.

CORPORATE FRANCHISES.—An act waiving a right to enforce a forfeiture does not "remit the forfeiture," since there is no forfeiture until the sovereignty which created the franchise, by proper proceeding in a proper court, procure an adjudication of forfeiture, and enforce it. (*People v. Los Angeles* etc. *Ry. Co.*, 91 Cal. 338, 27 Pac. 673.)

Sec. 8. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals, and the exercise of the police power of the state shall never be so abridged, or construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the rights of individuals or the general well-being of the state.

Sec. 9. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, or the law under which it may have been or may hereafter be organized; nor shall it hold for a longer period than five years any real estate except such as may be necessary for carrying on its business.

CORPORATE PURPOSES.—A corporation is forbidden to engage in any business other than is expressly authorized in its charter or the law under which it is organized. To hold stock in another cor-

poration is to engage in the business of such corporation. (Knowles v. Sandercock, 107 Cal. 629, 643, 40 Pac. 1047.)

This section does not cause property held in violation of it to escheat to the state. (People v. Stockton Sav. etc. Soc., 22 Cal. Dec. 265.)

Sec. 10. The legislature shall not pass any laws permitting the leasing or alienation of any franchise, so as to relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from the liabilities of the lessor or grantor, lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise, or any of its privileges.

ALIENATION OF FRANCHISES.—This section does not give a personal action against the corporation which owned property for an injury which has resulted to an employee of a lessee of the owner in the use of the property in the hands of the lessee, but is designed to ~~subject~~ the franchise and property to liability incurred in its occupation, whether the franchise be ~~exercised~~ or the property be used by the original owner or the lessee or grantee. (Lee v. Southern Pac. R. R. Co., 116 Cal. 97, 47 Pac. 932.)

Sec. 11. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for money paid, labor done, or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, at a meeting called for that purpose, giving sixty days' public notice, as may be provided by law.

CORPORATE STOCK.—An increase of the capital stock of a corporation and the issuing of additional shares, to be sold at a price less than the nominal par value of the stock, to supply a fund actually required for the use of the corporation, is not a fictitious issuance. (Stein v. Howard, 65 Cal. 616, 4 Pac. 662.)

Non-negotiable notes secured by mortgages executed by a corporation do not constitute "bonded indebtedness" within the meaning of this section. (Underhill v. Santa Barbara etc. Imp. Co., 93 Cal. 300, 23 Pac. 1049.)

Sec. 12. In all elections for directors or managers of corporations every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, the number of shares of stock owned by him for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them, on the same principle, among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner, except that members of co-operative societies formed for agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing purposes, may vote on all questions affecting such societies in manner prescribed by law.

DIRECTORS.—Under this section all the directors must be elected on one ballot. (Wright v. Central etc. Water Co., 67 Cal. 532, 8 Pac. 70.)

Sec. 13. The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to, or be

interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation.

STATE CREDIT.—This section prohibits the loaning of public credit for private purposes under any circumstances. (Stockton etc. R. R. Co. v. Stockton, 41 Cal. 147; Ramsey v. Haeger, 76 Ill. 432.)

It does not prohibit the appropriation of public funds to aid a corporation in the construction of a railroad to be used for military purposes. (People v. Pacheco, 27 Cal. 175.)

Sec. 14. Every corporation other than religious, educational, or benevolent, organized or doing business in this state, shall have and maintain an office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for inspection by every person having an interest therein, and legislative committees, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in, and by whom; the transfers of stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers.

Sec. 15. No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within this state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The act of 1880, providing for a penalty for failure of the directors of a domestic mining corporation to post weekly reports, etc., is not in violation of this section, and does not relate to the business of the corporation. (*Miles v. Woodward*, 115 Cal. 308, 46 Pac. 1076.)

This section was not designed to limit the powers of the legislature when dealing with the organization and government of corporations which are created by its own will and act. (*Miles v. Woodward*, 115 Cal. 308, 46 Pac. 1076.)

The act of 1876, requiring banking corporations to publish and file statements of their assets and liabilities, applies to foreign corporations. (*Bank of British North America v. Madison*, 99 Cal. 125, 133, 33 Pac. 762.)

Sec. 16. A corporation or association may be sued in the county where the contract is made or is to be performed, or where the obligation or liability arises, or the breach occurs; or in the county where the principal place of business of such corporation is situated, subject to the power of the court to change the place of trial as in other cases.

ACTIONS AGAINST CORPORATIONS.—This section is merely permissive, and not mandatory. (*Fresno Nat. Bank v. Superior Court*, 83 Cal. 491, 24 Pac. 157.)

It applies to actions of tort as well as matters of contract. (*Lewis v. Southern Pac. R. R. Co.*, 66 Cal. 209, 5 Pac. 79.)

It gives to the plaintiff the right to elect either to sue the corporation in the county where the contract is made, or is to be performed, or where the obligation or liability arises, or the breach occurs, or in the county where the principal place of business of the corporation is situated. (*Trezevant v. Strong Co.*, 102 Cal. 47, 36 Pac. 395.)

The right to sue a corporation in the county where the contract was made only applies when the corporation is the sole defendant in the case. (*Griffin etc. Co. v. Magnolia etc. Co.*, 107 Cal. 378, 40 Pac. 495.)

An association of persons organized for a particular purpose, although not formally a corporation, is included in this section. The word "association" does not necessarily mean an association possessing corporate powers and privileges. (*Kendrick v. Diamond etc. Min. Co.*, 94 Cal. 137, 29 Pac. 324.)

Under this section an action for libel may be maintained in the county in which the plaintiff resides, when the newspaper is circulated in that county but published in another. (*Brady v. Times-Mirror Co.*, 106 Cal. 56, 39 Pac. 209.)

But where the plaintiff sues other persons than the corporation publishing the paper, he waives the provisions of this section. (*Brady v. Times-Mirror Co.*, 106 Cal. 56, 39 Pac. 209.)

An action against a corporation for leave to redeem real estate is properly brought in the county where the real property is situated. (*Baker v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.*, 73 Cal. 182, 14 Pac. 686.)

In an action against a corporation for damages for breach of contract, the defendant is entitled to a change of place of trial to the county in which its principal place of business is situated, when the county in which the action is brought is not the one in which the contract was made, or was to be performed, or in which the obligation arose, or in which the principal place of business is situated. (*Cohn v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 71 Cal. 488, 12 Pac. 498.)

Sec. 17. All railroad, canal, and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers, and subject to legislative control. Any association or corporation, organized for the purpose, under the laws of this state, shall have the right to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall

have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, without delay or discrimination.

RAILROADS.—The legislature may regulate railroad crossings. (Pittsburgh etc. R. R. Co. v. South-west etc. Ry. Co., 77 Pa. St. 173.)

It may require railroad companies to ring a bell or sound a whistle at a crossing. (Galena R. R. Co. v. Appleby, 28 Ill. 283; Galena R. R. Co. v. Loomis, 13 Ill. 548.)

It may regulate the speed of trains in a city. (Chicago etc. R. R. Co. v. Haggerty, 67 Ill. 113.)

It may require them to erect fences and cattle-guards. (Suydam v. Moore, 8 Barb. 358; Waldron v. Railroad Co., 8 Barb. 390; New Albany etc. Co. v. Tilton, 12 Ind. 3; Madison etc. R. R. Co. v. White-neck, 8 Ind. 217; Ohio etc. R. R. Co. v. McClelland, 25 Ill. 140; Kansas etc. R. R. Co. v. Mower, 16 Kan. 573; Jones v. G. etc. R. R. Co., 16 Iowa, 6; Indianapolis R. R. Co. v. Kercheval, 16 Ind. 84; Nichols v. Somerset etc. R. R. Co., 43 Me. 356; Winona etc. R. R. Co. v. Waldron, 11 Minn. 515; Gorman v. Pacific R. R. Co., 26 Mo. 441; Blair v. M. etc. R. R. Co., 20 Wis. 254; Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Riblet, 66 Pa. St. 164.)

Sec. 18. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, nor in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company, except such interest in the business of transportation as lawfully flows from the ownership of stock therein.

Sec. 19. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes or tickets at a discount, to any person holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in this state; and the acceptance of any such pass or ticket, by a member of the legislature or any public officer, other than railroad commissioner, shall work a forfeiture of his office.

RAILROAD PASSES.—As to the nature of a proceeding to remove an officer for accepting a railroad pass, see *People v. Superior Court*, 114 Cal. 466, 46 Pac. 383.

Sec. 20. No railroad company or other common carrier shall combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves port or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying. And whenever a railroad corporation shall, for the purpose of competing with any other common carrier, lower its rates for transportation of passengers or freight from one point to another, such reduced rates shall not be again raised or increased from such standard without the consent of the governmental authority in which shall be vested the power to regulate fares and freights.

COMPETITION.—Where a railroad company lowers its passenger rates in order to compete with another road, and afterward raises them without the consent of the railroad commissioners, such com-

missioners have no jurisdiction to require a restoration of the lower rate. (*Edson v. Southern Pac. Co.*, 21 Cal. Dec. 702.)

Sec. 21. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this state, or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad, or by any other transportation company or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing, or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, to any more distant station, port, or landing. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

FREIGHTS AND FARES.—The state has the right to regulate the rates to be charged by a railroad for the transportation of freight or passengers. (*Chicago etc. R. R. Co. v. Iowa*, 94 U. S. 155; *Winona etc. R. R. Co. v. Blake*, 94 U. S. 180; *Parke v. Metropolitan R. R. Co.*, 109 Mass. 506.)

The state may impose a penalty for taking unlawful toll. (*Camden etc. R. R. Co. v. Briggs*, 22 N. J. L. 623; *Norris v. Androscoggin R. R. Co.*, 39 Me. 273; *Chicago etc. R. R. Co. v. People*, 67 Ill. 11; *Vincent v. Chicago etc. R. R. Co.*, 49 Ill. 33; *People v. Chicago etc. R. R. Co.*, 55 Ill. 111; *Chicago etc. R. R. Co. v. People*, 56 Ill. 365.)

Sec. 22. The state shall be divided into three districts as nearly equal in population as prac-

ticable, in each of which one railroad commissioner shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof at the regular gubernatorial elections, whose salary shall be fixed by law, and whose term of office shall be four years, commencing on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding their election. Said commissioners shall be qualified electors of this state and of the district from which they are elected, and shall not be interested in any railroad corporation, or other transportation company, as stockholder, creditor, agent, attorney or employee; and the act of a majority of said commissioners shall be deemed the act of said commission. Said commissioners shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to establish ~~rates of charges~~ for the transportation of passengers and freight by railroad or other transportation companies, and publish the same from time to time, with such changes as they may make; to examine the books, records, and papers of all railroad and other transportation companies, and for this purpose they shall have power to issue subpoenas and all other necessary process; to hear and determine complaints against railroad and other transportation companies, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, take testimony, and punish for contempt of their orders and processes, in the same manner and to the same extent as courts of record, and enforce their decisions and cor-

rect abuses through the medium of the courts. Said commissioners shall prescribe a uniform system of accounts to be kept by all such corporations and companies. Any railroad corporation or transportation company which shall fail or refuse to conform to such rates as shall be established by such commissioners, or shall charge rates in excess thereof, or shall fail to keep their accounts in accordance with the system prescribed by the commission, shall be fined not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for each offense, and every officer, agent, or employee of any such corporation or company, who shall demand or receive rates in excess thereof, or who shall in any manner violate the provisions of this section, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. In all controversies, civil or criminal, the rates of fares and freights established by said commission shall be deemed conclusively just and reasonable, and in any action against such corporation or company for damages sustained by charging excessive rates, the plaintiff, in addition to the actual damage, may, in the discretion of the judge or jury, recover exemplary damages. Said commission shall report to the governor, annually, their proceedings, and such other facts as may be deemed important. Nothing in this section shall prevent individuals from maintaining actions against any of such companies. The legislature

may, in addition to any penalties herein prescribed, enforce this article by forfeiture of charter or otherwise, and may confer such further powers on the commissioners as shall be necessary to enable them to perform the duties enjoined on them in this and the foregoing section. The legislature shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house, to remove any one or more of said commissioners from office, for dereliction of duty, or corruption, or incompetency; and whenever, from any cause, a vacancy in office shall occur in said commission, the governor shall fill the same by the appointment of a qualified person thereto, who shall hold office for the residue of the unexpired term, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.— This section should be construed to extend the supervision of the commission to all persons engaged in the business of transportation, whether as corporations, joint-stock companies, partnerships, or individuals. (*Moran v. Ross*, 79 Cal. 159, 21 Pac. 547.)

This section did not repeal section 490 of the Civil Code, although that section refers to section 489 of the same code, which was superseded by this section. (*Robinson v. Southern Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 526, 38 Pac. 94, 722.)

A statute may authorize the appointment of commissioners to determine the duties and obligations of railroad companies. (*Portland R. R. Co. v. Railway Co.*, 46 Me. 69.)

The commission has no jurisdiction over a street railroad corporation operated in a municipality. (*Board of Railroad Commrs. v. Market St. Ry. Co.*, 132 Cal. 677.)

The commission has no jurisdiction, upon a com-

plaint that a railroad company lowered its passenger rates in order to compete with another road, and afterward raised them without the consent of the commission, to require a restoration of the lower rate. (Edson v. Southern Pac. Co., 21 Cal. Dec. 702.)

Sec. 23. Until the legislature shall district the state, the following shall be the railroad districts: The first district shall be composed of the counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba, from which one railroad commissioner shall be elected. The second district shall be composed of the counties of Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo, from which one railroad commissioner shall be elected. The third district shall be composed of the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne, and Ventura, from which one railroad commissioner shall be elected.

Sec. 24. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this article.



ARTICLE XIII.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

- § 1. Taxation to be in proportion to value.
- § 1½. Churches exempt from taxation.
- § 2. Land and improvements to be separately assessed.
- § 3. Sectionized and unsectionized land, how assessed.
- § 4. Securities, taxable.
- § 5. Contract of borrower to pay tax on loan void.
- § 6. Power of taxation cannot be surrendered.
- § 7. Payment of taxes by installments.
- § 8. Annual statement of property to be given.
- § 9. State board of equalization.
- § 10. Property, where assessed.
- § 11. Income taxes.
- § 12. Poll tax.
- § 12½. Young trees and vines exempt from taxation.
- § 13. Laws to be passed by legislature.

Section 1. All property in the state, not exempt under the laws of the United States shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private own-

ership; *provided*, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this state, or to any county or municipal corporation within this state, shall be exempt from taxation. The legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this state. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1894.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Section 1. All property in the state, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; *provided*, that growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this state, or to any county or municipal corporation within this state, shall be exempt from taxation. The legislature may provide, except in the case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this state.

TAXATION—What is.—The provisions of this article are limitations upon the power of the legislature, and are mandatory. (*People v. McCreery*, 34 Cal. 432; *People v. Gerke*, 35 Cal. 677.)

This section is not self-executing, but merely fixes the liability of property to taxation, and the stan-

dard upon which it is based, but confides the duty of prescribing the machinery by which to ascertain the value to the legislature. (*McHenry v. Downer*, 116 Cal. 20, 47 Pac. 779; *De Witt v. Hays*, 2 Cal. 463.)

The power of the legislature in the matter of taxation is unlimited, except as restricted by constitutional provisions, and extends to proceedings for assessments for local improvements upon any basis of apportionment which the legislature may select; and the apportionment does not depend upon any special benefit to the taxpayer. (*In re Madera Irr. Dist.*, 92 Cal. 296, 28 Pac. 272, 675.)

The provisions of this article have no application to assessments for local improvements. (*Turlock Irr. Dist. v. Williams*, 76 Cal. 360, 18 Pac. 379.)

This provision only applies to direct taxation on property as such. (*People v. Coleman*, 4 Cal. 46.)

The taxing power is an incident of sovereignty, the exercise of which belongs exclusively to every state, and attaches alike upon everything which comes within its jurisdiction. (*People v. Coleman*, 4 Cal. 46.)

A tax is a charge upon persons or property, to raise money for public purposes. It is not founded upon contract and does not establish the relation of debtor and creditor, between the taxpayer and the state. (*Perry v. Washburn*, 20 Cal. 318.)

The words "taxation" and "taxed" relate to such general taxes upon all property as are levied to defray the ordinary expenses of the state, county, town, and municipal governments, and not to assessments levied on lots fronting on a street to pay the expense of its improvement. (*Emery v. San Francisco Gas Co.*, 28 Cal. 345.)

The words "taxation" and "assessment" do not have the same signification. (*Taylor v. Palmer*, 31 Cal. 240.)

"Taxation" is the power to impose taxes upon the property of the citizen for the support of the government. (*Taylor v. Palmer*, 31 Cal. 340; *People v. McCreery*, 34 Cal. 432.)

The rate of taxation for state purposes must be uniform throughout the state. (*People v. McCreery*,

34 Cal. 432. *People v. Coleman*, 4 Cal. 46; *High v. Shoemaker*, 22 Cal. 303, overruled.)

A charge by the gauger of the port of San Francisco upon wine, for services as gauger, is not a tax. (*Addison v. Saulnier*, 19 Cal. 82.)

The provision of the fee bill of 1895, requiring the payment of one dollar for each one thousand dollars in excess of three thousand dollars of the appraised value of an estate imposes a tax, and is in violation of this section in imposing an extraordinary tax in addition to the equal and uniform tax to which alone property is liable. (*Fatjo v. Pfister*, 117 Cal. 83, 48 Pac. 1012.)

The act of 1893, imposing a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of the market value of property collaterally inherited, bequeathed, or devised, where its value exceeds five hundred dollars, is constitutional. (*In re Wilmerding*, 117 Cal. 281, 49 Pac. 181.)

The collateral inheritance tax is not subject to the provision that all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, as it is in the nature of an excise tax. (*In re Wilmerding*, 117 Cal. 281, 49 Pac. 181.)

Property.—Bonds of foreign corporations are assessable in the state of the owner's domicile. (*Estate of Fair*, 128 Cal. 607, 61 Pac. 184; *Mackay v. San Francisco*, 128 Cal. 678, 61 Pac. 382.)

A seat in a stock exchange board is not taxable property. (*San Francisco v. Anderson*, 103 Cal. 69, 36 Pac. 1034.)

A mere right of way for a pipe line of a water company, entirely unconnected with any privilege to take tolls, is not a franchise. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. Barber*, 99 Cal. 36, 33 Pac. 735.)

Fruit trees are not growing crops within the meaning of this section, and are subject to taxation. (*Cottle v. Spitzer*, 65 Cal. 456, 4 Pac. 435.)

Stock of a California corporation, whose tangible property is situated in another state, is taxable in this state in the possession of a resident of this state. (*San Francisco v. Flood*, 64 Cal. 504, 2 Pac. 264; *San Francisco v. Fry*, 63 Cal. 470.)

A vessel registered out of the state, and never here except transiently in the course of her voyages for

the purpose of receiving and discharging cargo, is not "in the state" within the meaning of this section, although owned in part by residents of this state. (San Francisco v. Talbot, 63 Cal. 485.)

A franchise to collect rates for water is taxable under this section. (Spring Valley W. W. v. Schottler, 62 Cal. 69.)

The franchise of a railroad company is property subject to taxation and is not exempt by reason of its being a means or instrument employed by Congress to carry into operation the powers of the general government. (Central Pac. R. R. Co. v. Board of Equalization, 60 Cal. 35.)

The capital or capital stock of a corporation is taxable against the corporation. (San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W., 54 Cal. 571.)

Personal property in the state, owned by nonresidents, and upon which they pay taxes in the state of their domicile, is taxable in this state. (Minturn v. Hays, 2 Cal. 590.)

A municipal corporation has no power to impose a license tax upon a railroad company engaged in interstate commerce, and the mere fact that the tax is imposed on a branch line does not render the tax valid, where the branch is a part of the transcontinental line. (San Bernardino v. Southern Pac. Co., 107 Cal. 524, 40 Pac. 796.)

The possession of and claim to public land is property. (People v. Black Diamond etc. Min. Co., 37 Cal. 54; People v. Cohen, 31 Cal. 210.)

The word "property" is used in its ordinary and popular sense, and includes not only visible and tangible property, but also choses in action, such as solvent debts secured by mortgage. (People v. Eddy, 43 Cal. 331; Lick v. Austin, 43 Cal. 590; Savings etc. Soc. v. Austin, 46 Cal. 415; People v. Ashbury, 46 Cal. 523; San Francisco v. La Societe etc., 131 Cal. 612. But see Bank of Mendocino v. Chalfant, 51 Cal. 369, 471; People v. Hibernia Bank, 51 Cal. 243.)

This is true although the debts are secured by pledge of property exempt from taxation. (Security Sav. Bank v. San Francisco, 132 Cal. 599.)

Money is property subject to taxation. (People v. Dunn, 59 Cal. 328.)

Bonds owned by a foreign insurance company doing business in this state and deposited with a banker in pursuance to law are taxable. (*People v. Home Ins. Co.*, 29 Cal. 533.)

Public property.—Public property is not taxable. (*Doyle v. Austin*, 47 Cal. 353; *People v. McCreery*, 34 Cal. 432; *People v. Doe G.* 1,034, 36 Cal. 220.)

A railroad corporation cannot claim an exemption of its property lying within the state from state taxation, because the corporation has been subsequently employed by the federal government in the carriage of mails, munitions of war, etc. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 43 Cal. 398.)

A railroad company organized under the laws of this state to construct and operate a railroad in this state, which has subsequently received from the United States a franchise for the same purpose, may be assessed upon its franchise derived from the state. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905; *Colusa v. Glenn*, 124 Cal. 498, 57 Pac. 477. But see *People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303.)

An act exempting school land and lands of the United States from taxation does not render the tax unequal. (*High v. Shoemaker*, 22 Cal. 363.)

Bonds of the United States are not subject to taxation. (*People v. Home Ins. Co.*, 29 Cal. 533.)

A county ordinance imposing a license upon the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for carrying persons and freight for hire by means of railroad cars in the county, is void as a tax upon the use of the franchise granted by the United States government. Both the franchise and the use of it are beyond the taxing power of the state. (*San Benito Co. v. Southern Pac. R. R. Co.*, 77 Cal. 518, 19 Pac. 827.)

The Western Union Telegraph Company is one of the instruments employed by the United States government for carrying into effect its sovereign powers, and a tax upon its franchise is void. (*San Francisco v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 96 Cal. 140, 31 Pac. 10.)

Whether or not a federal franchise has been assessed is a question of fact, and conversations with members of the board of equalization on the subject are not admissible. (*People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co.*, 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905.)

National banks are agencies of the federal government, and are not subject to the taxing power of the state. (*McHenry v. Downer*, 116 Cal. 20, 47 Pac. 779.)

Taxation of property of a national bank, except as permitted by the United States Revised Statutes, is void. (*First Nat. Bank v. San Francisco*, 129 Cal. 96, 61 Pac. 778; *Miller v. Heilbron*, 58 Cal. 133.)

Commerce.—A tax upon every person selling consigned goods from any state in proportion to the amount sold is not an interference with the power of Congress to regulate commerce. (*People v. Coleman*, 4 Cal. 46.)

An act imposing a tax upon bills of lading for the transportation of gold or silver from any point in this state to any point without the state is in conflict with the provision of the United States constitution forbidding the states to levy any imposts or duties on imports or exports. (*Brumagin v. Tillinghast*, 18 Cal. 265.)

An act requiring the payment of a gauger for inspecting goods arriving at ports of this state is not in violation of the United States constitution forbidding the state to impose duties on imports. (*Addison v. Saulnier*, 19 Cal. 82.)

An act requiring a shipper to place certain stamps on all tickets sold to persons about to leave the state is in violation of the commerce clause of the United States constitution, and is void. It is a tax and not a police regulation. (*People v. Raymond*, 34 Cal. 492.)

Exemptions.—The legislature has no power to exempt any property from taxation. (*Mackay v. San Francisco*, 113 Cal. 392, 45 Pac. 696; *Minturn v. Hays*, 2 Cal. 590; *People v. McCreery*, 34 Cal. 432; *People v. Black Diamond etc. Min. Co.*, 37 Cal. 54; *Crosby v. Lyon*, 37 Cal. 242; *People v. Eddy*, 43 Cal. 331; *People v. Latham*, 52 Cal. 598.)

An act authorizing the remission of a tax is void. (*Wilson v. Supervisors*, 47 Cal. 91.)

An act taxing the property of a district for a local improvement, which exempts personal property from its operation, is unconstitutional, because not levied on all the property in the district. (*People v. Whyler*, 41 Cal. 351.)

The crediting of taxes heretofore paid upon property under an invalid levy does not amount to an exemption from taxation of the property upon which such taxes were paid. (*People v. Latham*, 52 Cal. 598.)

Double taxation.—The constitution forbids the double taxation of property. (*Burke v. Badlam*, 57 Cal. 594; *Germania Trust Co. v. San Francisco*, 128 Cal. 598, 61 Pac. 178; *Estate of Fair*, 128 Cal. 607, 61 Pac. 184.)

Double taxation does not necessarily consist in assessing the same property twice to the same person, but may consist in requiring a double contribution to the same tax on account of the same property, though the assessments are to different persons. (*Germania Trust Co. v. San Francisco*, 128 Cal. 598, 61 Pac. 178; *Estate of Fair*, 128 Cal. 607, 61 Pac. 184.)

The inhibition of double taxation only applies to such taxation by the same government. (*San Francisco v. Fry*, 63 Cal. 470.)

Because the same subject matter has been twice taxed, it by no means follows that both taxes are void, but to entitle a party to relief in the courts, it must appear that the tax has been once paid or tendered. (*Savings etc. Soc. v. Austin*, 46 Cal. 415.)

If land subject to a mortgage is taxed, and the debt secured by the mortgage is also taxed, and the tax on the debt is paid by the mortgagee, the mortgagor cannot complain of double taxation. (*Lick v. Austin*, 43 Cal. 590.)

The levying a tax upon money at interest, as well as upon the property mortgaged to secure it, does not present a case of double taxation against the mortgagee. (*People v. Whartenby*, 38 Cal. 461.)

It would be assessing the same property twice to assess money on deposit in a savings bank to the bank and also to the depositor. (*Burke v. Badlam*, 57 Cal. 594.)

It would be assessing the same property twice to assess to a corporation all of its corporate property, and also to assess to each of the stockholders the shares held by them. (*Burke v. Badlam*, 57 Cal. 594.)

It is not double taxation to tax the roadbed and roadway of a railroad, as they are quite different. (San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. State Board, 60 Cal. 12.)

Where all the property of a corporation has been assessed and it owns none of its capital stock, an assessment of "capital" or "capital stock" is void. (San Francisco v. Spring Valley W. W., 63 Cal. 524.)

An attempt to tax a seat in a stock exchange board, in addition to the taxes levied upon all the property of the board, is void as an attempt at double taxation. (San Francisco v. Anderson, 103 Cal. 69, 36 Pac. 1034.)

Since a mortgage is assessed as an interest in the land, to also assess the bonds which the mortgage secures is double taxation. (Germania Trust Co. v. San Francisco, 128 Cal. 589, 61 Pac. 178; Estate of Fair, 128 Cal. 607, 61 Pac. 184.)

The lender of money is not subjected to double taxation by reason of the payment of taxes on money loaned by him, and on solvent debts due him over his own indebtedness. (People v. McCreery, 34 Cal. 432.)

The legislature may impose a penalty on those who neglect to have their property assessed at the proper time; and a law providing for the double taxation of property which has escaped assessment in the previous year is valid. (Biddle v. Oaks, 59 Cal. 94.)

Assessment.—Assessment of property is a function of the executive department of the government; and the judiciary has no power to inquire as to the actual value of property for the purpose of taxation, in order to determine whether there has been misrepresentations as to its value. (Clunie v. Siebe, 112 Cal. 593, 44 Pac. 1064.)

The provisions of this section are self-executing, and require the assessor to ascertain the value of the property in the manner now provided by law. (Hyatt v. Allen, 54 Cal. 353.)

The provision of the former constitution as to the election of assessor and tax collector was held mandatory, and restrained the legislature to a particular mode of providing for such officers. (People v. Kelsey, 34 Cal. 470.)

Under the former constitution an assessment not made by an assessor elected by the electors of the district was void. (*Williams v. Corcoran*, 46 Cal. 553.)

This section does not require the value of the property to be found after the rate of taxation is fixed. (*People v. Latham*, 52 Cal. 598.)

A tax for school purposes must be based upon an assessment made by an assessor elected by the qualified electors of the school district. (*People v. Stockton etc. Co.*, 49 Cal. 414.)

The legislature cannot confer on a state board of equalization of taxes the power to add to or deduct from the assessed value of property, as fixed by the assessor. (*Houghton v. Austin*, 47 Cal. 646.)

The payment of a tax cannot be resisted on the ground that the property on which it was levied was not assessed at its true value. One whose property is not assessed according to its true value must apply to the board of equalization for relief. (*People v. Whyler*, 41 Cal. 351.)

The only mode in which defective assessments may be cured by the legislature is to empower the assessor to correct the same. (*People v. Hastings*, 34 Cal. 571.)

The failure of the assessor to assess certain property, whether by reason of a void statute or by mistake, does not invalidate the assessment. (*People v. McCreery*, 34 Cal. 432.)

The value of a franchise of a corporation is properly fixed by taking the value of all tangible property of the corporation from the market value of the capital stock. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. Schottler*, 62 Cal. 69.)

A law providing that taxes upon personal property unsecured by real estate, shall be collected at the time of the assessment is valid, although other taxes are not payable until several months later. (*Rode v. Siebe*, 119 Cal. 518, 51 Pac. 869, *Van Fleet, J.*, and *Harrison, J.*, dissenting; *Pacific etc. Co. v. Dalton*, 119 Cal. 604, 51 Pac. 1072.)

Purposes.—The extent to which the power of taxation may be exercised is left unlimited, except by legislative discretion. (*Stockton etc. R. R. Co. v. Stockton*, 41 Cal. 147; *Blanding v. Burr*, 13 Cal. 343.)

The taxing power, whether it be asserted in the form of general taxation or of local assessment, cannot be upheld when the purpose in view can be judicially seen to be other than public. (*In re Market Street*, 49 Cal. 546.)

The legislature may recognize a moral obligation as the sole basis for the imposition of taxes. (*Beals v. Amador County*, 35 Cal. 624.)

Taxation cannot be justified for an object or for the benefit of a class in which the taxpayer is directly excluded from participating. (*Hughes v. Ewing*, 93 Cal. 414, 28 Pac. 1067.)

Licenses.—A license fee or charge for the transaction of any business is not a tax within the meaning of this section. (*Santa Barbara v. Stearns*, 51 Cal. 499.)

The constitution does not prohibit the legislature from authorizing municipal corporations to tax occupations for purpose of revenue. An ordinance requiring an annual license of twenty dollars for each street-car operated upheld, although the cars also ran in an adjoining town. (*San Jose v. San Jose etc. R. R. Co.*, 53 Cal. 475. *People v. Coleman*, 4 Cal. 46; *Sacramento v. Crocker*, 16 Cal. 119; *Ex parte Hurl*, 49 Cal. 557, approved.)

A municipality has no inherent power, by virtue of its existence as a municipality, to impose a license upon a business, but its power in this respect comes from the legislature, and must be found in the organic act, or necessarily inferred from the powers therein expressly granted. (*Ex parte Newton*, 53 Cal. 571.)

An act prohibiting foreigners from working the gold mines, except on condition of paying a certain sum each month for the privilege, imposes a license and not a tax and is valid. (*People v. Naglee*, 1 Cal. 232.)

This provision applies only to direct taxation upon property, and does not prohibit the legislature from enacting license laws. (*People v. Naglee*, 1 Cal. 232.)

Assessments.—The word "assessment" represents those local burdens imposed by municipal corporations upon property bordering upon an improved street, for the purpose of paying the cost of the

improvement, and laid with reference to the benefit the property is supposed to receive from the expenditure of the money. (Taylor v. Palmer, 31 Cal. 240.)

An assessment is a special and local charge upon property in the immediate vicinity of municipal improvements, predicated upon the theory of benefits, and levied upon land or property specially benefited by such improvements, while a charge imposed by law upon the assessed value of all property in a district is a tax, although for a local improvement. (Holly v. Orange County, 106 Cal. 420, 39 Pac. 790.)

An assessment upon lots adjacent to a street to pay for improvements made on the street, if held to be a tax, cannot be upheld, because it lacks the constitutional requirement of equality and uniformity. (Creighton v. Manson, 27 Cal. 613. But see Walsh v. Mathews, 29 Cal. 124.)

An assessment by an irrigation district upon the public lands of a city, which are unoccupied and uncultivated lands, susceptible of cultivation by irrigation, and which would be benefited thereby, is not a tax within the meaning of this section. (San Diego v. Linda Vista Irr. Dist., 108 Cal. 189, 41 Pac. 291.)

An assessment levied by an irrigation district, although referable to the power of taxation, is distinct from a tax, and is not subject to the constitutional provisions respecting taxation, and may be levied upon all real property, without deducting therefrom any mortgages thereon. (Tregoe v. Owens, 94 Cal. 317, 29 Pac. 643.)

An assessment for a street improvement upon the front-foot system is an exercise of the power of taxation. (Emery v. San Francisco etc. Co., 28 Cal. 345.)

This section does not apply to an assessment for a street improvement. (Burnett v. Sacramento, 12 Cal. 76; Doyle v. Austin, 47 Cal. 353; Hagar v. Supervisors, 47 Cal. 222; Chambers v. Satterlee, 40 Cal. 497.)

A charge imposed on all property of a district, to be used in constructing levees to protect the district from overflow, is a tax and not an assessment. (People v. Whyler, 41 Cal. 351; Williams v. Corcoran, 46 Cal. 553; Smith v. Farrelly, 52 Cal. 77.)

An "assessment" for a local improvement is a "tax," and, while it need not be assessed on the ad valorem principle, it must be equal and uniform. (People v. Lynch, 51 Cal. 15.)

The fact that a statute designates as a "tax" that which in its elements is an "assessment" does not make it a "tax." (Doyle v. Austin, 47 Cal. 353.)

The legislature cannot levy an assessment not uniform and equal, nor can it validate an assessment void for want of uniformity and equality. (People v. Lynch, 51 Cal. 15.)

An assessment cannot be laid upon lots for street work done under an abortive contract with the municipality. (In re Market Street, 49 Cal. 546.)

The "front-foot" method of assessment is valid. (Oakland etc. Co. v. Rier, 52 Cal. 270; People v. Lynch, 51 Cal. 15; Walsh v. Mathews, 29 Cal. 123; Hadley v. Dague, 130 Cal. 207, 62 Pac. 500; Cohen v. Alameda, 124 Cal. 504, 57 Pac. 377; Chambers v. Satterlee, 40 Cal. 497; Emery v. San Francisco etc. Co., 28 Cal. 345; Emery v. Bradford, 29 Cal. 75; Taylor v. Palmer, 31 Cal. 240; Whiting v. Quackenbush, 54 Cal. 306; Whiting v. Townsend, 57 Cal. 515; Lent v. Tillson, 72 Cal. 404, 14 Pac. 71; Jennings v. Le Breton, 80 Cal. 8, 21 Pac. 1127; San Francisco etc. Co. v. Bates, 22 Cal. Dec. 302; Banaz v. Smith, 21 Cal. Dec. 735.)

An act levying the cost of a street improvement upon the adjacent property, in accordance with the assessed value of the land, is valid. (Burnett v. Sacramento, 12 Cal. 76.)

The legislature may provide for a local public improvement for the benefit of a portion of the state, and may tax all land within a limited district, notwithstanding some of the property of the district will not receive any benefit, and some property outside of the district may be incidentally benefited. (In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296, 28 Pac. 272.)

An assessment upon specified property can be supported only upon the ground that the property taxed is benefited by the improvement. (In re Market Street, 49 Cal. 546.)

The fact that levees built to protect the land of a district from overflow injure some of the land instead of benefiting it does not render the tax unequal or void for want of uniformity. (*People v. Whyler*, 41 Cal. 351.)

A tax levied on the property of a given district, to pay for a local improvement, which is assessed upon the parcels of property in the district in proportion to the benefit each parcel derives from the work, is unconstitutional. Such tax must be levied on all property according to its value. (*People v. Whyler*, 41 Cal. 351.)

An owner may be made personally liable for the expense of a street improvement. (*Walsh v. Mathews*, 29 Cal. 123. *Creighton v. Manson*, 27 Cal. 613, overruled.)

An act requiring the owner of a lot to keep the street in front of it in repair after it has been planked and graded is valid. (*Hart v. Gaven*, 12 Cal. 477.)

The fact that a town is included within an irrigation district does not invalidate the district, since even though the land is not susceptible of irrigation, it may be benefited by the improvement. (In re Madera Irr. Dist., 92 Cal. 296, 28 Pac. 272.)

Recovery of taxes.—An action to recover municipal taxes is an action upon a liability created by statute, and is barred in three years; and where it has the force of a judgment, it is barred in five years. (*San Diego v. Higgins*, 115 Cal. 170, 46 Pac. 923.)

Sec. 1½. All buildings, and so much of the real property on which they are situated as may be required for the convenient use and occupation of said buildings, when the same are used solely and exclusively for religious worship, shall be free from taxation; *provided*, that no building so used which may be rented for religious purposes and rent received by the owner therefor,

shall be exempt from taxation. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1900.]

Sec. 2. Land, and the improvements thereon, shall be separately assessed. Cultivated and uncultivated land, of the same quality, and similarly situated, shall be assessed at the same value.

ASSESSMENT OF LAND.—An assessment of land claimed and occupied by a railroad company as a right of way, together with the track and all superstructures and substructures, without any separate assessment of land and improvement, is void. (California etc. R. R. Co. v. Mecartney, 104 Cal. 616, 38 Pac. 448.)

Sec. 3. Every tract of land containing more than six hundred and forty acres, and which has been sectionized by the United States government, shall be assessed, for the purposes of taxation, by sections or fractions of sections. The legislature shall provide by law for the assessment, in small tracts, of all lands not sectionized by the United States government.

Sec. 4. A mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, shall, for the purposes of assessment and taxation, be deemed and treated as an interest in the property affected thereby. Except as to railroad and other quasi public corporations, in case of debts so secured, the value of the property affected by such mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or obligation, less the value of such security, shall be as-

sessed and taxed to the owner of the property, and the value of such security shall be assessed and taxed to the owner thereof, in the county, city, or district in which the property affected thereby is situate. The taxes so levied shall be a lien upon the property and security, and may be paid by either party to such security; if paid by the owner of the security, the tax so levied upon the property affected thereby shall become a part of the debt so secured; if the owner of the property shall pay the tax so levied on such security, it shall constitute a payment thereon, and to the extent of such payment a full discharge thereof; *provided*, that if any such security or indebtedness shall be paid by any such debtor or debtors, after assessment and before the tax levy, the amount of such levy may likewise be retained by such debtor or debtors, and shall be computed according to the tax levy for the preceding year.

ASSESSMENT OF MORTGAGES.—A mortgage as such is not liable to be assessed, but the assessment should be made of the debt which the mortgage was given to secure. (*People v. Eastman*, 25 Cal. 601.)

The provisions of this section apply to mortgages executed prior to the adoption of the constitution. (*McCoppin v. McCartney*, 60 Cal. 367.)

Where a mortgage executed prior to the new constitution made no provision as to who should pay the taxes, the mortgagee is made primarily liable for them by this section. (*Hay v. Hill*, 65 Cal. 383, 4 Pac. 378.)

An assessment levied by an irrigation district may be levied upon all lands, without deducting therefrom any mortgages thereon. (*Tregea v. Owens*, 94 Cal. 317, 29 Pac. 643.)

Whether the loan secured by the stocks and bonds is or is not an interest in the "property affected thereby" for the purpose of taxation within the meaning of this section, and conceding that the stocks and bonds may be exempt from taxation, the debt secured thereby for money loaned is not exempt, but may be taxed to the lender. (*Savings etc. Soc. v. San Francisco*, 131 Cal. 356.)

A mortgage is not "real estate," except for the purpose of taxation. The mortgagor is still the owner of the land, and it is subject to liens for taxes upon personal property owned by the mortgagor. (*California etc. Co. v. Wels*, 118 Cal. 489, 50 Pac. 697.)

An assessment of a "mortgage upon the following described property, to wit" (describing the mortgaged premises), is an assessment of the land and not merely the mortgage. (*Doland v. Mooney*, 72 Cal. 34, 13 Pac. 71.)

Bonds of a railroad company secured by mortgages of its property within the state are not assessable to the holder of the bonds. (*Germania etc. Co. v. San Francisco*, 128 Cal. 589, 61 Pac. 178; *Estate of Fair*, 128 Cal. 607, 61 Pac. 184.)

Receipts for taxes on mortgaged lands found in the possession of the deceased mortgagee raise a presumption that the taxes were paid by him, though they are in the name of the mortgagor. (*Lloyd v. Davis*, 123 Cal. 348, 55 Pac. 1003.)

The last clause of this section gives the mortgagor an exclusive remedy, and, if he fails to retain the money, he cannot recover it from the mortgagee. (*San Gabriel Co. v. Witmer Co.*, 96 Cal. 623, 29 Pac. 500, 31 Pac. 588.)

The property of railroad and other quasi public corporations is subject to taxation, without deduction of any mortgage or other like lien thereon. (*Central Pac. R. R. Co. v. Board of Equalization*, 60 Cal. 35.)

The provision of this section taxing property of quasi public corporations, without deduction of liens thereon, is not in conflict with the provision of the United States constitution that no state shall "deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protec-

tion of the laws," since that provision does not apply to artificial persons. (Central Pac. R. R. Co. v. Board of Equalization, 60 Cal. 35.)

Sec. 5. Every contract hereafter made, by which a debtor is obligated to pay any tax or assessment on money loaned, or on any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien, shall, as to any interest specified therein, and as to such tax or assessment, be null and void.

PAYMENT OF TAXES ON MORTGAGES.—This section only applies to contracts made after its adoption. (Beckman v. Skaggs, 59 Cal. 541.)

A provision in a mortgage that the mortgagee "may pay all taxes, etc., upon the property, and the same shall be repaid with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month," does not violate this section. (Bank of Ukiah v. Reed, 131 Cal. 597.)

A contemporaneous agreement between the mortgagor and mortgagee that if the mortgagor should present proper official receipts showing the payment of the mortgage tax, he should receive credit of two and one-half per cent. upon the mortgage note, is not in violation of this section, as it is not enforceable against the mortgagor, but simply permissive. (Hewitt v. Dean, 91 Cal. 5, 27 Pac. 423.)

But where a mortgage provides for interest of one per cent. per month, but the mortgagee, by a separate instrument agrees that he will only exact interest amounting to eight per cent. per annum and agrees to refund all interest paid over and above this amount after he has paid out of said one per cent. per month the mortgage tax, the two instruments must be construed together, and, so construed, they constitute an agreement for eight per cent. per annum interest, with the mortgagors paying the tax, and under this section, such a contract is void. (Matthews v. Ormerd, 22 Cal. Dec. 369.)

A provision in a mortgage that, in case of foreclosure, the mortgagee may include all payments made by him for the taxes on the mortgage, is void,

and renders void the mortgage as to the payment of interest; but if the mortgagor pays the interest he cannot recover it back. (*Harralson v. Barrett*, 99 Cal. 607, 34 Pac. 342; *Garms v. Jensen*, 103 Cal. 374, 37 Pac. 337.)

Evidence of a parol agreement between the parties to the mortgage, whereby the mortgagor undertook to pay the taxes which might be assessed and levied upon the mortgage, is inadmissible. (*Daw v. Niles*, 104 Cal. 106, 37 Pac. 876; *Harrelson v. Tomich*, 107 Cal. 627, 40 Pac. 1032; *California State Bank v. Webber*, 110 Cal. 538, 42 Pac. 1066.)

Where a conventional rate of interest is agreed upon, a verbal agreement that if the mortgagor should pay the taxes on the mortgage, a reduction should be allowed upon the agreed interest, is not in violation of this provision. (*California State Bank v. Webber*, 110 Cal. 538, 42 Pac. 1066.)

A contemporaneous agreement by the mortgagor to pay the tax on the mortgage is void. (*Burbridge v. Lemmert*, 99 Cal. 493, 32 Pac. 310.)

Sec. 6. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the state shall be a party.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall have the power to provide by law for the payment of all taxes on real property by installments.

Sec. 8. The legislature shall by law require each taxpayer in this state to make and deliver to the county assessor, annually, a statement, under oath, setting forth specifically all the real and personal property owned by such taxpayer, or in his possession, or under his control, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the first Monday of March.

ASSESSMENT.—A tax must rest upon an assessment made in the mode prescribed by law, by an assessor elected by the qualified electors of the district, county, or town in which the property is taxed. (*People v. Hastings*, 29 Cal. 449.)

An assessment made by an assessor of the city and county of Sacramento is not sufficient basis for the levy of a tax in the city of Sacramento for city purposes. (*People v. Hastings*, 29 Cal. 449.)

The sheriff, as such, cannot perform the duties of tax collector. (*Lathrop v. Brittain*, 30 Cal. 680.)

The assessment must be made by the assessor, and, if not so made, the legislature cannot supply the defect by a curative act; but, if the assessment is good in substance, any error in mode, form, etc., may be remedied by the legislature. (*People v. McCreery*, 34 Cal. 432.)

Although the legislature cannot by law transfer the duties of tax collector from a person elected as such to one not so elected, it may provide for the election of a person as tax collector who may enter upon the discharge of his duties before the expiration of the term of a tax collector elected under the law as it previously stood. (*Mills v. Sargent*, 36 Cal. 379.)

The provision of section 3633 of the Political Code, providing for an arbitrary assessment, is not in conflict with this section. (*Orena v. Sherman*, 61 Cal. 101.)

This section only has reference to prospective assessments, and does not supersede a provision of a city charter. (*Stockton v. Insurance Co.*, 73 Cal. 621, 15 Pac. 314.)

Sec. 9. A state board of equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this state, as the same existed in eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and at

each gubernatorial election thereafter, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the state for the purposes of taxation. The controller of state shall be *ex officio* a member of the board. The boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state shall constitute boards of equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; *provided*, such state and county boards of equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the county boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the state board may prescribe as to the action of the state board, to increase or lower the entire assessment-roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment-roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; *provided*, that no board of equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The present state board of equalization shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify. The legislature shall have power

to redistrict the state into four districts, as nearly equal in population as practicable, and to provide for the election of members of said board of equalization. [Ratification declared February 12, 1885.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 9. A state board of equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this state, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts at the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, whose term of office, after those first elected, shall be four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property of the several counties in the state for the purposes of taxation. The controller of state shall be *ex officio* a member of the board. The boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state shall constitute boards of equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; *provided*, such state and county boards of equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the county boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the state board may prescribe, as to the action of the state board, to increase or lower the entire assessment-roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment-roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll.

[An amendment to this section was voted upon November 6, 1894, but, although it appears in some

publications as having been ratified, it was defeated by a vote of 88,605 noes to 86,777 ayes.]

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—It is within the constitutional power of the legislature to create a state board of equalization. (*Savings etc. Soc. v. Austin*, 46 Cal. 415.)

Section 1666 of the Political Code is unconstitutional, in so far as it delegates to the state board of equalization the right to fix the rate of taxation "after allowing for delinquency in the collection of taxes," because it is a delegation of legislative power. (*Houghton v. Austin*, 47 Cal. 646. *Savings etc. Soc. v. Austin*, 46 Cal. 415, overruled on this point. See, also, *Grimm v. O'Connell*, 54 Cal. 522; *Wills v. Austin*, 53 Cal. 152; *Harper v. Rowe*, 53 Cal. 233.)

The state board of equalization has no power to make a reassessment and reapportionment of taxes upon a railroad for previous years, if the taxes for such years were originally validly assessed and apportioned. (*Colusa County v. Glenn County*, 124 Cal. 498, 57 Pac. 477.)

Mandamus will not lie to compel the assessor to assess property in excess of its value, upon the ground that it was greatly undervalued in the previous fiscal year. (*Clunie v. Siebe*, 112 Cal. 593, 44 Pac. 1064.)

As to the notice to be given by the board to the taxpayer, see *Allison Ranch etc. Co. v. Nevada Co.*, 104 Cal. 161, 37 Pac. 875.

Section 3861 of the Political Code, requiring the assessor, at the request of the board of equalization, to list and assess property which he has failed to assess, is not in conflict with this section, since it simply confers an additional power upon the board. (*Farmers' etc. Bank v. Board of Equalization*, 97 Cal. 318, 32 Pac. 312.)

An act authorizing an assessment of taxes, after the time within which the board of supervisors can meet for the purpose of equalization, is violative of this section. (*People v. Pittsburg R. R. Co.*, 67 Cal. 625, 8 Pac. 381.)

The state board of equalization has power to increase or lower the assessment-roll of a county so

as to affect taxes for county purposes. (*Baldwin v. Ellis*, 68 Cal. 495, 9 Pac. 652.)

The action of the state board of equalization in raising the assessment-roll of a county under this section operates upon mortgage assessments. (*Schroeder v. Grady*, 66 Cal. 212, 5 Pac. 81.)

The state board of equalization has no power to increase the assessment of money, where the money is already assessed at its face value. (*People v. Dunn*, 59 Cal. 328.)

A refusal of a state board of equalization to reduce an assessment does not preclude the board from afterward raising the same assessment. (*Central Pac. R. R. Co. v. Placer Co.*, 46 Cal. 667.)

The board of equalization has no power to strike out from an assessment, made by an assessor, property assessed by him. (*People v. Supervisors*, 50 Cal. 282.)

The board of equalization has no power to cancel an assessment for taxes placed by the assessor upon the assessment-roll. (*People v. Supervisors*, 44 Cal. 613.)

The board of equalization, in passing on the question whether an assessment is too high or too low, acts in a judicial capacity. (*People v. Goldtree*, 44 Cal. 323.)

A board of equalization acts judicially in raising or lowering an assessment, and has no arbitrary power of assessment or reassessment. It cannot act without a hearing, upon notice given to the person assessed, nor change an assessment made by the assessor without evidence adduced authorizing such change. (*Oakland v. Southern Pac. R. R. Co.*, 131 Cal. 226.)

In order to give the board of equalization jurisdiction to increase the valuation of property assessed, the filing of a complaint is necessary. (*People v. Goldtree*, 44 Cal. 323.)

The state board of equalization cannot delegate to its clerk authority to issue orders prolonging the time of the sessions of the county boards of equalization. (*Buswell v. Supervisors*, 116 Cal. 351, 48 Pac. 226.)

The board of equalization may appoint a com-

mittee to take testimony as to the valuation of property. (People v. McCreery, 34 Cal. 432.)

The presumption of law is that a board of equalization perform their duty and correct any inequality in the assessment of taxes. (Guy v. Washburn, 23 Cal. 111.)

The proviso to this section is to be read distributively, that is to say, as authorizing the state board to increase or lower the entire assessment-roll of any county, and the county boards to increase or lower the individual assessments of their respective counties. The state board, therefore, has no power to increase or lower individual assessments; nor has a county board the power to increase or lower the entire assessment-roll. (Wells, Fargo & Co. v. Board of Equalization, 56 Cal. 194; San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. State Board, 60 Cal. 12.)

This section does not make it necessary for a county board, in a return to a writ of certiorari, to set out general rules of notice adopted by the board. (Garretson v. Santa Barbara, 61 Cal. 54.)

Sec. 10. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, city and county, town, township, or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, road-bed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in more than one county in this state shall be assessed by the state board of equalization, at their actual value, and the same shall be apportioned to the counties, cities and counties, cities, towns, townships, and districts in which such railroads are located, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities and counties, cities, towns, townships, and districts.

SITUS OF PROPERTY.—This section is self-executing. (San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. State Board, 60 Cal. 12.)

It has no relation to the assessment of the property of railroad corporations, operated in more than one county. (Central Pac. R. R. Co. v. Board of Equalization, 60 Cal. 35.)

Boards of supervisors of the several counties through which run railroads operated in more than one county, have no jurisdiction to raise or lower the assessment placed upon the property of such roads by the board of equalization. (People v. Sacramento County, 59 Cal. 321.)

This section does not in terms require the assessed value of the franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails, and rolling stock, to be separately apportioned. (San Francisco etc. R. R. Co. v. State Board, 60 Cal. 12.)

Steamers used by a railroad company in transporting its freight-cars across the bay of San Francisco are not included in the property mentioned in this section, and should be assessed by the local assessors, and not by the state board of equalization. (San Francisco v. Central Pac. R. R. Co., 63 Cal. 467.)

A law providing for the assessment and collection of taxes upon railroads operating in more than one county is valid. (People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co., 105 Cal. 576, 38 Pac. 905. People v. Central Pac. R. R. Co., 83 Cal. 393, 23 Pac. 303, overruled.)

In making a reassessment of railroad taxes, to take the place of an invalid assessment of a previous year, it is the duty of the board to make the apportionment to the counties as they existed at the time of the invalid assessment, and not at the time of the reassessment. (San Diego County v. Riverside County, 125 Cal. 495, 58 Pac. 81.)

For the purpose of taxation, the situs of money belonging to the estate of a decedent is in the county where the decedent resided at the time of his death, and the situs is not changed by placing the money on general deposit in a bank of another county. (San Francisco v. Lux, 64 Cal. 481, 2 Pac. 254.)

~~Money is taxable at the domicile of the creditor.~~
705.)

Sec. 11. Income taxes may be assessed to and collected from persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, or companies resident or doing business in this state, or any one or more of them, in such cases and amounts, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 12. The legislature shall provide for the levy and collection of an annual poll tax of not less than two dollars on every male inhabitant of this state, over twenty-one and under sixty years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons, and Indians not taxed. Said tax shall be paid into the state school fund.

SCHOOL TAXES.—A statute authorizing county assessors to retain, as their compensation in collecting, fifteen per cent. of all poll taxes collected by them, is not in conflict with this section. (*San Luis Obispo County v. Felts*, 104 Cal. 60, 37 Pac. 780.)

Sec. 12½. Fruit and nut-bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation. [Amendment adopted November 6, 1894.]

Sec. 13. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XIV.

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

Section 1. The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for sale, rental, or distribution, is hereby declared to be a public use, and subject to the regulation and control of the state, in the manner to be prescribed by law; *provided*, that the rates or compensation to be collected by any person, company, or corporation in this state for the use of water supplied to any city and county, or city or town, or the inhabitants thereof, shall be fixed, annually, by the board of supervisors, or city and county, or city or town council, or other governing body of such city and county, or city or town, by ordinance or otherwise, in the manner that other ordinances or legislative acts or resolutions are passed by such body, and shall continue in force for one year and no longer. Such ordinances or resolutions shall be passed in the month of February of each year, and take effect on the first day of July thereafter. Any board or body failing to pass the necessary ordinances or resolutions fixing water rates, where necessary, within such

time, shall be subject to peremptory process to compel action at the suit of any party interested, and shall be liable to such further processes and penalties as the legislature may prescribe. Any person, company, or corporation collecting water rates in any city and county, or city or town in this state, otherwise than as so established, shall forfeit the franchises and waterworks of such person, company, or corporation to the city and county, or city or town where the same are collected, for the public use.

USE OF WATER.—The provisions of this section are both self-executing and mandatory. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco*, 61 Cal. 18.)

All the provisions of the constitution in regard to water in municipalities must be taken and read together, and effect given to each of them. They must receive a practical common-sense construction, and be considered with reference to the prior state of the law, and the mischief intended to be remedied. (*People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209.)

Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1879, the right of laying pipes in the streets of any incorporated city or town for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants thereof with water, lay only in grant from the legislature. (*People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209.)

This section does not apply to a case of a corporation which acquires and holds water solely for the use of its stockholders. (*McFadden v. Los Angeles*, 74 Cal. 571, 16 Pac. 397.)

This section has no reference to water furnished by a municipality itself, but refers to the rates to be collected for water authorized by section 19, article 11, of the constitution, to be introduced into cities by individuals or companies incorporated for that purpose. (*People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209.)

By this section water is declared to be a public use, subject to the control and regulation of the

legislature in the manner prescribed by statute; such regulation, however, being subject to certain constitutional provisions, and among them the provision in respect to rates. (*People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209.)

Under this section the use of water for sale is a public use, and the price at which it shall be sold is a matter within the power of the board of supervisors to determine. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco*, 82 Cal. 286, 22 Pac. 910.)

This section was not intended to appropriate water for the use of the public without compensation. (*People v. Elk etc. Co.*, 107 Cal. 221, 40 Pac. 531.)

When water is designated, set apart, and devoted to purposes of sale, rental, or distribution, it is "appropriated" within the meaning of this section, without reference to the mode of its acquisition. (*Merrill v. Southside Irr. Co.*, 112 Cal. 426, 44 Pac. 720.)

Under this section it is made the duty of a water company supplying water for distribution, to furnish water upon tender of the established rates, and no other duty than such tender can be lawfully prescribed or imposed by such company as a condition for supplying water as required by law. (*Crow v. San Joaquin etc. Irr. Co.*, 130 Cal. 309, 62 Pac. 562.)

An agreement by a consumer, upon being furnished water upon credit, that no water need be furnished him in succeeding years until such water is paid for, is without consideration, it being the duty of the company to furnish him the water, whether he made such agreement or not. (*Crow v. San Joaquin etc. Irr. Co.*, 160 Cal. 309, 62 Pac. 562, *Beatty, C. J.*, and *McFarland, J.*, dissenting.)

A person engaged in furnishing water to the inhabitants of a city, under a franchise permitting him to lay pipes through the streets, cannot without reasonable cause shut off the water from one of such inhabitants, who is using the same at a fixed rate. (*McCrary v. Beaudry*, 67 Cal. 120, 7 Pac. 264.)

It was the duty of the legislature to enact all needful laws to carry this section into effect; but the failure of the legislature to enact such laws could not prevent the establishment of the rates required to be established by the constitution. (*People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209.)

The provision of the act of 1858, requiring water companies to furnish water free of charge to cities and counties, was abrogated by this section. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 61 Cal. 18.)

The act of 1858 providing for the fixing of water rates by a commission was superseded by this section of the constitution. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 61 Cal. 3.)

A water company has the right to shut off the water from a consumer who refuses to pay for the water supplied. (Sheward v. Citizens' Water Co., 90 Cal. 635, 27 Pac. 439.)

Water rates.—By this section the power to fix water rates in San Francisco is granted solely to the board of supervisors, and the mayor has no power to veto an ordinance fixing such rates. (Jacobs v. Supervisors, 100 Cal. 121, 34 Pac. 630.)

The supervisors are not bound to give notice to a water company of its intention to fix water rates; but they must make a proper effort to procure all necessary information, to enable them to act intelligently and fairly in fixing the rates. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 82 Cal. 286, 22 Pac. 910.)

The proceeding to fix water rates is not adversary, but is conducted without notice to the rate payer or water company. (San Diego Water Co. v. San Diego, 118 Cal. 556, 50 Pac. 633.)

This section is not opposed to the United States constitution in not giving the water company notice. (San Diego Water Co. v. San Diego, 118 Cal. 556, 50 Pac. 633.)

If the board acts arbitrarily, without investigation, or without the exercise of judgment and discretion, or fixes rates so palpably unreasonable and unjust as to amount to arbitrary action, it violates its duty and goes beyond the powers conferred upon it. (San Diego Water Co. v. San Diego, 118 Cal. 556, 50 Pac. 633.)

Where an ordinance fixing rates does not show upon its face that the rates to be collected, where the amount of consumption is ascertained by a meter, are different from those collected from persons who are rated by the use to which they apply the water, it will not be held invalid because that

may be the result. (Sheward v. Citizens' Water Co., 90 Cal. 635, 27 Pac. 439.)

The action of the city council in fixing rates is legislative, and it is to receive all the presumptions and sanctions which belong to acts of legislative bodies generally; and the rates must be assumed to have been so fixed as to be just both toward the rate payer and the company. (Sheward v. Citizens' Water Co., 90 Cal. 635, 27 Pac. 439.)

An ordinance fixing water rates, and providing for meter and house rates at the option of the consumer, and providing that the meter shall be supplied at the expense of the water company, is valid. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 82 Cal. 286, 22 Pac. 910.)

When the constitution provides for the fixing of rates, or compensation for the use of water, it means reasonable rates and just compensation. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 82 Cal. 286, 22 Pac. 910.)

The power of regulating rates is not a power of confiscation, or to take the property of the water company without just compensation; and, if the power is arbitrarily exercised, without a fair investigation, and the rates are so fixed as to render it impossible to furnish the water without loss, it is not above the control of the courts. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 82 Cal. 286, 22 Pac. 910.)

If the board have fairly investigated and exercised their discretion in fixing the rates, the courts have no right to interfere on the sole ground that, in the judgment of the court, the rates fixed are not reasonable. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 82 Cal. 286, 22 Pac. 910.)

The fixing of water rates is not judicial. (Spring Valley W. W. v. Bartlett, 63 Cal. 245.)

An ordinance establishing water rates, and fixing certain rates to be paid by individuals and certain rates to be paid by the city, and providing that, if the city pays its rates, the rates of the individual consumers shall be diminished twenty-five per cent. is void, as the city has no power to make such condition. (San Francisco etc. Factory v. Brickwedel, 60 Cal. 166.)

See further as to water rates, notes to section 33, article 4 and section 19, article 11.

Failure to fix rates.—This provision does not authorize the court by mandamus to compel the board to fix the rates, where their action fixing them has been vetoed by the mayor. (*Jacobs v. Supervisors*, 100 Cal. 121, 34 Pac. 630.)

An ordinance fixing rates passed subsequently to the month of February, and prior to July 1st, when it is required to take effect, is equally valid, if passed voluntarily, as if passed under peremptory process, (*Fitch v. Supervisors*, 122 Cal. 285, 54 Pac. 901.)

The provision of this section authorizing the legislature to prescribe "further processes and penalties" only authorizes such processes and penalties as are within the power of the legislature, in view of other limitations of the constitution. (*Fitch v. Supervisors*, 122 Cal. 285, 54 Pac. 901.)

A taxpayer is not an "interested party" within the meaning of this section. (*Fitch v. Supervisors*, 122 Cal. 285, 54 Pac. 901.)

In view of section 20, article 6, the legislature cannot authorize the removal of a board of supervisors from office for delay in fixing water rates "at the suit of any interested party," or in the name of any individual. (*Fitch v. Supervisors*, 122 Cal. 285, 54 Pac. 901.)

Sec. 2. The right to collect rates or compensation for the use of water supplied to any county, city and county, or town, or the inhabitants thereof, is a franchise, and cannot be exercised except by authority of and in the manner prescribed by law.

WATER RATES.—The right to collect rates for water is a franchise. (*Spring Valley W. W. v. Schotler*, 62 Cal. 69; *People v. Stephens*, 62 Cal. 209.)

This section does not take away the right under the general law of the land to collect rates or compensation fixed by contract of the parties for the

Irrigation of lands, in the absence of a special statute, or authorized provision, regulating such rates. (Fresno Canal etc. Co. v. Park, 129 Cal. 437, 62 Pac. 87.)

ARTICLE XV.

HARBOR FRONTAGES, ETC.

Section 1. The right of eminent domain is hereby declared to exist in the state to all frontages on the navigable waters of this state.

Sec. 2. No individual, partnership, or corporation, claiming or possessing the frontage or tidal lands of a harbor, bay, inlet, estuary, or other navigable water in this state, shall be permitted to exclude the right of way to such water whenever it is required for any public purpose, nor to destroy or obstruct the free navigation of such water; and the legislature shall enact such laws as will give the most liberal construction to this provision, so that access to the navigable waters of this state shall be always attainable for the people thereof.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.—If dams upon tide-water sloughs, though the sloughs be not themselves navigable, result in the obstruction of a navigable stream, they constitute a public nuisance, and are forbidden by this section. (People v. Russ, 132 Cal. 102.)

Sec. 3. All tide lands within two miles of any incorporated city or town in this state, and front-

ing on the waters of any harbor, estuary, bay, or inlet used for the purposes of navigation, shall be withheld from grant or sale to private persons, partnerships, or corporations.

ARTICLE XVI.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Section 1. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within twenty years of the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be ir-repealable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged; but no such law shall take effect until, at a general election, it shall have been submitted to the people and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to

the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people. The legislature may at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.—The political department of the state government is the sole judge of the existence of war or insurrection. (Franklin v. State Board, 23 Cal. 173; People v. Pacheco, 27 Cal. 175.)

An appropriation for the purpose of repelling an invasion or suppressing insurrection, reciting the existence of such war, is conclusive evidence of its existence. (People v. Pacheco, 27 Cal. 175; Reis v. State, 22 Cal. Dec. 206.)

The constitution does not impose any limitation upon the amount of state indebtedness in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection. (Franklin v. State Board, 23 Cal. 173.)

This section was intended to prevent the state from running into debt, and to keep her expenditures, except in certain cases, within her revenues. These revenues may be appropriated in anticipation of their receipt as effectually as when actually in the treasury. The appropriation of the moneys when received meets the services as they are rendered, thus discharging the liabilities as they arise, or rather anticipating and preventing their existence. (State v. McCauley, 15 Cal. 429.)

This provision is an express restriction upon the power of the legislature, and there is no power in the judiciary to set it aside, whatever inconvenience may result from a legitimate application of it. It is not simply advisory to the legislature, but is mandatory. (Nougues v. Douglass, 7 Cal. 65.)

It includes the necessary and ordinary expenses of the state, and includes an expenditure for the erection of a state capitol. (*Nougues v. Douglass*, 7 Cal. 65.)

This provision expressly prohibits the legislature from creating a debt in any case which shall, in the aggregate with previous debts and liabilities of the state, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, except for the purposes and in the manner herein provided. (*People v. Johnson*, 6 Cal. 499.)

This provision is not limited to the power to borrow money, but includes all kinds of indebtedness, and an indebtedness for constructing a road. (*People v. Johnson*, 6 Cal. 499.)

It does not apply to counties or municipal corporations. (*Pattison v. Yuba County*, 13 Cal. 175.)

This provision distinguished from the provision of the charter of San Francisco in *Argenti v. San Francisco*, 16 Cal. 255.

The act creating the board of state prison commissioners is not in violation of this section, since the sums to be paid were to be paid in the future, and upon the performance of future services, and until such services were performed there was no debt against the state. (*State v. McCauley*, 15 Cal. 429; *McCauley v. Brooks*, 16 Cal. 11.)

An act providing for the construction of a state capitol, and only authorizing the commissioners to contract for one hundred thousand dollars, is not in violation of this section. (*Koppikus v. State Capitol Commrs.*, 16 Cal. 248.)

An act which appropriates a sum of money for the future and directs certain payments to be made out of the same at designated periods, from year to year, and which imposes a special tax to meet the same as they become payable, is valid. (*People v. Pacheco*, 27 Cal. 175.)

ARTICLE XVII.

LAND AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

- § 1. Homesteads.
- § 2. Land monopoly.
- § 3. Lands granted only to actual settlers.

Section 1. The legislature shall protect, by law, from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

HOMESTEAD.—The word "homestead" is here used in the popular sense, and represents the dwelling-house at which the family resides, with the usual appurtenances, including outbuildings of every kind necessary and convenient for family use, and land used for the purposes thereof. (*Gregg v. Bostwick* 33 Cal. 220.)

This section does not itself create, nor does it vest, homestead rights in persons falling within the general description. It is merely directory. An act making the failure to file a declaration of homestead a forfeiture of the homestead right is valid. (*Noble v. Hook*, 24 Cal. 638.)

The constitution contemplates legislation to exempt the homestead from forced sale, but not to restrain voluntary alienation. (*Gee v. More*, 14 Cal. 472.)

This provision is inoperative in itself, and looks to legislation to determine how far and in what manner the homestead shall be protected from forced sale. (*Carey v. Tice*, 6 Cal. 625.)

It looks to the legislature to fix the extent of the right and the mode of its protection, with the limita-

tion of the rights of creditors therein. (*Beaton v. Reid*, 111 Cal. 484, 44 Pac. 167.)

The constitution is based upon the idea that the homestead is to be carved out of the property of the husband, or at least out of the common property. (*Gee v. More*, 14 Cal. 472.)

If in the country, the homestead may include a garden or farm; if in a town or city, it may include one or more lots or blocks. It need not be compact in form, and is not measured by fences merely. The only tests are use and value. (*Gregg v. Bostwick*, 33 Cal. 220.)

Statutes for the purpose of carrying out the constitutional command as to the preservation of the homestead for the family are remedial, and should be liberally, or at least fairly and reasonably, and not strictly, construed. (*Southwick v. Davis*, 78 Cal. 504, 21 Pac. 121.)

Sec. 2. The holding of large tracts of land, uncultivated and unimproved, by individuals or corporations, is against the public interest, and should be discouraged by all means not inconsistent with the rights of private property.

TRACTS OF LAND.—This section declares a policy against the holding of large tracts of land uncultivated, and this policy should not be limited by a narrow construction of the constitution. (*Fulton v. Brannan*, 88 Cal. 454, 26 Pac. 506.)

Sec. 3. Lands belonging to this state, which are suitable for cultivation, shall be granted only to actual settlers, and in quantities not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each settler, under such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The provision of this section that "lands belonging to the state which are suita-

ble for cultivation, shall be granted only to actual settlers," operates on applications made before as well as those made after the constitution took effect. (*Johnson v. Squires*, 55 Cal. 103; *Mosely v. Torrence*, 71 Cal. 318, 12 Pac. 430.)

An application to purchase state lands made by one not an actual settler, before the adoption of the new constitution, and who had made no payments thereon, conferred no right to purchase such lands after the adoption of the constitution. (*Urton v. Wilson*, 65 Cal. 11, 2 Pac. 411.)

A certificate of purchase, obtained before the adoption of the new constitution, is not impaired by this section. (*Miller v. Byrd*, 90 Cal. 150, 27 Pac. 51.)

What are public lands.—The phrase, "lands belonging to the state which are suitable for cultivation," includes all of its lands which are ready for occupation, and which, by ordinary farming processes, are fit for agricultural purposes. Thus swamp-lands may be suitable for cultivation. (*Fulton v. Brannan*, 88 Cal. 454, 26 Pac. 506; *Goldberg v. Thompson*, 96 Cal. 117, 30 Pac. 1019; *McNee v. Lynch*, 88 Cal. 519, 26 Pac. 508; *McDonald v. Taylor*, 89 Cal. 42, 26 Pac. 595; *Belcher v. Farren*, 89 Cal. 73, 26 Pac. 791; *Dewar v. Ruiz*, 89 Cal. 385, 26 Pac. 832; *Manley v. Cunningham*, 72 Cal. 236, 13 Pac. 622.)

The fact that the land is in most places heavily covered with redwood timber and brush, that it would not, when cleared, produce ordinary agricultural crops in average quantities, and that it is more valuable for timber than for agriculture, does not render it unsuitable for cultivation. (*Jacobs v. Walker*, 90 Cal. 43, 27 Pac. 48.)

Actual settlers.—An actual settler is one who establishes himself upon the land, or fixes his residence upon it, to take possession for his exclusive occupancy and use, with a view of acquiring title to it by purchase from the state. (*Gavitt v. Mohr*, 68 Cal. 506, 10 Pac. 337.)

Under this section a claimant to purchase state lands which are suitable for cultivation must be at the time of his application an actual settler thereon. (*Gavitt v. Mohr*, 68 Cal. 506, 10 Pac. 337.)

The fact that an applicant living upon swamp-land suitable for cultivation removed his family therefrom temporarily, because of the ill-health of a member of his family, does not show nor tend to show that he was not an actual settler. (*Maddux v. Brown*, 91 Cal. 523, 27 Pac. 771.)

der adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

BRIBERY.—Where a candidate for office publicly pledges himself before the election to perform the duties of the office for less than the compensation established by law, and by reason thereof a sufficient number of voters were induced to vote for him to secure him the election, his election is void. (*State v. Collier*, 3 Pac. C. L. J. 394; *State v. Purdy*, 36 Wis. 213.)

A vote given for a public officer, in consideration of his promise, in case he should be elected, to donate a sum of money or other valuable thing to a third party, is void. (*Tucker v. Aiken*, 7 N. H. 140; *Alvord v. Collin*, 20 Pick. 428.)

See, further, *State v. Church*, 5 Or. 375; *Commonwealth v. Shaver*, 3 Watts & S. 338.

SUFFRAGE.—This section does not authorize the passage of a law curtailing the privilege of free suffrage. (*Spier v. Baker*, 120 Cal. 370, 52 Pac. 659.)

Sec. 12. Absence from this state, on business of the state or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

Sec. 13. A plurality of the votes given at any election shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this constitution.

Sec. 14. The legislature shall provide, by law, for the maintenance and efficiency of a state board of health.

Sec. 15. Mechanics, materialmen, artisans, and laborers of every class, shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed labor or

furnished material for the value of such labor done and material furnished; and the legislature shall provide, by law, for the speedy and efficient enforcement of such liens.

MECHANICS' LIENS.—This section is not self-executing and is inoperative, except as supplemented by legislation. (*Spinney v. Griffith*, 98 Cal. 149, 32 Pac. 974.)

The constitution by this section has left to the legislature the duty of providing for the enforcement of these liens. (*Morse v. De Ardo*, 107 Cal. 622, 40 Pac. 1018.)

The legislature has power to provide that the owner shall be liable to materialmen and laborers, unless he executes his contract in a certain form, and files it in the recorder's office. (*Kellogg v. Howes*, 81 Cal. 170, 22 Pac. 509.)

This section does not give a lien upon public buildings or property. (*Mayrhofer v. Board of Education*, 89 Cal. 110, 26 Pac. 646.)

Sections 1183 to 1199 of the Code of Civil Procedure, not being inconsistent with this section, remained in force after its adoption. (*Germania Bldg. etc. Assn. v. Wagner*, 61 Cal. 349.)

Sec. 16. When the term of any officer or commissioner is not provided for in this constitution, the term of such officer or commissioner may be declared by law; and, if not so declared, such officer or commissioner shall hold his position as such officer or commissioner during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment; but in no case shall such term exceed four years.

TERM OF OFFICE.—This section being a re-enactment of section 7, article 11, of the former constitution, must be construed in the same manner. (*People v. Edwards*, 93 Cal. 153.)

The word "duration" signifies extent, limit, or time. (*People v. Hill*, 7 Cal. 97.)

"Good behavior" is not a term within the meaning of this section. (*Somers v. State*, 58 S. Dak. 584.)

The legislature may direct the time and mode of the election of an officer whose term is prescribed by the constitution, but cannot change the tenure. (*People v. Burbank*, 12 Cal. 378.)

Where an officer is appointed for two years, he does not hold by the tenure of the approbation of the appointing power. (*People v. Reid*, 6 Cal. 288.)

An officer appointed to hold for one year, or until his successor should be appointed and qualified, has no fixed term, and he may be removed at any time by the appointing power. (*Higgins v. Cole*, 100 Cal. 260, 34 Pac. 678.)

This section refers to officers of statutory creation as well as to officers mentioned in the constitution itself. (*People v. Perry*, 79 Cal. 105, 21 Pac. 423.)

The commissioners to manage the Yosemite Valley are officers of the state within the meaning of this section, and their terms expired four years after their appointment. (*People v. Ashburner*, 55 Cal. 517.)

The commissioners of the funded debt of San Francisco were not officers. (*People v. Middleton*, 28 Cal. 603.)

The members of the board of health of San Francisco are officers within the meaning of this section, and a statute fixing their term of office at five years is unconstitutional and leaves the duration of the term unfixed and subject to the pleasure of the governor. (*People v. Perry*, 79 Cal. 105, 21 Pac. 423.)

The health inspector of San Francisco is an officer. (*Patton v. Board of Health*, 127 Cal. 388, 59 Pac. 702.)

As to who are officers generally, see *Vaughn v. English*, 8 Cal. 39; *Crawford v. Dunbar*, 52 Cal. 36; *Farrell v. Sacramento*, 85 Cal. 408, 24 Pac. 868; *State v. Brandt*, 41 Iowa, 593; *Somers v. State*, 5 S. Dak. 584; *United States v. Hartwell*, 6 Wall. 385; note, 72 Am. Dec. 179-189; *Wright v. Laugenour*, 55 Cal. 280; *Phelps v. Winchomb*, 3 Bulst. 77.

The legislature cannot provide that officers appointed by a board shall not be removed without just cause, where the duration of their terms is not fixed. (*People v. Hill*, 7 Cal. 97; *Smith v. Brown*, 59 Cal. 672; *People v. Shear*, 15 Pac. 92; *Patton v. Board of Health*, 127 Cal. 388, 59 Pac. 702.)

As to whether or not the Civil Service provisions of the San Francisco charter are in violation of this provision, see *Cahen v. Wells*, 132 Cal. 447.

This section must be construed to deny the right of removal in those cases where the tenure is defined by law. (*People v. Jewett*, 6 Cal. 291.)

The constitution does not prohibit an office created by the legislature from continuing over four years, but merely limits the incumbent's term to four years. (*People v. Stratton*, 28 Cal. 382.)

This section does not forbid a holding over until a successor has been chosen and qualified. (*People v. Edwards*, 93 Cal. 153, 28 Pac. 831.)

Where the term of an officer is not fixed by the constitution or by law, and the authority of the power making the appointment has ceased, there is no vacancy in the office, but the officer holds over. (*People v. Hammond*, 66 Cal. 654, 6 Pac. 741; *People v. Gunst*, 110 Cal. 447, 42 Pac. 963.)

Sec. 17. Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on all public work.

Sec. 18. No person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon or pursuing any lawful business, vocation, or profession.

SEX.—This section is self-executing, and needs no legislation to put it in effect, and imposes a restraint on every law-making power of the state, whether an act of the legislature or an ordinance of a municipal corporation. (*Matter of Maguire*, 57 Cal. 604.)

The word "qualified," as used in this section, is presumed to be used in its natural and ordinary sense. (*Matter of Maguire*, 57 Cal. 604; *Weill v. Kenfield*, 54 Cal. 111.)

An ordinance prohibiting the employment of females in dance-halls, etc., is in violation of this section. (*Matter of Maguire*, 57 Cal. 604. But see *Ex parte Felchlin*, 96 Cal. 360, 31 Pac. 224.)

A city ordinance which fixes the license for the carrying on of a saloon where females are employed, and where intoxicating liquors are sold in less quanti-

ties than one quart, at a higher rate than a license for conducting a saloon where females are not employed, is valid. (Ex parte Felchlin, 96 Cal. 360. Opinion of McKinstry, J., in Matter of Maguire, 57 Cal. 614, approved.)

An ordinance providing that no license shall be issued to persons engaged in the sale of liquors in dance-halls, or dance-cellars, or in places where musical, theatrical, or other public exhibitions are given, and where females attend as waitresses, is valid. (Ex parte Hayes, 98 Cal. 555, 33 Pac. 337.)

Sec. 19. Nothing in this constitution shall prevent the legislature from providing, by law, for the payment of the expenses of the convention framing this constitution, including the per diem of the delegates for the full term thereof.

Sec. 20. Elections of the officers provided for by this constitution, except at the election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be held on the even-numbered years next before the expiration of their respective terms. The terms of such officers shall commence on the first Monday after the first day of January next following their election.

TIME OF ELECTIONS.—This section controls all other provisions of the constitution as to when the term of office of officers elected under it commence. (Merced Bank v. Rosenthal, 99 Cal. 39, 31 Pac. 849, 33 Pac. 732.)

The officers mentioned in this section are not the county, township, and municipal officers who are distinctly mentioned in section 5, article 11, and the duration of whose terms the legislature is expressly directed to fix. (In re Stuart, 53 Cal. 745.)

The officers mentioned in this section are the same

as those mentioned in section 10, article 22. (Barton v. Kalloch, 56 Cal. 95.)

Under this section justices of the peace are to be elected in the even-numbered years. (People v. Ransom, 58 Cal. 558; Bishop v. Oakland, 58 Cal. 572; Jenks v. Oakland, 58 Cal. 576; Coggins v. Sacramento, 59 Cal. 599.)

ARTICLE XXI.

BOUNDARY.

Section 1. The boundary of the state of California shall be as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said one hundred and twentieth degree of west longitude until it intersects the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line, in a southeasterly direction, to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; thence running west and along said boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English miles; thence running in a northwesterly direction and following the direction of the Pacific Coast to the forty-second degree of north

latitude; thence on the line of said forty-second degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. Also, including all the islands, harbors, and bays along and adjacent to the coast.

ARTICLE XXII.

SCHEDULE.

- § 1. Laws to remain in force.
- § 2. Recognizances, obligations, etc., unaffected.
- § 3. Courts, save justices' and police courts, abolished—Transfer of records, books, etc.
- § 4. State printing.
- § 5. Ballots to be printed.
- § 6. Registers, poll-books, etc., to be furnished.
- § 7. Who entitled to vote for constitution.
- § 8. Canvass of returns of vote.
- § 9. Computing returns of vote.
- § 10. Terms of officers first elected.
- § 11. Laws applicable to judicial system.
- § 12. Constitution, when to take effect.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

Section 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the legislature; and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of the state, counties, individuals, or bodies cor-

porate, not inconsistent therewith, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this constitution shall cease upon the adoption thereof, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions of this constitution as require legislation to enforce them shall remain in full force until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty, unless sooner altered or repealed by the legislature.

LAWS CONTINUED IN FORCE.—The constitution of 1879 did not, *proprio vigore*, repeal or displace all the statutes of the state theretofore in force, but only such as were inconsistent with those provisions of that constitution which do not require legislation to put them in force. (*In re Stuart*, 53 Cal. 745.)

Section 25, article 4, being merely prospective, special laws passed before the adoption of the constitution are not superseded. (*Smith v. McDermott*, 93 Cal. 421, 29 Pac. 34.)

The provision of the constitution giving the superior court jurisdiction of special proceedings, not requiring legislation to enforce it, the superior court has jurisdiction, as the successor of the district court, to entertain proceedings under sections 312 and 315 of the Civil Code, although those sections mention the district court. (*Wickersham v. Brittan*, 93 Cal. 34, 28 Pac. 792, 29 Pac. 51.)

A statute giving the district court jurisdiction of a special proceeding is not inconsistent with the constitution, and did not cease upon its adoption. (*Wickersham v. Brittan*, 93 Cal. 34. *Fraser v. Alexander*, 75 Cal. 147, 16 Pac. 757, overruled.)

Section 13, article 11, being only prospective, an act passed prior to the constitution which is inconsistent with it is not superseded. (*Commissioners v. Trustees*, 71 Cal. 310, 12 Pac. 224.)

Sections 1183 to 1199 of the Code of Civil Procedure, not being inconsistent with section 15, article 20, of the constitution, remained in force after its adoption. (*Germania Bldg. etc. Assn. v. Wagner*, 61 Cal. 349.)

The law providing for the election of a clerk of the supreme court was not superseded by the constitution. (*Gross v. Kenfield*, 57 Cal. 626.)

Section 1, article 13, which provides that "all property in the state, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law," is self-executing, and requires the assessor to ascertain such value in the manner now provided by law. (*Hyatt v. Allen*, 54 Cal. 353; *McDonald v. Patterson*, 54 Cal. 245.)

The Consolidation Act of the city and county of San Francisco remained in force notwithstanding section 7, article 11, requiring two boards of supervisors, since that section required legislation to put it in effect. (*Desmond v. Dunn*, 55 Cal. 242.)

The effect of the new constitution in repealing the provision of the act of 1878, declaring how and by whom two of the fire commissioners should be appointed, did not necessarily destroy the two offices, nor affect the validity of the act, but the incumbents continued to hold after the appointing power was abolished. (*People v. Newman*, 96 Cal. 605, 31 Pac. 564.)

Where, at the adoption of the constitution, the Political Code fixed the salary of county superintendent of schools, and in 1878 the legislature passed a special law on the subject to go into effect on the first Monday of March, 1880, the provision of the Political Code remained in force, and the special act never went into effect. (*Peachy v. Supervisors*, 59 Cal. 548; *Whiting v. Haggard*, 60 Cal. 513.)

Where a special act was passed prior to the new constitution, but it was provided that it should not affect the present incumbent, whose term did not expire until after the constitution went into effect, the act was not superseded by the constitution. (*Los Angeles v. Lamb*, 61 Cal. 196. *Peachy v. Supervisors*, 59 Cal. 548, distinguished.)

LAWS SUPERSEDED.—The provision of the charter of San Francisco for the making a contract for street work before an assessment had been levied and collected, being inconsistent with section 19, article 11, of the constitution, was superseded by it. (Thomason v. Ruggles, 69 Cal. 465, 11 Pac. 20; Oakland Pav. Co. v. Hilton, 69 Cal. 479, 11 Pac. 3; McDonald v. Patterson, 54 Cal. 245; Donahue v. Graham, 61 Cal. 276.)

The act of 1858 providing for the fixing of water rates by a commissioner, being inconsistent with section 1, article 14, of the constitution, was superseded by that section. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 61 Cal. 3.)

The provision of the act of 1858, requiring water companies to furnish water free of charge to cities and counties was abrogated by this section, because in conflict with section 19, article 11, and section 1, article 14. (Spring Valley W. W. v. San Francisco, 61 Cal. 18.)

The provision of the Political Code imposing a license upon the business of selling goods, etc., at a fixed place of business, being in conflict with section 12, article 11, of the constitution, became inoperative upon the adoption of the constitution. (People v. Martin, 60 Cal. 153.)

Held that an ordinance prohibiting the employment of females in dance-halls, etc., being in conflict with section 18, article 20, ceased upon the adoption of the constitution. (Matter of Maguire, 57 Cal. 604.)

The act of 1875, which provided that the text-books in use in 1873, 1874, 1875, should be continued in use until otherwise provided by statute, was superseded by section 7, article 9, which provides that the local boards of education should adopt text-books within their respective jurisdictions. (People v. Board of Education, 55 Cal. 331.)

An act passed before the adoption of the constitution, but which was not to go into effect until a later date, never went into effect. (Speegle v. Joy, 60 Cal. 278.)

Sec. 2. That all recognizances, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to this state, or to any subdivision thereof, or any municipality therein, and all fines, taxes, penalties, and forfeitures due or owing to this state, or any subdivision or municipality thereof, and all writs, prosecutions, actions, and causes of action, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this constitution. All indictments or informations which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 3. All courts now existing, save justices' and police courts, are hereby abolished; and all records, books, papers, and proceedings from such courts, as are abolished by this constitution, shall be transferred on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the courts provided for in this constitution; and the courts to which the same are thus transferred shall have the same power and jurisdiction over them as if they had been in the first instance commenced, filed, or lodged therein.

COURTS.—When a trial was commenced and the testimony taken by a judge before his term expired

under the old constitution, and he was re-elected under the new, he may, as a judge under the new, decide the case on the evidence then taken, without a resubmission. (*Seale v. Ford*, 29 Cal. 104.)

The amendments to the constitution in 1862 did not ipso facto supersede the existing courts, but such courts continued in existence until the new system should be in a condition to exercise its functions. (*In re Olivarez*, 21 Cal. 415.)

The justices of the peace of the city and county of San Francisco, provided for by the act of 1866, were continued in force by this section, and are not affected by the provisions of the County Government Act. (*Kahn v. Sutro*, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87. But see *People v. Cobb*, 21 Cal. Dec. 779.)

The superior court of San Francisco is the successor of the municipal criminal court of that city and county. (*Ex parte Williams*, 87 Cal. 78, 24 Pac. 602, 25 Pac. 248.)

An action to abate a nuisance pending in the district court, being held to be an action in equity under the former constitution, is not affected by the adoption of the new constitution. (*Learned v. Castle*, 67 Cal. 41, 7 Pac. 34.)

The superior court of San Francisco acquired jurisdiction of an action pending in the district court of San Francisco to recover real estate in Sonoma county. (*Gurnee v. Superior Court*, 58 Cal. 88; *San Francisco Sav. Union v. Abbott*, 59 Cal. 400.)

It would seem that it was intended that the superior judge should succeed to the duty of the county judge in respect to the drawing of jurors. (*People v. Gallagher*, 55 Cal. 462.)

The superior court is the successor of the county court, and may issue all necessary writs to the execution of its judgment. (*Ex parte Toland*, 54 Cal. 344.)

The superior court is the successor of the district court, and may carry into execution a judgment of death rendered by the district court. (*People v. Colby*, 54 Cal. 184.)

Sec. 4. The superintendent of printing of the state of California shall, at least thirty days be-

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDING AND REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

- § 1. Proposal of amendments—Submission to vote.
- § 2. Revision—Convention for.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or assembly, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses shall vote in favor thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered in their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time, and after such publication as may be deemed expedient. Should more amendments than one be submitted at the same election they shall be so prepared and distinguished, by numbers or otherwise, that each can be voted on separately. If the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—A general act as to the submission of constitutional amendments—29

ments is valid; and it is not necessary that an amendment be submitted specially by the legislature proposing it. (*Martin v. Election Commrs.*, 126 Cal. 404, 58 Pac. 932.)

Where the Political Code provides for the certification of proposed constitutional amendments by the secretary of state to the county clerks "not less than twenty-five days before election," and providing for the printing of such amendments upon the ballots, it is to be presumed that they are to be voted upon at the next general election after the proposal of the amendment, and this section is sufficiently complied with. (*People v. Curry*, 130 Cal. 82, 62 Pac. 516, *Temple, J.*, and *Harrison, J.*, dissenting.)

The constitution does not permit the legislature to propose an amendment that will not upon its adoption by the people become an effective part of the constitution; nor one which, if ratified, will take effect only at the will of other persons, or upon the approval of such other persons, or on some specified act or condition. (*Livermore v. Waite*, 102 Cal. 113, 36 Pac. 424.)

The constitution can neither be revised nor amended, except in the manner prescribed by itself, and the power conferred upon the legislature by this section must be strictly pursued. (*Livermore v. Waite*, 102 Cal. 113.)

The time at which a proposed amendment to the constitution is to be submitted to the people for ratification must be fixed by an act of the legislature, approved by the governor in the same manner as other acts. (*Hatch v. Stoneman*, 66 Cal. 632, 6 Pac. 734.)

An amendment need not be entered in the journals at length, but it is sufficient if entered by identifying reference to the title of the amendment. (*Thomason v. Ruggles*, 69 Cal. 465, 11 Pac. 20; *Oakland Pav. Co. v. Tompkins*, 72 Cal. 5, 12 Pac. 801; *Thomason v. Ashworth*, 73 Cal. 73, 14 Pac. 615. But see *Oakland Pav. Co. v. Hilton*, 69 Cal. 479, 11 Pac. 3.)

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall

deem it necessary to revise this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for or against a convention for that purpose, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election on the proposition for a convention shall vote in favor thereof, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of a number of delegates not to exceed that of both branches of the legislature, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and have the same qualifications, as members of the legislature. The delegates so elected shall meet within three months after their election at such place as the legislature may direct. At a special election to be provided for by law, the constitution that may be agreed upon by such convention shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, in such manner as the convention may determine. The returns of such election shall, in such manner as the convention shall direct, be certified to the executive of the state, who shall call to his assistance the controller, treasurer, and secretary of state, and compare the returns so certified to him; and it shall be the duty of the executive to declare, by his proclamation, such constitution, as may have been ratified by a majority of all the votes cast at such special election, to be the constitution of the state of California.

ARTICLE XIX.

CHINESE.

- § 1. Protection from alien paupers, etc.
- § 2. Corporations prohibited from hiring Chinese.
- § 3. Public works, Chinese not to be employed on.
- § 4. Coolieism prohibited—Removal of Chinese.

Section 1. The legislature shall prescribe all necessary regulations for the protection of the state, and the counties, cities, and towns thereof, from the burdens and evils arising from the presence of aliens who are or may become vagrants, paupers, mendicants, criminals, or invalids afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, and from aliens otherwise dangerous or detrimental to the well-being or peace of the state, and to impose conditions upon which such persons may reside in the state, and to provide the means and mode of their removal from the state, upon failure or refusal to comply with such conditions; *provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to impair or limit the power of the legislature to pass such police laws or other regulations as it may deem necessary.

POLICE REGULATIONS.—A state has the power to exclude from its limits paupers, vagabonds, and criminals, or sick, diseased, infirm, and disabled per-

sons, who are liable to become a public charge, or to admit them only on such terms as will prevent the state from being burdened with their support. (*State v. Steamship Constitution*, 42 Cal. 578.)

The power to exclude from the limits of a state persons not paupers, etc., is a regulation of commerce, and cannot be exercised by the state. (*State v. Steamship Constitution*, 42 Cal. 578.)

An act giving the horticultural commissioners power to abate a nuisance caused by insect pests in orchards, etc., is authorized by this section. (*Los Angeles Co. v. Spencer*, 126 Cal. 670, 59 Pac. 202; *Riverside Co. v. Butcher*, 22 Cal. Dec. 42.)

An act requiring all children attending the public schools to be vaccinated is authorized by this section. (*Abeel v. Clark*, 84 Cal. 226, 24 Pac. 383.)

An act levying upon each person of the Mongolian race a monthly license tax of two dollars and fifty cents for working the mines, or for prosecuting any business, is in violation of the commerce clause of the United States constitution. (*Lin Sing v. Washburn*, 20 Cal. 534.)

An act forbidding the landing of lewd or debauched women within the state is valid. (*Ex parte Ah Fook*, 49 Cal. 402.)

Sec. 2. No corporation now existing or hereafter formed under the laws of this state, shall, after the adoption of this constitution, employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian. The legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to enforce this provision.

CHINESE LABOR.—This provision of the constitution is in conflict with the treaty between the United States and China, and is void. (*In re Parrott*, 1 Fed. 481. See, also, *Baker v. City of Portland*, 3 Pac. C. L. J. 469; *Chapman v. Toy Long*, 4 Saw. 28; *Ex parte Ah Cue*, 101 Cal. 197, 35 Pac. 556.)

Sec. 3. No Chinese shall be employed on any state, county, municipal, or other public work, except in punishment for crime.

CHINESE EMPLOYMENT.—As to the validity of this provision, see *Baker v. City of Portland*, 3 Pac. C. L. J. 472.

Sec. 4. The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States is declared to be dangerous to the well-being of the state, and the legislature shall discourage their immigration by all the means within its power. Asiatic coolieism is a form of human slavery, and is forever prohibited in this state, and all contracts for coolie labor shall be void. All companies or corporations, whether formed in this country or any foreign country, for the importation of such labor, shall be subject to such penalties as the legislature may prescribe. The legislature shall delegate all necessary power to the incorporated cities and towns of this state for the removal of Chinese without the limits of such cities and towns, or for their location within prescribed portions of those limits, and it shall also provide the necessary legislation to prohibit the introduction into this state of Chinese after the adoption of this constitution. This section shall be enforced by appropriate legislation.

IMMIGRATION.—As to the validity of legislation excluding foreigners, see *State v. Steamship Constitution*, 42 Cal. 578; *Lin Sing v. Washburn*, 20 Cal. 534; *Ex parte Ah Fook*, 49 Cal. 402; *In re Parrott*, 1 Fed. 481; *Baker v. City of Portland*, 3 Pac. C. L. J. 472; *Ho Ah Kow v. Nunan*, 3 Pac. C. L. J. 413.

ARTICLE XX.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

- § 1. Seat of government.
- § 2. Dueling, disabilities arising from.
- § 3. Oath of office.
- § 4. Election and appointment of officers and commissioners.
- § 5. Fiscal year.
- § 6. Suits against state.
- § 7. Marriage contracts, validity of.
- § 8. Separate property of husband and wife.
- § 9. Perpetuities not allowed.
- § 10. Disqualification for office by giving or taking bribe.
- § 11. Exclusion from office, jury, and right of suffrage of certain persons—Protection of right of suffrage.
- § 12. Residence, when absence not to affect.
- § 13. Plurality vote to elect.
- § 14. State board of health.
- § 15. Mechanic's lien.
- § 16. Term of office, duration of.
- § 17. Eight hours a legal day's labor.
- § 18. Sex not a disqualification for business.
- § 19. Payment of expenses of convention.
- § 20. Election of officers—Term, when commences.

Section 1. The city of Sacramento is hereby declared to be the seat of government of this

state, and shall so remain until changed by law; but no law changing the seat of government shall be valid or binding unless the same be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors of the state voting therefor at a general state election, under such regulations and provisions as the legislature, by a two-thirds vote of each house, may provide, submitting the question of change to the people.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—This section is subject to amendment in the same manner as any other part of the constitution. (*Livermore v. Waite*, 102 Cal. 113, 36 Pac. 424.)

The proposed constitutional amendment of 1893 to change the seat of government to San Jose was held invalid and ineffective, its operation being limited upon the uncertain conditions of the donation to the state of not less than ten acres of land, and one million dollars in money, and the approval by the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general of the site so donated. (*Livermore v. Waite*, 102 Cal. 113, 36 Pac. 424.)

An act making Vallejo the permanent seat of government, and providing that one Vallejo should give a bond for the performance of the proposition which he had submitted to the legislature, and should provide a statehouse, and failing to do so, "then this act to be void," is constitutional, and operated to change the seat of government and cannot be defeated by the breach of the condition. (*People v. Bigler*, 5 Cal. 23.)

Sec. 2. Any citizen of this state who shall, after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within this state or out of it, or who shall

act as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, shall not be allowed to hold any office of profit, or to enjoy the right of suffrage under this constitution.

Sec. 3. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of California, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ———, according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

OATH OF OFFICE.—The terms "office" and "public trust" have relation to such duties and responsibilities as are of a public nature. (Ex parte Yale, 24 Cal. 241.)

An attorney at law does not hold an "office" or "public trust" within the meaning of this section. (Ex parte Yale, 24 Cal. 241; Cohen v. Wright, 22 Cal. 293.)

This provision does not prohibit the legislature from prescribing an oath to such officers in a different form of words from that herein used, if the meaning, object, and intent of the section be not violated. (Cohen v. Wright, 22 Cal. 293.)

It is competent for the legislature to make the taking of the oath of office a condition subsequent. (Ball v. Kenfield, 55 Cal. 320.)

It is to be presumed that officers will qualify within a reasonable time consistent with their duties. (Brodie v. Campbell, 17 Cal. 11.)

The provisions of the Purity of Elections Law requiring a successful candidate for office to support his statement of election expenses by his oath, as a prerequisite to his right to take office, is in violation of this section, as they impose an oath or test substantially different from that made exclusive by the constitution. (Bradley v. Clarke, 21 Cal. Dec. 815.)

Sec. 4. All officers or commissioners whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers or commissioners whose offices or duties may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.—This section does not prevent the legislature itself from electing an officer created by it. (People v. Langdon, 8 Cal. 1.)

The words "elect" and "appoint" are used synonymously in the constitution. (People v. Langdon, 8 Cal. 1.)

This section does not authorize the legislature to exercise the power of appointment to office, if that is essentially an executive function, under section 1, article 3, of the constitution. (People v. Freeman, 80 Cal. 233, 22 Pac. 173.)

The constitution does not prohibit the legislature from conferring on a voluntary association of persons, who are not citizens of the United States, nor electors of the city, the power to elect a person to fill an office created by the legislature. (In re Bulger, 45 Cal. 553.)

Sec. 5. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July.

FISCAL YEAR.—The fiscal year ends with the thirtieth day of June. (Rollins v. Wright, 93 Cal. 395, 29 Pac. 58.)

An act legalizing assessments for taxes for the fiscal year ending on the first day of March is not void because the constitution provides that the fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July, but the word "fiscal" in the act may be treated as surplusage. (*People v. Todd*, 23 Cal. 181.)

Sec. 6. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner and in such courts as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 7. No contract of marriage, if otherwise duly made, shall be invalidated for want of conformity to the requirements of any religious sect.

Sec. 8. All property, real and personal, owned by either husband or wife before marriage, and that acquired by either of them afterward by gift, devise, or descent, shall be their separate property.

SEPARATE PROPERTY.—The word "separate" neither enlarges nor limits her right to the property mentioned, but merely distinguishes it from her common property. (*Dow v. Gould & Curry etc. Min. Co.*, 31 Cal. 629.)

The last clause of the corresponding section of the old constitution refers only to the disabilities under which the wife labored at common law by reason of coverture. (*Dow v. Gould & Curry etc. Min. Co.*, 31 Cal. 629.)

In the absence of any agreement the husband acquires no interest in the separate property of the wife by bestowing labor upon it. (*Lewis v. Johns*, 24 Cal. 98.)

All property which can be shown by satisfactory testimony to belong to the separate estate of the wife, whether real, personal, or mixed, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof, are sacred to the use and enjoyment of the wife, and cannot be held to an-

swer for the debts of the husband. (Lewis v. Johns, 24 Cal. 98.)

The term "separate property" is used in its common-law sense, and by that law "separate property" means an estate held, both in its use and title, for the exclusive benefit of the wife. To give the husband or his creditors any claim upon the separate property of the wife is unconstitutional. (George v. Ransom, 15 Cal. 322.)

An act requiring a deed conveying the separate property of the wife to be signed by the husband is not unconstitutional. (Dow v. Gould & Curry etc. Min. Co., 31 Cal. 629.)

Sec. 9. No perpetuities shall be allowed except for eleemosynary purposes.

PERPETUITIES.—Trusts for perpetual charitable uses are not in conflict with this section. (Estate of Hinckley, 58 Cal. 457.)

The term "eleemosynary" is not confined to almsgiving or charity shown exclusively to the poor, but includes all charitable purposes, including schools, as well as asylums, hospitals, and religious institutions. (People v. Cogswell, 113 Cal. 130, 45 Pac. 270.)

Sec. 10. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of profit in this state who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

Sec. 11. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, serving on juries, and from the right of suffrage, persons convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, malfeasance in office, or other high crimes. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, un-

fore the first Wednesday in May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, cause to be printed at the state printing office, in pamphlet form, simply stitched, as many copies of this constitution as there are registered voters in this state, and mail one copy thereof to the postoffice address of each registered voter; *provided*, any copies not called for ten days after reaching their delivery office, shall be subject to general distribution by the several postmasters of the state. The governor shall issue his proclamation, giving notice of the election for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, at least thirty days before the said first Wednesday of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and the boards of supervisors of the several counties shall cause said proclamation to be made public in their respective counties, and general notice of said election to be given at least fifteen days next before said election.

Sec. 5. The superintendent of printing of the state of California shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be printed and delivered to the clerk of each county in this state five times the number of properly prepared ballots for said election that there are voters in said respective counties, with the words printed thereon: "For the new constitution." He shall likewise cause to be so printed and delivered to said clerks five times the number of properly prepared ballots

for said election that there are voters in said respective counties, with the words printed thereon: "Against the new 'constitution.'" The secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to furnish the superintendent of state printing a sufficient quantity of legal ballot paper, now on hand, to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 6. The clerks of the several counties in the state shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be delivered to the inspectors of elections, at each election precinct or polling place in their respective counties, suitable registers, poll-books, forms of return, and an equal number of the aforesaid ballots, which number, in the aggregate, must be ten times greater than the number of voters, in the said election precincts or polling places. The returns of the number of votes cast at the presidential election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six shall serve as a basis of calculation for this and the preceding section; *provided*, that the duties in this and the preceding section imposed upon the clerk of the respective counties shall, in the city and county of San Francisco, be performed by the registrar of voters for said city and county.

Sec. 7. Every citizen of the United States, entitled by law to vote for members of the assembly in this state, shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution.

Sec. 8. The officers of the several counties of this state, whose duty it is, under the law, to receive and canvass the returns from the several precincts of their respective counties, as well as of the city and county of San Francisco, shall meet at the usual places of meeting for such purposes on the first Monday after said election. If, at the time of meeting, the returns from each precinct in the county in which the polls were opened have been received, the board must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received, the canvass must be postponed from time to time until all the returns are received, or until the second Monday after said election, when they shall proceed to make out returns of the votes cast for and against the new constitution; and the proceedings of said boards shall be the same as those prescribed for like boards in the case of an election for governor. Upon the completion of said canvass and returns, the said board shall immediately certify the same, in the usual form, to the governor of the state of California.

Sec. 9. The governor of the state of California shall, as soon as the returns of said election shall be received by him, or within thirty days after said election, in the presence and with the assistance of the controller, treasurer, and secretary of state, open and compute all the returns received

of votes cast for and against the new constitution. If, by such examination and computation, it is ascertained that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election is in favor of such new constitution, the executive of this state shall, by his proclamation, declare such new constitution to be the constitution of the state of California, and that it shall take effect and be in force on the days hereinafter specified.

Sec. 10. In order that future elections in this state shall conform to the requirements of this constitution, the terms of all officers elected at the first election under the same shall be, respectively, one year shorter than the terms as fixed by law or by this constitution; and the successors of all such officers shall be elected at the last election before the expiration of the terms as in this section provided. The first officers chosen, after the adoption of this constitution, shall be elected at the time and in the manner now provided by law. Judicial officers and the superintendent of public instruction shall be elected at the time and in the manner that state officers are elected.

ELECTIONS.—Suggested but not decided that it may have been, and probably was, contemplated by the framers of the constitution that, when the legislature should provide for the election of county, township, and municipal officers, it would require such election to be held in the even-numbered years; but whether the legislature must do so, not decided. (Barton v. Kalloch, 56 Cal. 95.)

This section refers only to the officers mentioned in section 20, article 20; that is, only to officers who

derive their right to hold office immediately from the constitution; and does not refer to municipal or county officers. (Barton v. Kalloch, 56 Cal. 95.)

Justices of the peace are judicial officers within the meaning of this section, and must be elected at the general election. (McGrew v. Mayor etc. of San Jose, 55 Cal. 611; People v. Ransom, 58 Cal. 558.)

A police judge, though a judicial officer, is also a municipal officer, and is not one of those mentioned in this section. (People v. Henry, 62 Cal. 557.)

This section does not require that the term of such judicial officers as the legislature may authorize to be elected shall be uniform throughout the state. (Kahn v. Sutro, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87.)

Sec. 11. All laws relative to the present judicial system of the state shall be applicable to the judicial system created by this constitution until changed by legislation.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.—The several courts of the state continued with their jurisdiction, notwithstanding the adoption of the amendments of 1862, until the organization of the new courts by which they were to be superseded. (Gillis v. Barnett, 38 Cal. 393.)

Section 204 of the Code of Civil Procedure as to grand juries was continued in force by this provision of the constitution. (People v. Durrant, 116 Cal. 179, 48 Pac. 75.)

The justices of the peace of the city and county of San Francisco provided for by the act of 1866 were continued in force by this section, and are not affected by the County Government Act. (Kahn v. Sutro, 114 Cal. 316, 46 Pac. 87. But see People v. Cobb, 21 Cal. Dec. 779.)

The provision of the fee bill of 1876, so far as it provided for the fees to be paid to the clerk of the district court, was a law relating to the judicial system of the state, and was kept in force by the new constitution, and made applicable to the courts organized thereunder. (People v. Hamilton, 103 Cal. 488, 37 Pac. 627.)

The superior court has jurisdiction, as the successor of the district court, to entertain proceedings under sections 312 and 315 of the Civil Code, although those sections mention the district court. (*Wickersham v. Brittan*, 93 Cal. 34, 28 Pac. 792, 29 Pac. 51.)

The power of appointing police commissioners, vested in the judges of certain district courts by the act of 1878, was not a judicial power, did not pertain to the judicial system of the state, and did not devolve upon the judges of the superior courts. (*Heinlen v. Sullivan*, 64 Cal. 378, 1 Pac. 158.)

Under this section, the law giving the district court power to fix the compensation of phonographic reporters was continued in force, and made applicable to superior courts. (*Ex parte Reis*, 64 Cal. 233, 30 Pac. 806.)

Under this section, the law regulating appeals from justices' courts to the county courts applied to appeals to the superior court. (*California Fruit etc. Co. v. Superior Court*, 60 Cal. 305.)

The clerk of the superior court succeeding to a district court has power, without a previous order of the court, to issue an execution upon a judgment of the district court. (*Dorn v. Howe*, 59 Cal. 129.)

The statute providing for the drawing of jurors in the presence of the county judge, clerk, and sheriff was not superseded by the constitution, since the superior judge would either succeed to the duty of the county judge, or, there being no county judge, the presence of the clerk and sheriff would be sufficient. (*People v. Gallagher*, 55 Cal. 462.)

Sec. 12. This constitution shall take effect and be in force on and after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, at twelve o'clock meridian, so far as the same relates to the election of all officers, the commencement of their terms of office, and the meeting of the legislature. In all other respects, and for all other purposes, this constitution shall take effect on the first day

of January, eighteen hundred and eighty, at twelve o'clock meridian.

J. P. HOGE,
President.

Attest: EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

A. R. Andrews,
James J. Ayers,
Clitus Barbour,
Edward Barry,
James N. Barton,
C. J. Beerstecher,
Isaac S. Belcher,
Peter Bell,
Marion Biggs,
E. T. Blackmer,
Joseph C. Brown,
Saml. B. Burt,
Josiah Boucher,
James Caples,
Aug. H. Chapman,
J. M. Charles,
John D. Condon,
C. W. Cross,
Hamlet Davis,
Jas. E. Dean,
P. T. Dowling,
Luke D. Doyle,
W. L. Dudley,
Jonathan M. Dudley,
Presley Dunlap,

John Eagon,
Thomas H. Estey,
Henry Edgerton,
M. M. Estee,
Edward Evey,
J. A. Filcher,
Simon J. Farrell,
Abraham Clark Freeman,
Jacob Richard Freud,
J. B. Garvey,
B. B. Glasscock,
Joseph C. Gorman,
W. P. Grace,
William J. Graves,
V. A. Gregg,
Jno. S. Hager,
John B. Hall,
Thomas Harrison,
Joel A. Harvey,
T. D. Heiskell,
Conrad Herold,
D. W. Herrington,
S. G. Hilborn,
J. R. W. Hitchcock,
J. E. Hale,

Volney E. Howard,	Wm. S. Moffatt,
Sam A. Holmes,	John Fleming McNutt,
W. J. Howard,	W. W. Moreland,
Wm. Proctor Hughey,	L. D. Morse,
W. F. Huestis,	James E. Murphy,
G. W. Hunter,	Edmund Nason,
Daniel Inman,	Thorwald Klaudius Nel-
George A. Johnson,	son,
L. F. Jones,	Henry Neunaber,
Peter J. Joyce,	Chs. C. O'Donnell,
J. M. Kelley,	George Ohleyer,
James H. Keyes,	James O'Sullivan,
John J. Kenny,	James Martin Porter,
C. R. Kleine,	William H. Prouty,
T. H. Laine,	M. R. C. Pulliam,
Henry Larkin,	Chas. F. Reed,
R. M. Lampson,	Patrick Reddy,
R. Lavigne,	Jno. M. Rhodes,
H. M. La Rue,	Jas. S. Reynolds,
David Lewis,	Horace C. Rolfe,
J. F. Lindow,	Chas. S. Ringgold,
Jno. Mansfield,	James McM. Shafter,
Edward Martin,	Geo. W. Schell,
J. West Martin,	J. Schomp,
Rush McComas,	Rufus Shoemaker,
John G. McCallum,	E. O. Smith,
Thomas McConnell,	Benj. Shurtleff,
John McCoy,	Geo. Venable Smith,
Thomas B. McFarland,	H. W. Smith,
Hiram Mills,	John C. Stedman,

E. P. Soule,
D. C. Stévenson,
Geo. Steele,
Chas. V. Stuart,
W. J. Sweasey,
Charles Swenson
R. S. Swing,
D. S. Terry,
S. B. Thompson,
F. O. Townsend,
W. J. Tinnin,
Daniel Tuttle,
P. B. Tully,
H. K. Turner,
A. P. Vacquerel,

Walter Van Dyke,
Wm. Van Voorhies,
Hugh Walker,
Jno. Walker,
Byron Waters,
Joseph R. Weller,
J. V. Webster,
John P. West,
Patrick M. Wellin,
John T. Wickes,
Wm. F. White,
H. C. Wilson,
Jos. W. Winans,
N. G. Wyatt.

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56 104	94 603	103 114	64 507
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61 277	98 221	105 616	71 313
61 231	104 644	106 283	71 631
69 477	109 508	108 327	80 270
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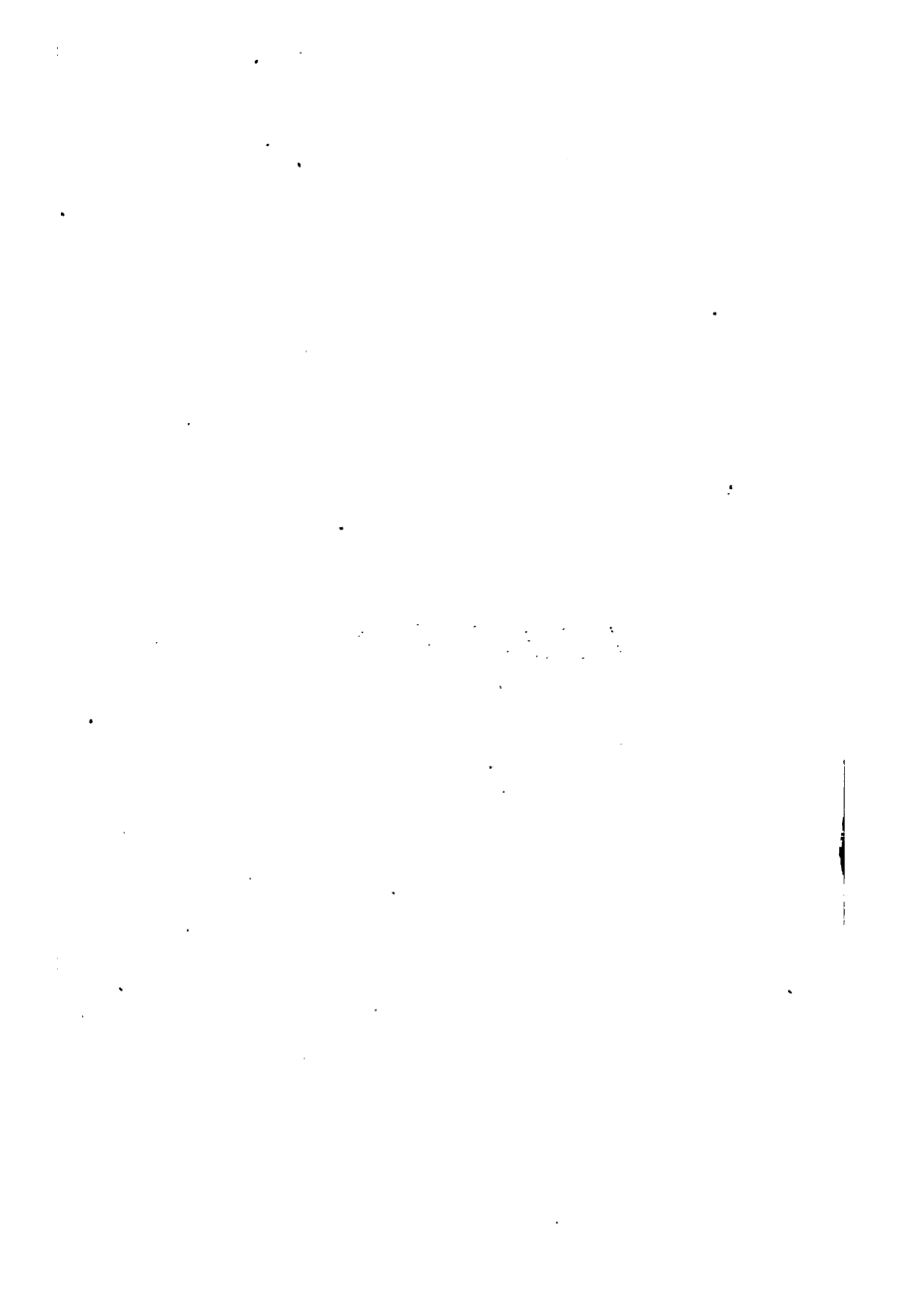
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60 514	121 551	114 331	93 40
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APPENDIX.

(395)



THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION, OCTOBER 10,
1849; RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE, NOVEM-
BER 13, 1849; PROCLAIMED, DECEM-
BER 20, 1849; AND AMENDED IN
1857, 1862, AND 1871.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of California, grateful to Al-
mighty God for our freedom, in order to secure
its blessings, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All men are by nature free and
independent, and have certain inalienable rights,

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among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

Sec. 3. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties, in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this state; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

Sec. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Sec. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor shall cruel or un-

usual punishments be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Sec. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 8. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this state may keep, with the consent of Congress, in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the legislature) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury; and, in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend, in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Sec. 9. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions on indictments for libels, the truth may



be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Sec. 10. The people shall have the right freely to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

Sec. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace; and, in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Sec. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. Representation shall be apportioned according to population.

Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

Sec. 16. No bill of attainder, ex post facto

law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Sec. 17. Foreigners who are or who may hereafter become bona fide residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and inheritance of property, as native-born citizens.

Sec. 18. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

Sec. 19. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

Sec. 20. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 21. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 22. The legislature shall have no power to make an appropriation, for any purpose what-

ever, for a longer period than two years. [Added by amendment, ratified September 6, 1871.]

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro, on the thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent vote, from admitting to the right of suffrage Indians, or the descendants of Indians, in such special cases as such a proportion of the legislative body may deem just and proper.

Sec. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform

militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student at any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Sec. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Section 1. The powers of the government of the state of California shall be divided into three separate departments: The legislative, the executive, and judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a senate and assembly, which shall be designated the legislature of the state of California, and the enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows."

Sec. 2. The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of December next ensuing the election of its members, unless the governor of the state shall, in the interim, convene the legislature by proclamation. No session shall continue longer than one hundred and twenty days. [Amended 1862. The original provided for annual sessions, beginning on first Monday of January.]

Sec. 3. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the first Wednesday in September, unless otherwise ordered by the legislature, and their term of office shall be two years. [Amendment ratified September 3, 1862. The original provided for annual elections on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.]

Sec. 4. Senators and members of assembly shall be duly qualified electors in the respective counties and districts which they represent.

Sec. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and places as members of the assembly; and no person shall be a member of the senate or assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the state and of the county or district for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election. [Amendment ratified September 3, 1862. Original made term of two years, and residence in county or district of six months.]

Sec. 6. The number of senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half, of that of the members of the assembly; and at the first session of the legislature after this section takes effect, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, so that one-half shall be chosen biennially. [Amendment ratified September 3, 1862. Original provided for annual election.]

Sec. 7. When the number of senators is increased, they shall be apportioned by lot, so as to keep the two classes as nearly equal in number as possible.

Sec. 8. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members.

Sec. 9. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 10. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.

Sec. 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, and publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 12. Members of the legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Sec. 13. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 14. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Sec. 15. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 16. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended in the other.

Sec. 17. Every bill which may have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve it, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to him (Sundays excepted), the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment, prevent such return.

Sec. 18. The assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 19. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, surveyor general, justices of the supreme court, and judges of the district courts, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the state; but the party convicted or acquitted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors in office in such a manner as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 20. No senator or member of assembly shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by election by the people.

Sec. 21. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this state; *provided*, that officers in the militia to which there is attached no annual salary, or local officers and postmasters, whose compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Sec. 22. No person who shall be convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of this state shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit under this state; and the legislature shall, as soon as practicable, pass a law providing for the punishment of such embezzlement or defalcation as a felony.

Sec. 23. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the legislature.

Sec. 24. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no increase of the compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected.

Sec. 25. Every law enacted by the legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title; and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the act revised or section amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 26. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

Sec. 27. No lottery shall be authorized by

this state, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Sec. 28. The enumeration of the inhabitants of this state shall be taken, under the direction of the legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and these enumerations, together with the census that may be taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty and every subsequent ten years, shall serve as the basis of representation in both houses of the legislature.

Sec. 29. The number of senators and members of assembly shall, at the first session of the legislature holden after the enumerations herein provided for are made, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties and districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants. The number of members of assembly shall not be less than twenty-four, nor more than thirty-six, until the number of inhabitants within this state shall amount to one hundred thousand; and, after that period, in such ratio that the whole number of members of assembly shall never be less than thirty nor more than eighty.

Sec. 30. When a congressional, senatorial, or assembly district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district. No county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial, or assembly district * so as to attach one portion of a county to another county; but the legislature may divide each county into as many congressional, senatorial, or assembly districts as such county may by apportionment be entitled to. [Words following the * were added by amendment ratified September 3, 1862.]

Sec. 31. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time, or repealed.

Sec. 32. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 33. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 34. The legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking purposes, but associations may be formed, under general laws, for the deposit of gold and silver; but no such associations shall make, issue, or put in circulation any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank, to circulate as money.

Sec. 35. The legislature of this state shall prohibit by law any person or persons, association, company, or corporation from exercising the privileges of banking or creating paper to circulate as money.

Sec. 36. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint-stock association shall be individually and personally liable for his proportion of all its debts and liabilities.

Sec. 37. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

Sec. 38. In all elections by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 39. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect

of the amendments proposed to article 4 by the legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, no officer shall be suspended or superseded thereby until the election and qualification of the several officers provided for in said amendments. [New section ratified September 3, 1862.]

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of California.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, at the time and places of voting for members of the assembly, and shall hold his office four years from and after the first Monday in December subsequent to his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. [Amendment ratified September 3, 1862. Original provided for term of two years.]

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor (except at the first election) who has not been a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of said election.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the

seat of government, directed to the speaker of the assembly, who shall, during the first week of the session, open and publish them in presence of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but, in case any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the legislature shall, by joint vote of both houses, choose one of said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes, for governor.

Sec. 5. The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this state.

Sec. 6. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 7. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution and law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, or at the next election by the people.

Sec. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation; and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

Sec. 10. He shall communicate by message to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 11. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the legislature to such time as he may think proper; *provided*, it be not beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next legislature.

Sec. 12. No person shall, while holding any office under the United States, or this state, exercise the office of governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Sec. 13. The governor shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legis-

lature shall either pardon, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislature, at the beginning of every session, every case of reprieve or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the pardon or reprieve.

Sec. 14. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of California."

Sec. 15. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of California, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

Sec. 16. A lieutenant-governor shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner as the governor; and his term of office, and his qualifications of eligibility, shall also be the same. He shall be president of the senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant-governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease.

Sec. 17. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of any military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of all the military force of the state.

Sec. 18. A secretary of state, a controller, a treasurer, an attorney general, and a surveyor general shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner as the governor and lieutenant-governor, and whose term of office shall be the same as the governor. [Amendment ratified September 3, 1862.]

[ORIGINAL SECTION.]

Sec. 18. A secretary of state, a controller, a treasurer, an attorney general and surveyor general shall be chosen in the manner provided in this constitution; and the term of office and eligibility of each shall be the same as are prescribed for the governor and lieutenant-governor.

Sec. 19. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislative and executive departments of the government, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all mat-

ters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by law; and in order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of the amendments proposed to said article 5 by the legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, no officer shall be superseded or suspended thereby, until the election and qualification of the several officers provided for in said amendments. [Amendment ratified September 3, 1862. Original provided for appointment of secretary of state by the governor.]

Sec. 20. The controller, treasurer, attorney general, and surveyor general, shall be chosen by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature at their first session under this constitution, and thereafter shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner, as the governor and lieutenant-governor.

Sec. 21. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, and surveyor general, shall each, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected; but neither of these officers shall receive for his own use any fees for the performance of his official duties.

ARTICLE VI.

[Before it was revised by amendments ratified September 3, 1862. For revision, see page 423.]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in county courts and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also establish such municipal and other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. The justices of the supreme court shall be elected at the general election, by the qualified electors of the state, and shall hold their office for the term of six years from the first day of January next after their election; *provided*, that the legislature shall, at its first meeting, elect a chief justice and two associate justices of the supreme court, by joint vote of both houses, and so classify them that one shall go out of office every two years. After the first election, the senior justice in commission shall be the chief justice.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases when the matter in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, when the legality of any tax, toll, or impost, or municipal

fine is in question, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, on questions of law alone. And the said court, and each of the justices thereof, as well as all district and county judges, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of any person held in actual custody. They shall also have power to issue all other writs and process necessary to the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction and shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 5. The state shall be divided by the first legislature into a convenient number of districts, subject to such alteration from time to time as the public good may require, for each of which a district judge shall be appointed by the joint vote of the legislature, at its first meeting, who shall hold his office for two years from the first day of January next after his election; after which, said judges shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the general election, and shall hold their office for the term of six years.

Sec. 6. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction, in law and equity, in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In all criminal cases not otherwise provided for, and in all issues of fact joined in the probate courts, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall provide for the election, by the people, of a clerk of the supreme court, and county clerks, district attorneys, sheriffs, coroners and other necessary officers; and shall fix by law their duties and compensation. County clerks shall be ex officio clerks of the district courts in and for their respective counties.

Sec. 8. There shall be elected in each of the organized counties of this state one county judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county court and perform the duties of surrogate or probate judge. The county judge, with two justices of the peace, to be designated according to law, shall hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the legislature shall prescribe, and he shall perform such other duties as shall be required by law.

Sec. 9. The county courts shall have such jurisdiction, in cases arising in justices' courts, and in special cases, as the legislature may prescribe, but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases.

Sec. 10. The times and places of holding the terms of the supreme court, and the general and special terms of the district courts within the several districts, shall be provided for by law.

Sec. 11. No judicial officer, except a justice of the peace, shall receive to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office.

Sec. 12. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 13. Tribunals for conciliation may be established with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law; but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in each county, city, town, and incorporated village of the state, and fix by law their powers, duties and responsibilities. It shall also determine in what cases appeals may be made from justices' courts to the county court.

Sec. 15. The justices of the supreme court and judges of the district courts shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation to be paid out of the treasury.

Sec. 16. The justices of the supreme court and district judges shall be ineligible to any other of-

fice during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 17. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

ARTICLE VI.

[As revised by Amendments ratified September 3, 1862.]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in county courts, in probate courts, and in justices of the peace, and in such recorders' and other inferior courts as the legislature may establish in any incorporated city or town. [1862.]

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The presence of three justices shall be necessary for the transaction of business, excepting such business as may be done at chambers, and the concurrence of three justices shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment. [1862.]

Sec. 3. The justices of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at special elections to be provided by law, at which elections no officer other than judicial shall be elected, except a superintendent of public instruc-

tion. The first election for justices of the supreme court shall be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The justices shall hold their offices for the term of ten years from the first day of January next after their election, except those elected at the first election, who, at their first meeting, shall so classify themselves by lot that one justice shall go out of office every two years. The justice having the shortest term to serve shall be the chief justice. [1862.]

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases in equity; also in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real estate, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, or in which the demand, exclusive of interest or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars; also in all cases arising in the probate courts; and also in all criminal cases amounting to felony, on questions of law alone. The court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and also all writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or the supreme court, or before any dis-

trict court, or any county court in the state, or before any judge of said courts. [1862.]

Sec. 5. The state shall be divided, by the legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, into fourteen judicial districts, subject to such alteration, from time to time, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both houses, as the public good may require, in each of which there shall be a district court, and for each of which a district judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district at the special judicial elections to be held as provided for the election of justices of the supreme court, by section three of this article. The district judges shall hold their offices for the term of six years from the first day of January next after their election. The legislature shall have no power to grant leave of absence to a judicial officer; and any such officer who shall absent himself from the state for upward of thirty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office. [1862.]

Sec. 6. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity; also, in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand, exclusive of interest or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars; and also in all criminal cases not otherwise provided for.

The district courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, in their respective districts. [1862.]

Sec. 7. There shall be in each of the organized counties of the state a county court, for each of which a county judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county, at the special judicial election to be held as provided for the election of justices of the supreme court by section three of this article. The county judges shall hold their offices for the term of four years from the first day of January next after their election. Said courts shall also have power to issue naturalization papers. In the city and county of San Francisco the legislature may separate the office of probate judge from that of county judge, and may provide for the election of a probate judge, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. [1862.]

Sec. 8. The county court shall have original jurisdiction of actions of forcible entry and detainer, of proceedings in insolvency, of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance, and of all such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for; and also such criminal jurisdiction as the legislature may prescribe; they shall also have appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising in courts held by justices of the peace and

recorders, and in such inferior courts as may be established in pursuance of section one of this article, in their respective counties. The county judges shall also hold, in their several counties, probate court, and perform such duties as probate judges as may be prescribed by law. The county courts and their judges shall also have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. [1862.]

Sec. 9. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in each city and township of the state, and fix by law their powers, duties, and responsibilities; *provided*, such powers shall not in any case trench upon the jurisdiction of the several courts of record. The supreme court, the district courts, county courts, the probate courts, and such other courts as the legislature shall prescribe, shall be courts of record. [1862.]

Sec. 10. The legislature shall fix by law the jurisdiction of any recorder's or other inferior municipal court which may be established in pursuance of section one of this article, and shall fix by law the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the judges thereof. [1862.]

Sec. 11. The legislature shall provide for the election of a clerk of the supreme court, county clerks, district attorneys, sheriffs, and other nec-

essary officers, and shall fix by law their duties and compensation. County clerks shall be ex officio clerks of the courts of record in and for their respective counties. The legislature may also provide for the appointment by the several district courts of one or more commissioners in the several counties of their respective districts, with authority to perform chamber business of the judges of the district courts and county courts, and also to take depositions, and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law. [1862.]

Sec. 12. The times and places of holding the terms of the several courts of record shall be provided for by law. [1862.]

Sec. 13. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, recorders, and commissioners shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. [1862.]

Sec. 14. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of such opinions of the supreme court as it may deem expedient; and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person. [1862.]

Sec. 15. The justices of the supreme court, district judges, and county judges, shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished, during the

term for which they shall have been elected; *provided*, that county judges shall be paid out of the county treasury of their respective counties. [1862.]

Sec. 16. The justices of the supreme court, and the district judges, and the county judges, shall be ineligible to any other office than a judicial office during the term for which they shall have been elected. [1862.]

Sec. 17. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law. [1862.]

Sec. 18. The style of all process shall be: "The People of the State of California," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in their name and by their authority. [1862.]

Sec. 19. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of the amendments proposed to said article 6, by the legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, no officer shall be superseded thereby, nor shall the organization of the several courts be changed thereby, until the election and qualification of the several officers provided for in said amendment. [1862.]

ARTICLE VII.

MILITIA.

Section 1. The legislature shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia,

in such manner as they shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time direct, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

Sec. 3. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

ARTICLE VIII.

STATE DEBTS.

Section 1. The legislature shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall, singly or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by some law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged; but

no such law shall take effect until, at a general election, it shall have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each judicial district, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

Section 1. A superintendent of public instruction shall, at the special election for judicial officers to be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and every four years thereafter, at such special elections, be elected by the qualified voters of the state, and shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of December next after his election. [Amendment ratified September 3, 1862. Original provided for term of three years and election at the general election.]

Sec. 2. The legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the

United States to this state for the support of schools, which may be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states, under an act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this state, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide for a system of common schools, by which a school shall be kept up and supported in each district at least three months in every year; and any school district neglecting to keep up and support such a school may be deprived of its proportion of the interest of the public fund during such neglect.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been or may hereafter be reserved or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this state, for the use of a university; and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other

source, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, with such branches as the public convenience may demand, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the legislature, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

ARTICLE X.

MODE OF AMENDING AND REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months next preceding the time of making such choice. And if, in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and

at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution.

Sec. 2. And if at any time two-thirds of the senate and assembly shall think it necessary to revise and change this entire constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election for members of the legislature to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting at such election have voted in favor of calling a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling a convention, to be holden within six months after the passage of such law; and such convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of both branches of the legislature.* The constitution that may have been agreed upon and adopted by such convention shall be submitted to the people, at a special election to be provided for by law, for their ratification or rejection. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot box a ticket, whereon shall be written or printed the words "For the new constitution," or "Against the new constitution." The returns of such election shall, in such manner as the convention shall direct, be certified to the executive of the state, who shall

call to his assistance the controller, treasurer, and secretary of state, and compare the votes so certified to him. If, by such examination, it be ascertained that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election be in favor of such new constitution, the executive of this state shall, by his proclamation, declare such new constitution to be the constitution of the state of California. [Words after the * were added by amendment ratified November 4, 1856.]

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 1. The first session of the legislature shall be held at the Pueblo de San José, which place shall be the permanent seat of government until removed by law; *provided*, however, that two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the legislature shall concur in the passage of such law.

Sec. 2. Any citizen of this state who shall, after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within this state or out of it, or who shall act as second or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, shall not be allowed to hold any office of profit or to enjoy the right of suffrage under this constitution.

Sec. 3. Members of the legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of California, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ———, according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall establish a system of county and town governments, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable throughout the state.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall have power to provide for the election of a board of supervisors in each county, and these supervisors shall jointly and individually perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 7. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment; nor shall the duration of any office not fixed by this constitution ever exceed four years.

Sec. 8. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July.

Sec. 9. Each county, town, city, and incorporated village shall make provision for the support of its own officers, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 10. The credit of the state shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation; nor shall the state, directly or indirectly, become a stockholder in any association or corporation.

Sec. 11. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner and in such courts as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 12. No contract of marriage, if otherwise duly made, shall be invalidated for want of conformity to the requirements of any religious sect.

Sec. 13. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state. All property in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be

ascertained as directed by law; but assessors and collectors of town, county, and state taxes shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district, county, or town in which the property taxed for state, county, or town purposes is situated.

Sec. 14. All property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterward by gift, devise, or descent, shall be her separate property, and laws shall be passed more clearly defining the rights of the wife in relation as well to her separate property as to that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

Sec. 15. The legislature shall protect by law from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

Sec. 16. No perpetuities shall be allowed except for eleemosynary purposes.

Sec. 17. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of profit in this state who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

Sec. 18. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, serving on juries, and from the right of suffrage, those who shall hereafter be convicted

of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

Sec. 19. Absence from this state on business of the state or of the United States shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

Sec. 20. A plurality of the votes given at any election shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this constitution.

Sec. 21. All laws, decrees, regulations, and provisions which from their nature require publication shall be published in English and Spanish.

ARTICLE XII.

BOUNDARY.

Section 1. The boundary of the state of California shall be as follows:

Commencing at the point of intersection of forty-second degree of north latitude with the one hundred twentieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said one hundred twentieth degree of west longitude until it intersects the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the

thirty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; thence, running west and along said boundary line, to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English miles; thence, running in a north-westerly direction and following the direction of the Pacific Coast, to the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence, on the line of said forty-second degree of north latitude, to the place of beginning. Also, all the islands, harbors, and bays along and adjacent to the coast.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1. All rights, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution and not inconsistent therewith, until altered or repealed by the legislature, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide for the removal of all causes which may be pending when this constitution goes into effect to courts created by the same.

Sec. 3. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect

of this constitution, no office shall be superseded thereby nor the laws relative to the duties of the several officers be changed until the entering into office of the new officers to be appointed under this constitution.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this constitution concerning the term of residence necessary to enable persons to hold certain offices therein mentioned, shall not be held to apply to officers chosen by the people at the first election, or by the legislature at its first session.

Sec. 5. Every citizen of California declared a legal voter by this constitution, and every citizen of the United States a resident of this state on the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at the first general election under this constitution, and on the question of the adoption thereof.

Sec. 6. This constitution shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of November next. The executive of the existing government of California is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people, directing the prefects of the several districts, or, in case of vacancy, the subprefects or senior judge of first instance, to cause such election to be held on the day aforesaid in their respective districts. The election shall be conducted in the manner which was prescribed for the election of

delegates to this convention, except that the prefects, subprefects, or senior judge of first instance ordering such election in each district shall have power to designate any additional number of places for opening the polls, and that in every place of holding the election a regular poll list shall be kept by the judges and inspectors of election. It shall also be the duty of these judges and inspectors of election, on the day aforesaid, to receive the votes of the electors qualified to vote at such election. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be written or printed, "For the constitution," or "Against the constitution," or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter. These judges and inspectors shall also receive the votes for the several officers to be voted for at the said election, as herein provided. At the close of the election the judges and inspectors shall carefully count each ballot, and forthwith make duplicate returns thereof to the prefect, subprefect, or senior judge of first instance, as the case may be, of their respective districts; and said prefect, subprefect, or senior judge of first instance shall transmit one of the same, by the most safe and rapid conveyance, to the secretary of state. Upon the receipt of said returns, or on the tenth day of December next, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of a board of canvassers, to consist of

the secretary of state, one of the judges of the superior court, the prefect, judge of first instance, and an alcalde of the district of Monterey, or any three of the aforementioned officers, in the presence of all who shall choose to attend, to compare the votes given at said election, and to immediately publish an abstract of the same in one or more of the newspapers of California. And the executive will also, immediately after ascertaining that the constitution has been ratified by the people, make proclamation of the fact; and thenceforth this constitution shall be ordained and established as the constitution of California.

Sec. 7. If this constitution shall be ratified by the people of California, the executive of the existing government is hereby requested, immediately after the same shall be ascertained, in the manner herein directed, to cause a fair copy thereof to be forwarded to the President of the United States, in order that he may lay it before the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 8. At the general election aforesaid, viz.: the thirteenth day of November next, there shall be elected a governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the legislature, and also two members of Congress.

Sec. 9. If this constitution shall be ratified by the people of California, the legislature shall assemble at the seat of government on the fifteenth

day of December next; and in order to complete the organization of that body the senate shall elect a president pro tempore, until the lieutenant-governor shall be installed into office.

Sec. 10. On the organization of the legislature, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to lay before each house a copy of the abstract made by the board of canvassers, and, if called for, the original returns of election, in order that each house may judge of the correctness of the report of said board of canvassers.

Sec. 11. The legislature, at its first session, shall elect such officers as may be ordered by this constitution to be elected by that body, and within four days after its organization, proceed to elect two senators to the Congress of the United States. But no law passed by this legislature shall take effect until signed by the governor after his installation into office.

Sec. 12. The senators and representatives of the Congress of the United States elected by the legislature and people of California, as herein directed, shall be furnished with certified copies of this constitution, when ratified, which they shall lay before the Congress of the United States, requesting, in the name of the people of California, the admission of the State of California into the American Union.

Sec. 13. All officers of this state, other than members of the legislature, shall be installed into office on the fifteenth day of December next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Sec. 14. Until the legislature shall divide the state into counties and senatorial and assembly districts, as directed by this constitution, the following shall be the apportionment of the two houses of the legislature, viz: The districts of San Diego and Los Angeles shall jointly elect two senators; the districts of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo shall jointly elect one senator; the district of Monterey, one senator; the District of San José, one senator; the district of San Francisco, two senators; the district of Sonoma, one senator; the district of Sacramento, four senators; and the district of San Joaquin, four senators. And the district of San Diego shall elect one member of the assembly; the district of Los Angeles, two members of assembly; the district of Santa Barbara, two members of assembly; the district of San Luis Obispo, one member of assembly; the district of Monterey, two members of assembly; the district of San José, three members of assembly; the district of San Francisco, five members of assembly; the district of Sonoma, two members of assembly; the district of Sacramento, nine members of assembly; and the district of San Joaquin, nine members of assembly.

Sec. 15. Until the legislature shall otherwise direct, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, the salary of the governor shall be ten thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the lieutenant-governor shall be double the pay of a state senator; and the pay of members of the legislature shall be sixteen dollars per diem while in attendance, and sixteen dollars for every twenty miles traveled by the usual route from their residences to the place of holding the session of the legislature, and in returning therefrom. And the legislature shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

Sec. 16. The limitation of the powers of the legislature contained in article 8 of this constitution shall not extend to the first legislature elected under the same, which is hereby authorized to negotiate for such amount as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the state government.

R. SEMPLE,

President, and Delegate from Benicia.

WM. G. MARCY, Secretary.

Joseph Aram,

Ch. T. Botts,

Elam Brown,

Elisha O. Crosby,

José M. Covarubias,

Stephen C. Foster,

Pablo De La Guerra,

Lewis Dent,

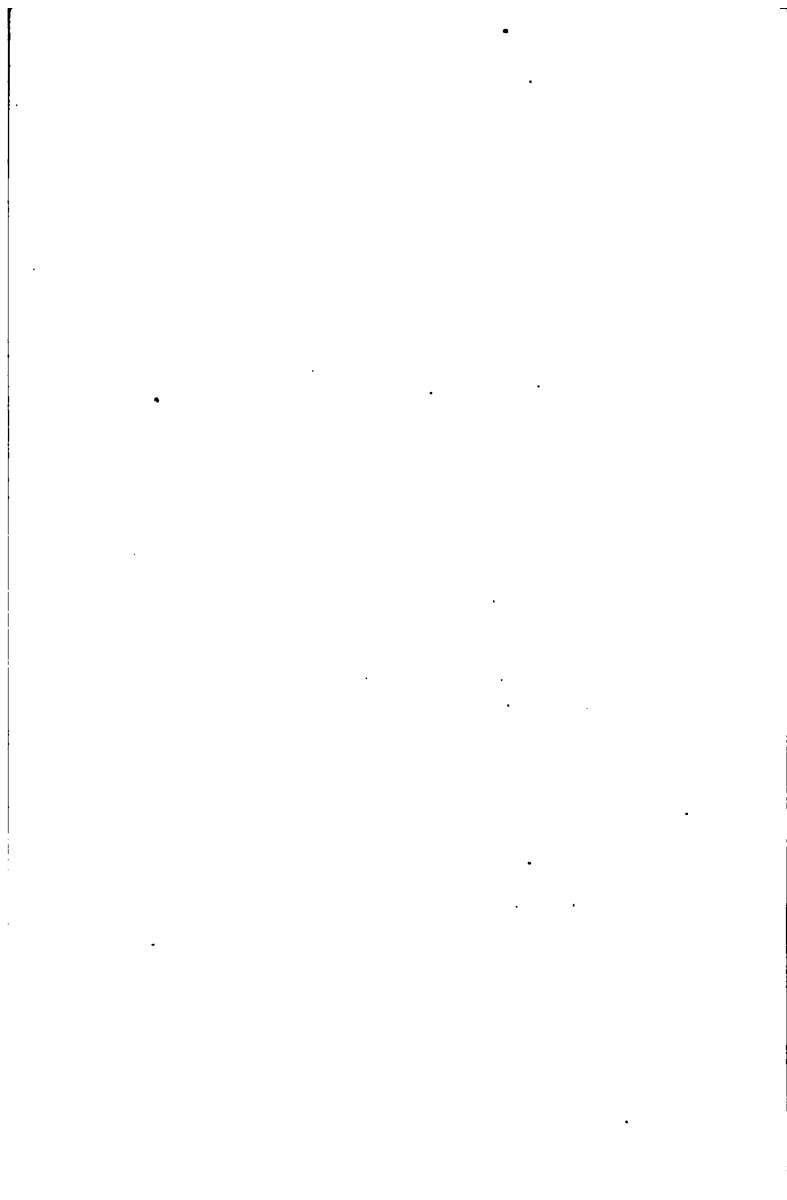
Kimball H. Dimmick,

A. J. Ellis,

José Anto Carrillo,

Wm. M. Gwin,

Edw. Gilbert,	Miguel D. Pedrorena,
Henry Hill,	M. M. McCarver,
J. D. Hoppe,	Antonio Ma. Pico,
Joseph Hobson,	Jacinto Rodriguez,
Julian Hanks,	Hugh Reid,
H. W. Halleck,	J. A. Sutter,
L. W. Hastings,	Jacob R. Snyder,
J. McHenry Hollinsworth,	Winfield Scott Sherwood,
Jas. McHall Jones,	William E. Shannon,
Thomas O. Larkin,	Abel Stearns,
Francis J. Lippitt,	P. Sansevaine,
Benj. S. Lippincott,	Wm. M. Steuart,
Benj. F. Moore,	Henry A. Tefft,
Rodman M. Price,	M. G. Vallejo,
Jno. McDougall,	Thos. L. Vermeule,
Man'l Dominguez,	J. P. Walker,
Myron Norton,	O. M. Wozencraft.
Pacificus Ord,	



THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

(449)

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AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

Congress can make no law respecting religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.

or the right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress.

ARTICLE II.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier to be quartered in any house
without the consent of the owner.
nor in time of war but in a manner pre-
scribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of security against searches and
seizures shall not be violated.
warrants on probable cause to be sup-
ported by oath or affirmation.
the place, person, and thing to be de-
scribed in the warrant.

ARTICLE V.

Presentment or indictment before grand jury
essential to trial for crime.
except as to land or naval forces or
militia in time of war.
no person to be put twice in jeopardy.
nor be compelled to be witness against
himself.
nor be deprived of life, liberty, or prop-
erty without due process of law.
nor shall private property be taken for
public use without compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In criminal trials, accused shall have the
right to a speedy and public trial.
by a jury, of State and district where
crime was committed.
and to be informed of the nature and
cause of accusation.
and to be confronted with witnesses
against him.
and to have compulsory process for wit-
nesses in his favor.
and to have the assistance of counsel for
his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In civil actions, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars.

facts tried by jury are re-examinable only according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required.
nor excessive fines imposed.
nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration of rights not to disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Powers not delegated nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power not to extend to actions against a State by citizen of another State, or of a foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Presidential electors to meet in their respective States.

and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President.

the ballots for each office to be distinct. distinct lists to be made, signed, certified, and transmitted to the President of the Senate.

the President of the Senate to open the certificates in presence of both houses of Congress.

and the votes shall then be counted.

the person having the greatest number of votes shall be President.

if there be no majority the House of Representatives shall elect from those having the highest number, not exceeding three.

the votes shall be taken by States, each State having one vote.

a quorum shall consist of a representation from two-thirds of the States.

a majority of all the States necessary to a choice.

if the House neglect to choose a President, the Vice-President shall act as such.

the person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President shall be Vice-President, if it be a majority of the electors.

if not such majority, then the Senate shall choose the Vice-President from the two highest on the list.

a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators.

a majority shall be necessary for a choice.

constitutional ineligibility for President renders a person ineligible for Vice-President.

ARTICLE XIII.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall exist in the United States.

Congress may enforce this article.

ARTICLE XIV.

Sec. 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the U. S. are citizens of the U. S. and of the State where they reside.

States cannot abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens.

nor deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

nor deny to any person the equal protection of the law.

Sec. 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned according to the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

but when the right to vote is denied to male citizens over twenty-one, the basis of representation shall be reduced accordingly.

except for participation in the rebellion or for other crimes.

Sec. 3.—Persons engaged in insurrection or rebellion having previously taken the oath to support the Constitution of the U. S. are disqualified from holding office.

Congress may by a two-third vote of each house remove the disability.

Sec. 4.—The validity of the public debt of the U. S., authorized by law, shall not be questioned. debts or obligations incurred in aid of rebellion are illegal and void.

claims for loss or emancipation of any slave are illegal and void.

Sec. 5.—Congress shall have power to enforce these provisions.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 1.—The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications

requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

²No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

³[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

⁴When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

⁵The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION. 3. ¹The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

²Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

³No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

⁴The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

⁵The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

⁶The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

⁷Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION. 4. ¹The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

²The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first

Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION. 5. ¹Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

²Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

³Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

⁴Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6. ¹The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of

the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

²No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 7. ¹All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

²Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after

such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

³Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. ¹The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the com-

mon Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

²To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

³To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

⁴To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

⁵To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

⁶To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

⁷To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

⁸To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

⁹To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

¹⁰To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

11To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

12To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than Two Years;

13To provide and maintain a Navy;

14To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

15To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

16To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

¹⁸To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof;

SECTION. 9. ¹The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

²The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it..

³No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

⁴No Capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

⁵No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

⁶No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

⁷No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

⁸No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. ¹No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

²No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

³No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION. 1. ¹The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

²Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

³["The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they

shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.”]

This Clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment, p. 490.

⁴The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

⁵No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

⁶In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

⁷The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

⁸Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—
“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION. 2. ¹The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

²He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Of-

ficers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

³The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and

in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. ¹The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

²In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

³The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. ¹Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

²The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. ¹The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

²A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

³No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION. 3. ¹New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

²The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form

- of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

¹All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

²This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

³The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o : WASHINGTON—

Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.

John Langdon Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King

Connecticut.

Wm. Saml. Johnson Roger Sherman

New York.

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey.

Wil : Livingston Wm. Paterson
David Brearley Jona : Dayton

Pennsylvania.

B. Franklin Thos. Fitzsimons
Thomas Mifflin Jared Ingersoll
Robt. Morris James Wilson
Geo. Clymer Gouv Morris

Delaware.

Geo : Read Richard Bassett
Gunning Bedford Jun Jaco : Broom
John Dickinson

Maryland.

James McHenry Danl. Carroll
Dan of St Thos Jenifer

Virginia.

John Blair—

James Madison Jr.

North Carolina.

Wm. Blount

Hu Williamson

Richd. Dobbs Spaight

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge.

Charles Pinckney

Pierce Butler

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Georgia.

William Few

Abr Baldwin

Attest

WILLIAM JACKSON *Secretary*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED
BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES
PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

[ARTICLE I.]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people

peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

[ARTICLE II.]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

[ARTICLE III.]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

[ARTICLE IV.]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

[ARTICLE V.]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War

or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

[ARTICLE VI.]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

[ARTICLE VII.]

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

[ARTICLE VIII.]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

[ARTICLE IX.]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

[ARTICLE X.]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[ARTICLE XI.]

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[ARTICLE XII.]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for

as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; —The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional dis-

ability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the

privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legis-

lature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP,
LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT,**

**BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.**

Dated at Guadalupe Hidalgo, 2d February, 1848.

Exchanged at Queretaro, 30th May, 1848.

Ratified by the President U. S., 16th March, 1848.

Proclaimed by the President U. S., 4th July, 1848.

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.**

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which Treaty, as amended by the senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

In the Name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence, wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following:

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries,

territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of places or persons.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ARTICLE III.

Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty by the government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall then have been ratified by the government of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications exchanged) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican Re-

public, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops, on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be despatched to the persons in charge of the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and on exportations, not yet fallen due. Moreover, a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports, collected at such custom-houses, or elsewhere in Mexico, by authority of the United States, from and after the day of the ratification of this Treaty by the government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection; and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE IV.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitively restored to the said republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be despatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The city of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above

stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, etc.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican Republic, by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner if possible: the Mexican government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season, shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as prac-

licable after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ARTICLE V.

The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called *Paso*) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same); thence down the middle of the said branch

and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various Acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best Authorities. Revised edition. Published at New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell." Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereto added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the general government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the

river Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or part run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ARTICLE VII.

The river Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the southern boundary of New Mexico being, agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of naviga-

tion. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the territorial rights of either republic within its established limits.

ARTICLE VIII.

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present Treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the

obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

ARTICLE X.

[Stricken out.]

ARTICLE XI.

Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the government of the United States whenever this may be necessary; and that, when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own territory against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the government of the latter engages and binds itself in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them, and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the government of the United States notice of such captures; and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives; who, in the mean time, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, through any other channel, of the existence of Mexican captives within its territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary

delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ARTICLE XII.

In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present Treaty, the government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per

centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Mexican government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such installment from the beginning shall also be paid.

ARTICLE XIII.

The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated, and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the conventions between the two republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt for the future from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ARTICLE XIV.

The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican government, which may have

arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the board of commissioners provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ARTICLE XV.

The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and for ever cancelled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a board of commissioners shall be established by the government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided that, in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded at the city of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said board of commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records,

or documents in the possession or power of the government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same), to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said board of commissioners; *provided*, that no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its territory it may judge proper so to fortify, for its security.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said Treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present Treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind; the government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing

the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end, it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ARTICLE XIX.

With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects, and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this Treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property, being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior whilst such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by

the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals, or other property, exported from any Mexican port whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or state, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ARTICLE XX.

Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed, that if *less* than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this Treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all mer-

chandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this Treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same. And to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

ARTICLE XXI.

If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this Treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves; using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the

one republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE XXII.

If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules, absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible.

1. The merchants of either republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months (for those dwelling in the interior), and six months (for those dwelling at the sea-ports), to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods, they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing, in

all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance: conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments, for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individuals, officer, or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterwards be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same

articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such ration as is allowed to a common soldier in its own service: the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld, as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners, in possession of the other; which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute, whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided; and during which its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the

most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or nations.

ARTICLE XXIII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, or at the seat of government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement; and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in quintuplicate, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST, [L. s.]

LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. s.]

BERNARDO COUTO, [L. s.]

MIGL. ATRISTAN. [L. s.]

And whereas the said treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Querétaro on the thirtieth day of May last, by Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, Com-

missioners on the part of the Government of the United States, and by Senor Don Louis de la Rosa, Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, on the part of that Government:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-third.

[L. S.]

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Secretary of State.

ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE FIFTEENTH ARTICLE OF THE PRECEDING TREATY.

First and Fifth Articles of the unratified Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic of the 20th Nov. 1843.

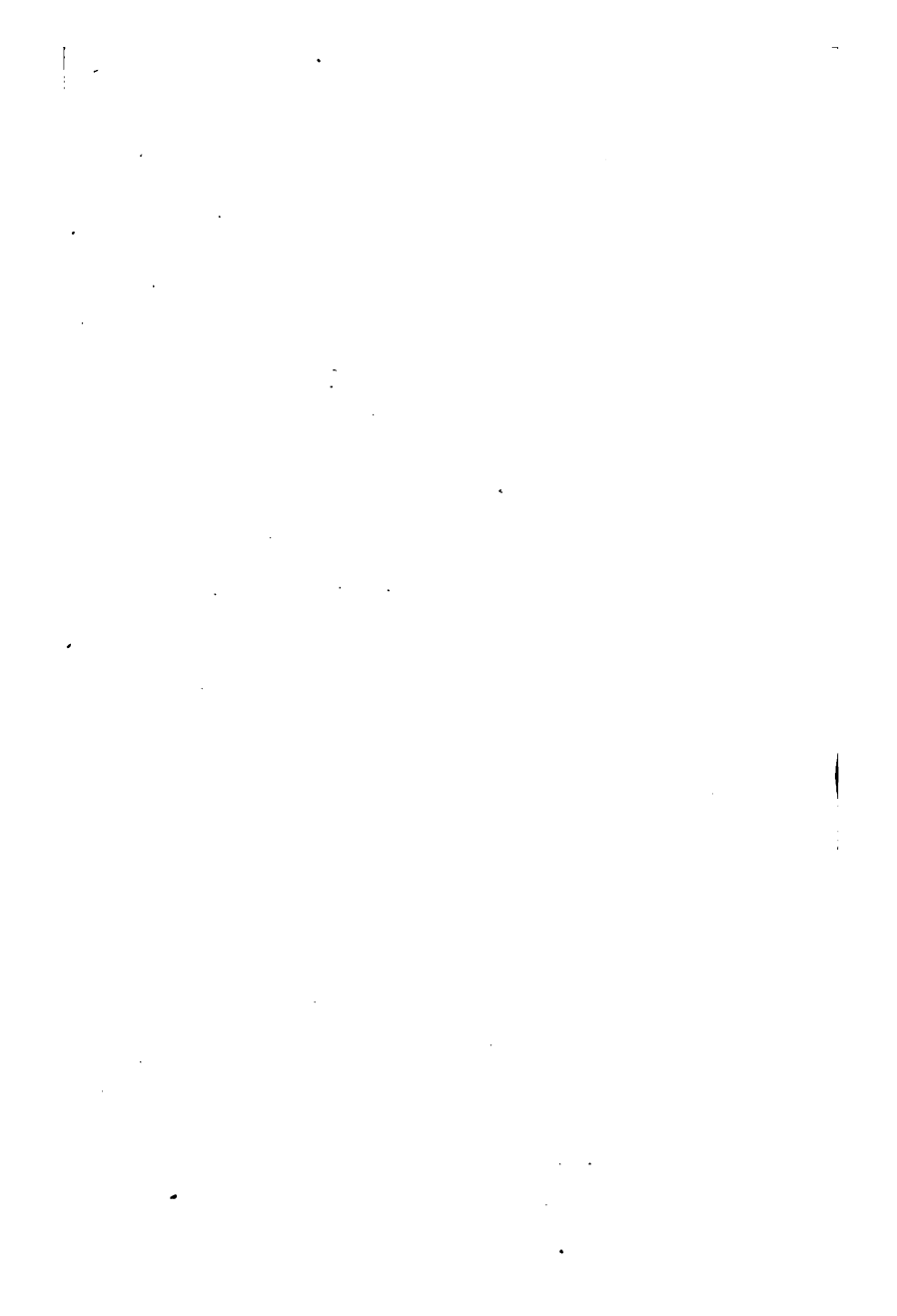
ARTICLE I.

ALL claims of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the government of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States against the government of the Mexican Republic, which for whatever cause were not submitted to, nor considered nor finally decided by, the commission, nor by the arbiter appointed by the convention of 1839, and which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter specified, shall be referred to four commissioners, who shall form a board, and shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, and the other two by the President of the United States, with the approbation and consent of the senate. The said commissioners, thus appointed, shall, in presence of each other, take an oath to examine and decide impartially the claims submitted to them, and which may lawfully be considered,

according to the proofs which shall be presented, the principles of right and justice, the law of nations, and the treaties between the two republics.

ARTICLE V.

All claims of citizens of the United States against the government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the commissioners, and referred to the umpire appointed under the convention of the eleventh April, 1839, and which were not decided by him, shall be referred to, and decided by, the umpire to be appointed, as provided by this convention, on the points submitted to the umpire under the late convention, and his decision shall be final and conclusive. It is also agreed, that, if the respective commissioners shall deem it expedient, they may submit to the said arbiter new arguments upon the said claims.



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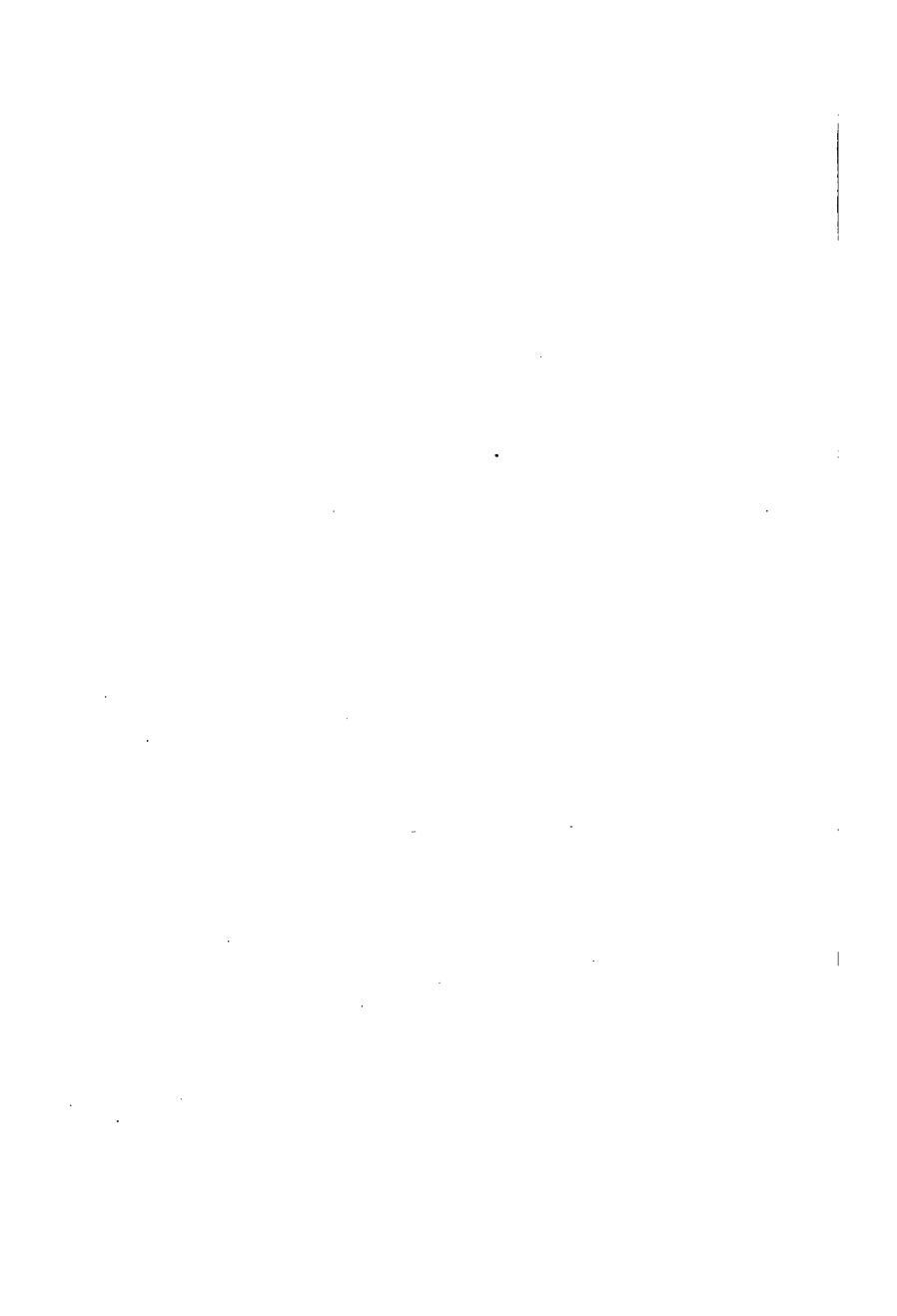
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SUPPLEMENT ^{cf}
TO
TREADWELL'S
CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA

**CONTAINING CITATIONS FROM VOLUMES 133 TO 143 OF
CALIFORNIA REPORTS, AND AMENDMENTS
ADOPTED NOVEMBER 4, 1902, AND
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SUPPLEMENT TO TREADWELL'S CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA.

Article I, Section 1.

An act making it unlawful to buy or sell quail is not in violation of this section. (Ex parte Kenneke, 136 Cal. 527, 69 Pac. 261.)

A statute declaring that all contracts for the construction of buildings, with certain exceptions, must provide for the payment of the contract price in money, is in violation of this section. (Stimson M. Co. v. Braun, 136 Cal. 122, 68 Pac. 481.)

The right of property antedates all constitutions. This right is invaded if the owner is not at liberty to contract with others respecting the use to which he may subject his property, or the manner in which he may enjoy it. (Stimson M. Co. v. Braun, 136 Cal. 122, 68 Pac. 481.)

Article I, Section 5.

The writ of habeas corpus will not issue when the restraint is not real, but merely nominal and permissive. (In re Gow, 139 Cal. 242.)

Article I, Section 7.

Section 1192 of the Penal Code, conferring upon the court the power to determine the degree of a crime upon a plea of guilty, is not unconstitutional as infringing upon the right of trial by jury. (People v. Chen Lan Ong, 141 Cal. 550.)

The power of the court to grant a new trial for insufficiency of the evidence, or for excessive damages, does not violate the right of trial by jury. (Ingraham v. Weidler, 139 Cal. 588.)

Article I, Section 9.

It is proper for the court to inform the jury as to the rules of evidence, and the law applicable to the

case, and to tell them that they should go contrary to the instructions of the court only when they have a deep and confident conviction that the court is wrong, and that they are right. (*People v. Seeley*, 139 Cal. 118.)

Article I, Section 11.

A statute providing that all county printing must be let to persons who have been established in business in the county for more than one year is in violation of this provision. (*Van Harlingen v. Doyle*, 134 Cal. 53, 66 Pac. 44.)

An act making it unlawful to buy or sell quail is not in violation of this section. (*Ex parte Kenneke*, 126 Cal. 527, 69 Pac. 261.)

The case of *Abeel v. Clark*, 84 Cal. 226, approved as to the constitutionality of an "act to encourage and provide for general vaccination in the state of California." (*French v. Davidson*, 143 Cal. 659.)

The act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery does not violate this section. (*Ex parte Gerino*, 143 Cal. 412.)

A law is uniform in its operation if it applies alike to all persons or objects within the class to which it relates. (*Ruperich v. Baehr*, 142 Cal. 190.)

An act providing that in divorce suits the final decree shall not be entered until the expiration of one year from the filing of the decision, is valid. (*Deyoe v. Superior Court*, 140 Cal. 476.)

The provision of section 1373 of the Political Code, making the county in which the indictment was found chargeable with the support of insane criminals, is not in violation of this section. (*Napa State Hospital v. Yuba County*, 138 Cal. 378.)

As to the uniform operation of the County Government Act, which goes into effect at different times as to different counties, see *Freman v. Marshall*, 137 Cal. 159.

The provision of section 1197 of the Political Code forbidding the name of a nominee to be placed upon the ballot more than once, is in violation of this section. (*Murphy v. Curry*, 137 Cal. 479.)

The act providing for the application of the salaries of public officers to the payment of their debts

is not unconstitutional because not uniform in its operation. (*Ruperich v. Baehr*, 142 Cal. 190.)

Article I, Section 13.

An accused person held in custody an unreasonable length of time without trial will be discharged upon habeas corpus. (*In re Begerow*, 133 Cal. 349, 65 Pac. 828.)

Where the court is prohibited from pronouncing judgment upon the defendant because the indictment is invalid, jeopardy does not attach. (*People v. Terrill*, 133 Cal. 120, 65 Pac. 303.)

A law authorizing the commitment of a person to an insane asylum without notice is void. (*Matter of Lambert*, 134 Cal. 626, 66 Pac. 851.)

A vested right in a pension fund is property within the meaning of this provision. (*Kavanagh v. Board of Police P. F. Commrs.*, 134 Cal. 50, 66 Pac. 36.)

The shortness of the period of constructive notice to nonresident heirs of the probate of a will does not deprive them of due process of law, since they are allowed to contest the will within a year after probate. (*Estate of Davis*, 136 Cal. 590, 69 Pac. 412.)

An ex parte order for alimony is void. (*Baker v. Baker*, 136 Cal. 302, 68 Pac. 971.)

The so-called front foot method of assessment is valid. (*San Francisco Pav. Co. v. Bates*, 134 Cal. 39, 66 Pac. 2; *Chapman v. Ames*, 135 Cal. 246, 67 Pac. 1125; *Belser v. Allman*, 134 Cal. 399, 66 Pac. 492; *Reid v. Clay*, 134 Cal. 207, 66 Pac. 262; *Alameda v. Cohen*, 133 Cal. 5, 65 Pac. 127; *German Sav. etc. Soc. v. Ramish*, 138 Cal. 120.)

A conviction for petit larceny committed in connection with a burglary is not a bar to a prosecution for burglary. (*People v. Devlin*, 143 Cal. 128.)

The fact that the street bond act does not in terms give a lienholder an opportunity to object, does not render it unconstitutional. (*German Sav. etc. Soc. v. Ramish*, 138 Cal. 120.)

Article I, Section 14.

The fact that a road is called a private road does not prevent the condemnation of land therefor. (*County of Madera v. Raymond G. Co.*, 139 Cal. 128.)

The street bond act, authorizing the imposition of a charge upon property for ten years is not invalid, as taking private property for public use. (*German Sav. etc. Soc. v. Ramish*, 138 Cal. 120.)

Section 1254 of the Code of Civil Procedure, providing that the plaintiff in an action of eminent domain may enter into possession without first making compensation, is in violation of this section. (*Steinhart v. Superior Court*, 137 Cal. 575; *Beveridge v. Lewis*, 137 Cal. 619.)

Article I, Section 15.

To punish a person by imprisonment for failure to pay a debt to a receiver is in violation of this provision. (*Knutte v. Superior Court*, 134 Cal. 660, 66 Pac. 875.)

Article I, Section 21.

A statute providing that all county printing must be let to persons who have been established in business in the county for more than one year is in violation of this section. (*Van Harlingen v. Doyle*, 134 Cal. 53, 66 Pac. 44.)

The act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery does not violate this section. (*Ex parte Gerino*, 143 Cal. 412.)

An act applying uniformly to all cities of a particular class is not in violation of this section. (*Ex parte Jackson*, 143 Cal. 564.)

The provision of section 1197 of the Political Code, forbidding the name of a nominee to be placed upon the ballot more than once, is in violation of this section. (*Murphy v. Curry*, 137 Cal. 479.)

Article II, Section 6.

Sec. 6. The inhibitions of this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, the legislature shall have power to provide that in different parts of the state different methods may be employed for receiving and registering the will of

the people as expressed at elections, and may provide that mechanical devices may be used within designated subdivisions of the state at the option of the local authority indicated by the legislature for that purpose. (Amendment adopted November 4, 1902.)

Article III, Section 1.

The legislature may invest judicial officers with power to punish for contempt. (*Crocker v. Conrey*, 140 Cal. 213.)

The legislature cannot invest ministerial officers with the power to punish individuals by fine and imprisonment. (*Burns v. Superior Court*, 140 Cal. 1.)

The power to remove a public officer for cause is not judicial in its character. (*Matter of Carter*, 141 Cal. 316.)

Article IV, Section 1.

An act authorizing a commissioner to require factories and workshops to provide mechanical contrivances to prevent the inhaling of dust, filaments and gases, when it appears to him that it can be to a great extent prevented by such contrivances, is an unlawful delegation of legislative functions. (*Schaezlein v. Cabaniss*, 135 Cal. 466, 67 Pac. 755.)

Article IV, Section 24.

An act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of county and township governments" cannot provide for the salaries of official reporters of the superior courts. (*Pratt v. Browne*, 135 Cal. 649, 67 Pac. 1082.)

The provision of an act entitled "An act creating a board of commissioners of building and loan associations, and prescribing their duties and powers," as to withdrawals is not expressed in the title of the act. (*Provident etc. Assn. v. Davis*, 143 Cal. 253.)

It is a sufficient compliance with this provision to republish the section of the act amended. (*Estate of Campbell*, 143 Cal. 623.)

The act of April 9, 1880, amending one hundred and eight sections of the Penal Code, repealing ten sections, and adding a new section thereto, is not a revision of the entire code, requiring a republication thereof. (*People v. Oates*, 142 Cal. 12.)

An act entitled an act to amend a particular section of one of the codes sufficiently states the subject of the act. (*People v. Oates*, 142 Cal. 12.)

An act purporting in its title to deal with publications by certain public officers cannot in the body of the act provide for other classes of publications. (*Estate of Melone*, 141 Cal. 331.)

The fact that an act does not deal with the matter of crimes and punishments does not prevent it from being in the form of an amendment to the Penal Code, if its title shows its subject matter. (*County of Butte v. Merrill*, 141 Cal. 396.)

An act entitled "An act to establish a tax on collateral inheritances, bequests, and devises" cannot impose such a tax on direct kindred. (*Estate of Winchester*, 140 Cal. 468.)

An act entitled an act to add a new section to a named code relating to a named subject is sufficient to embrace all matters relating to such subject. (*Devoe v. Superior Court*, 140 Cal. 476.)

The case of *Abeel v. Clark*, 84 Cal. 226, approved as to the constitutionality of an "Act to encourage and provide for general vaccination in the state of California." (*French v. Davidson*, 143 Cal. 659.)

The fact that an act adds certain sections which relate to procedure to the Civil Code, instead of the Code of Civil Procedure, does not make it invalid. (*Deyoe v. Superior Court*, 140 Cal. 476.)

As to whether an act is an amendment or a revision of another act, see *Beach v. Von Detten*, 139 Cal. 462.

The preservation of fish and game is a single subject of legislation. (*Ah King v. Police Court*, 139 Cal. 718.)

Subject of act held to be within title. (*Jackson v. Baehr*, 138 Cal. 266.)

The provision of the act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, that the board of examiners shall be elected by various medical societies does not

grant any special right, privilege, or immunity to such societies. (Ex parte Gerino, 143 Cal. 412.)

Article IV, Section 25.

A law requiring insane persons in state institutions to be supported out of their own estates is not in violation of this section. (Estate of Yturburru, 134 Cal. 567, 66 Pac. 729.)

An act relating to license taxes in cities of a particular class is not a special law. (Ex parte Jackson, 143 Cal. 564.)

The collateral inheritance tax act is not unconstitutional because it taxes brothers and sisters, and exempts the wife of a son, the widow of a son, and the husband of a daughter, the classification being based on a natural distinction. (Estate of Campbell, 143 Cal. 623.)

An act providing that in divorce suits the final decree shall not be entered until the expiration of one year from the filing of the decision, is valid. (Deyoe v. Superior Court, 140 Cal. 476.)

The case of Abeel v. Clark, 84 Cal. 226, approved as to the constitutionality of an "Act to encourage and provide for general vaccination in the state of California." (French v. Davidson, 143 Cal. 659.)

The act providing for the application of the salaries of public officers to the payment of their debts is not a special law because it creates a distinct class of debtors and provides a special method of reaching such salaries. (Ruperich v. Baehr, 142 Cal. 190.)

A law is not special if it relates to a class, and the class is founded upon intrinsic differences, requiring or reasonably justifying different regulations. (Ruperich v. Baehr, 142 Cal. 190.)

As to when an entire act will not be affected by the fact that one provision thereof is special, see Davidson v. Von Detten, 139 Cal. 467.

Section 1143 of the Penal Code relating to fees of jurors in criminal actions is not a special law. (Jackson v. Baehr, 138 Cal. 266.)

The provision of section 1373 of the Political Code, making the county in which the indictment was found chargeable with the support of insane criminals, is

not a special law. (Napa State Hospital v. Yuba County, 138 Cal. 378.)

The provision of section 1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure, requiring contractors for the erection of buildings to secure their contracts by bonds, is a special law. (Shaughnessy v. American Surety Co., 138 Cal. 543.)

The provisions of the Political Code in regard to road taxes are not in violation of this section, because cities and towns are exempted from their operation, since this does not exempt cities and towns from the tax, but compels cities and towns to maintain their streets under the street improvement act. (Miller v. County of Kern, 137 Cal. 516.)

Article IV, Section 25½.

Sec. 25½. The legislature may provide for the division of the state into fish and game districts, and may enact such laws for the protection of fish and game therein as it may deem appropriate to the respective districts. (Amendment adopted November 4, 1902.)

Article IV, Section 31.

The provision of the Political Code for the repayment to purchasers of swamp lands of the amounts which they had paid for their lands, being a part of the contract between them and the state, is not a gift of public money. (McCord v. Slavin, 143 Cal. 325.)

An act providing for the payment of fees to jurors for past services, where there was no previous liability therefor, is in violation of this section. (Powell v. Phelan, 138 Cal. 271.)

Article IV, Section 32.

The legislature cannot retroactively give an officer increased compensation over that fixed by law when his term commenced, by ratifying the payment of such increased compensation. (County of Butte v. Merrill, 141 Cal. 396.)

Article IV, Section 36.

Sec. 36. The legislature shall have power to establish a system of state highways or to declare any road a state highway, and to pass all laws necessary or proper to construct and maintain the same, and to extend aid for the construction and maintenance in whole or in part of any county highway. (Amendment adopted November 4, 1902.)

Article VI, Section 1.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a supreme court, district courts of appeal, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish in any incorporated city or town, or city and county. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

An act providing for a police judge necessarily presupposes a police court. (*Ex parte Mauch*, 134 Cal. 500, 66 Pac. 734.)

The legislature may provide that the city council shall be the final and exclusive judge of the election of all municipal officers. (*Carter v. Superior Court*, 138 Cal. 150.)

The legislature cannot invest ministerial officers with the power to punish individuals by fine and imprisonment. (*Burns v. Superior Court*, 140 Cal. 1.)

The legislature may invest judicial officers with power to punish for contempt. (*Crocker v. Conrey*, 140 Cal. 213.)

The supreme court only has jurisdiction in probate proceedings as may be provided by law. (*Estate of Cahill*, 142 Cal. 628.)

An action to foreclose a mechanic's lien or to reach the fund in the hands of the owner, being an equitable action, is within the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court. (Weldon v. Superior Court, 138 Cal. 427.)

Article VI, Section 4.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction on appeal from the superior courts in all cases in equity, except such as arise in justices' courts; also, in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real estate, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, or in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to two thousand dollars; also, in all such probate matters as may be provided by law; also, on questions of law alone, in all criminal cases where judgment of death has been rendered; the said court shall also have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, matters, and proceedings pending before a district court of appeal which shall be ordered by the supreme court to be transferred to itself for hearing and decision, as hereinafter provided. The said court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs re-

turnable before himself or the supreme court, or before any district court of appeal, or before any judge thereof, or before any superior court in the state, or before any judge thereof.

The state is hereby divided into three appellate districts, in each of which there shall be a district court of appeal consisting of three justices. The first district shall embrace the following counties: San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Fresno, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito.

The second district shall embrace the following counties: Tulare, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego.

The third district shall embrace the following counties: Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Mendocino, Lake, Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Placer, Solano, Sacramento, El Dorado, San Joaquin, Amador, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Madera, Merced, Tuolumne, Alpine, and Mono.

The supreme court, by orders entered in its minutes, may from time to time remove one or more counties from one appellate district to another, but no county not contiguous to another county of a district shall be added to such district.

Said district courts of appeal shall hold their regular sessions respectively at San Francisco,

Los Angeles, and Sacramento, and they shall always be open for the transaction of business.

The district courts of appeal shall have appellate jurisdiction on appeal from the superior courts in all cases at law in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars, and does not amount to two thousand dollars; also, in all cases of forcible and unlawful entry and detainer (except such as arise in justices' courts), in proceedings in insolvency, and in actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; in proceedings of mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition, usurpation of office, contesting elections and eminent domain, and in such other special proceedings as may be provided by law (excepting cases in which appellate jurisdiction is given to the supreme court); also, on questions of law alone, in all criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or information in a court of record, excepting criminal cases where judgment of death has been rendered. The said courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, matters, and proceedings pending before the supreme court which shall be ordered by the supreme court to be transferred to a district court of appeal for hearing and decision. The said courts shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of their appellate jurisdiction.

Each of the justices thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of his appellate district upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the district court of appeal of his district, or before any superior court within his district, or before any judge thereof.

The supreme court shall have power to order any cause pending before the supreme court to be heard and determined by a district court of appeal, and to order any cause pending before a district court of appeal to be heard and determined by the supreme court. The order last mentioned may be made before judgment has been pronounced by a district court of appeal, or within thirty days after such judgment shall have become final therein. The judgments of the district courts of appeal shall become final therein upon the expiration of thirty days after the same shall have been pronounced.

The supreme court shall have power to order causes pending before a district court of appeal for one district to be transferred to the district court of appeal of another district for hearing and decision.

The justices of the district courts of appeal shall be elected by the qualified electors within their respective districts at the general state elections at the times and places at which justices of

the supreme court are elected. Their terms of office and salaries shall be the same as those of justices of the supreme court, and their salaries shall be paid by the state. Upon the ratification by the people of this amendment the governor shall appoint nine persons to serve as justices of the district courts of appeal until the first Monday after the first day of January in the year 1907, provided, that not more than six of said persons shall be members of the same political party. At the election in the year 1906 nine of such justices shall be elected as above provided, and the justices of each district court of appeal shall so classify themselves by lot that one of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, one of them at the end of eight years, and one of them at the end of twelve years; an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of the court, signed by the three justices thereof, and a duplicate thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state. If any vacancy occur in the office of a justice of the district courts of appeal, the governor shall appoint a person to hold office until the election and qualification of a justice to fill the vacancy; such election shall take place at the next succeeding general state election as aforesaid; the justice then elected shall hold the office for the unexpired term.

One of the justices of each of the district courts of appeal shall be the presiding justice thereof,

and as such shall be appointed or elected as the case may be. The presence of three justices shall be necessary for the transaction of any business by such court, except such as may be done at chambers, and the concurrence of three justices shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment.

Whenever any justice of the supreme court is for any reason disqualified or unable to act in a cause pending before it, the remaining justices may select one of the justices of a district court of appeal to act pro tempore in the place of the justice so disqualified or unable to act.

Whenever any justice of a district court of appeal is for any reason disqualified or unable to act in any cause pending before it, the supreme court may appoint a justice of the district court of appeal of another district, or a judge of a superior court who has not acted in the cause in the court below, to act pro tempore in the place of the justice so disqualified or unable to act.

No appeal taken to the supreme court or to a district court of appeal shall be dismissed for the reason only that the same was not taken to the proper court, but the cause shall be transferred to the proper court upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be just, and shall be proceeded with therein as if regularly appealed thereto.

All statutes now in force allowing, providing for, or regulating appeals to the supreme court

shall apply to appeals to the district courts of appeal so far as such statutes are not inconsistent with this article and until the legislature shall otherwise provide.

The supreme court shall make and adopt rules not inconsistent with law for the government of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal and of the officers thereof, and for regulating the practice in said courts. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 5.

The superior courts are state courts. (Pratt v. Browne, 135 Cal. 649, 67 Pac. 1082.)

There is only one superior court in each county. (Carter v. Lothian, 133 Cal. 451, 65 Pac. 962.)

An action to set aside a judgment procured by fraud is a suit in equity and need not be brought in the county in which the judgment was recovered. (Herd v. Tuohy, 133 Cal. 55, 65 Pac. 139.)

The probate court has exclusive jurisdiction of legacies. (Drinkhouse v. Merritt, 134 Cal. 580, 66 Pac. 785.)

The probate court has no jurisdiction to settle a disputed claim by a third person against the guardian or the estate of a ward. (Guardianship of Breslin, 135 Cal. 21, 66 Pac. 962.)

A court of equity cannot set aside a decree of distribution made by the probate court on the ground of fraud of the person procuring it; but in case of extrinsic fraud it may declare such person a trustee of the defrauded parties. (Sohler v. Sohler, 135 Cal. 323, 67 Pac. 282.)

Questions in regard to assignments made by an heir apparent are not within the scope of probate proceedings. (Estate of Ryder, 141 Cal. 366.)

Where several plaintiffs sue together on several distinct claims each for less than three hundred dollars, and the court enters a joint judgment for the entire

amount of the claims, the judgment is void. (Winrod v. Wolters, 141 Cal. 399.)

The proviso to this section is to be strictly construed, and does not include an action to recover damages for interfering with an easement for a canal, where there is nothing in the complaint to indicate that the defendant claims any right or title to the easement of the canal. (Miller & Lux v. Kern Co. Land Co., 140 Cal. 132.)

An action may be brought under the proviso to this section to partition several distinct tracts of land situated in different counties. As to whether or not partition is an action "quieting title to" real estate not decided. (Murphy v. Superior Court, 138 Cal. 69.)

The superior court sitting as a court of probate has no jurisdiction to annul an administration and compel the administrator to return all the property which has come into his hands, on the ground that the administration was granted on the estate of a living person. (Costa v. Superior Court, 137 Cal. 79.)

The determination of a judgment lien against a devisee is not a matter of probate. (Martinovich v. Marsicano, 137 Cal. 354.)

When a title by patent from the United States vested absolutely in the widow and two children of the deceased husband and father, free of any trust attaching to his estate, the superior court sitting in probate has no jurisdiction over it. (Southern Cal. M. T. Co. v. Lincoln University, 137 Cal. 508.)

The superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace for the foreclosure of liens on personal property when the claim is for less than three hundred dollars, and the plaintiff is entitled to costs, whether he seeks relief in one jurisdiction or the other. (Clark v. Brown, 141 Cal. 93.)

Article VI, Section 6.

The departments of the superior court of a single county, though theoretically one court, are practically as distinct, for the trial of causes, as other superior courts, and a jury drawn for one department cannot be used in another. (People v. Wong Bin, 139 Cal. 60.)

The fact that the constitution gives the superior court jurisdiction in cases of equity does not prevent the legislature from regulating the practice and proceedings in such cases. (Wright v. Superior Court, 139 Cal. 469.)

The legislature has no power to increase or diminish the term of office of superior judges as fixed by the constitution; and such judge, therefore, cannot hold after the expiration of such term and until his successor has been elected or appointed. (People v. Campbell, 138 Cal. 11.)

Article VI, Section 10.

Sec. 10. Justices of the supreme court, and of the district courts of appeal, and judges of the superior courts may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the legislature adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house. All other judicial officers, except justices of the peace, may be removed by the senate on the recommendation of the governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the cause thereof be entered on the journal, nor unless the party complained of has been served with a copy of the complaint against him and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journal. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 11.

The parties to an action in the justices' court cannot confer jurisdiction upon the court of an action involving the title or possession of real estate by failing to plead such lack of jurisdiction by verified

answer. (King v. Kutner-Goldstein Co., 135 Cal. 65, 67 Pac. 10.)

The board of supervisors of a county may by ordinance abolish two contiguous judicial townships having a justice's court in each, and may establish one new consolidated township, comprising the territory of both of them. (Proulx v. Graves, 143 Cal. 243.)

The constitutional provision as to justices' courts operates specifically only by means of such local legislation as the state legislature has delegated to the supervisors under general laws, and automatically establishes a justice's court in each township established by the local body which continues while the township exists, and is merged in another justice's court when two townships are merged into one. (Proulx v. Graves, 143 Cal. 243.)

The words "forcible entry and detainer" include unlawful detainer. (Ivory v. Brown, 137 Cal. 603.)

Article VI, Section 12.

Sec. 12. The supreme court, the district courts of appeal, the superior courts, and such other courts as the legislature shall prescribe, shall be courts of record. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 16.

Sec. 16. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of such opinions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal as the supreme court may deem expedient, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 17.

Sec. 17. The justices of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal, and the judges

of the superior court shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services such compensation as is or shall be provided by law, which shall not be increased or diminished after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the justices of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal shall be paid by the state. One-half of the salary of each superior court judge shall be paid by the state; the other half thereof shall be paid by the county for which he is elected. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 18.

Sec. 18. The justices of the supreme court, and of the district courts of appeal, and the judges of the superior courts shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office or employment during the term for which they shall have been elected. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 19.

An instruction that "under the case and proofs as here made no presumption of negligence arises against the defendant from the mere fact that an accident has occurred," violates this provision. (Sullivan v. Market St. Ry. Co., 136 Cal. 479, 69 Pac. 143.)

An instruction that the condemnation sought is not necessary is an instruction upon a matter of fact. (Santa Ana v. Gildmacher, 133 Cal. 395, 65 Pac. 883.)

The provision of section 2061 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the jury are, on all proper occasions,

to be instructed that the testimony of an accomplice ought to be viewed with distrust and the evidence of the oral admission of a party with caution, violates this provision. (People v. Wardrip, 141 Cal. 229.)

Instruction on matter of fact held error. (Kerri-gan v. Market St. Ry. Co., 138 Cal. 506.)

An instruction that if the jury believe a particular witness they shall render a verdict accordingly is error. (People v. Barker, 137 Cal. 557.)

An instruction assuming that there may be an inference or definite presumption of guilt of the crime of burglary from the mere unexplained fact of possession of stolen property, is error. (People v. Boxer, 137 Cal. 562.)

Article VI, Section 21.

Sec. 21. The supreme court may appoint a reporter and not more than three assistant reporters of the decisions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal. Each of the district courts of appeal shall appoint its own clerk. All the officers herein mentioned shall hold office and be removable at the pleasure of the courts by which they are severally appointed, and they shall receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and discharge such duties as shall be prescribed by law, or by the rules or orders of the courts by which they are severally appointed. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 23.

Sec. 23. No one shall be eligible to the office of a justice of the supreme court, or of a district court of appeal, or of a judge of a superior court,

unless he shall have been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 24.

Sec. 24. No judge of the supreme court nor of a district court of appeal, nor of a superior court, shall draw or receive any monthly salary unless he shall make and subscribe an affidavit before an officer entitled to administer oaths, that no cause in his court remains pending and undecided, that has been submitted for decision for a period of ninety days. In the determination of causes all decisions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal shall be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. When the justices of a district court of appeal are unable to concur in a judgment, they shall give their several opinions in writing and cause copies thereof to be forwarded to the supreme court. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article VI, Section 25.

Sec. 25. The present supreme court commission shall be abolished at the expiration of its present term of office, and no supreme court commission shall be created or provided for after January 1st, A. D. 1905. (Amendment adopted November 8, 1904.)

Article IX, Section 4.

Money raised for the support of the common schools does not become a part of the school fund of the county until it has been apportioned to the several counties by the superintendent of public instruction. (McCord v. Slavin, 143 Cal. 325.)

Article IX, Section 6.

Sec. 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the legislature, or by municipal or district authority. The entire revenue derived from the state school fund and from the general state school tax shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools; but the legislature may authorize and cause to be levied a special state school tax for the support of high schools and technical schools, or either of such schools, included in the public school system, and all revenue derived from such special tax shall be applied exclusively to the support of the schools for which such special tax shall be levied. (Amendment adopted November 4, 1902.)

All school funds must be applied exclusively to primary and grammar schools. (Stockton School District v. Wright, 134 Cal. 64, 66 Pac. 34.)

The provision that the moneys derived from the sale of uncovered lands should be "paid into the school fund of the county where the land lies" was not an "appropriation" of these moneys. (McCord v. Slavin, 143 Cal. 325.)

While high schools are part of the public school system, it was intended to make them entirely distinct from primary and grammar schools. (Brown v. City of Visalia, 141 Cal. 372.)

The term "public schools" in section 798 of the Municipal Corporation Act does not embrace high schools. (*Brown v. City of Visalia*, 141 Cal. 372.)

Article IX, Section 12.

Sec. 12. All property now or hereafter belonging to the "California Academy of Sciences," an institution for the advancement of science and maintenance of a free museum, and chiefly endowed by the late James Lick, and incorporated under the laws of the State of California, January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, having its buildings located in the city and county of San Francisco, shall be exempt from taxation. The trustees of said institution must annually report their proceedings and financial accounts to the governor. The legislature may modify, suspend, and revive at will the exemption from taxation herein given. (New section added by amendment approved November 8, 1904.)

Article XI, Section 3.

The question of the liability of the new and old counties is purely legislative. (*Riverside Co. v. San Bernardino Co.*, 134 Cal. 517, 66 Pac. 788.)

Article XI, Section 5.

The legislature cannot delegate the power given it by this section. (*People v. Wheeler*, 136 Cal. 652, 69 Pac. 435.)

The provision of section 1770 of the Political Code as to the compensation of members of county boards of education is valid. (*Thom v. Los Angeles*, 136 Cal. 375, 69 Pac. 18.)

The legislature can only classify counties for the purpose of fixing salaries of county officers. Official reporters of the superior courts are not such officers. (*Pratt v. Browne*, 135 Cal. 649, 67 Pac. 1082.)

This section only authorizes the legislature to classify counties for the purpose of regulating the compensation of county officers, and it does not authorize the classification of townships for the purpose of regulating compensation. But the legislature may classify townships for the purpose of determining the number of township officers. (*Sanchez v. Fordyce*, 141 Cal. 427.)

Section 3678 of the Political Code, authorizing the board of supervisors to provide for additional clerical force to enable the recorder to assist the assessor in the performance of his duties, violates this section. (*Agard v. Shaffer*, 141 Cal. 725.)

Article XI, Section 6.

The control of the almshouse of San Francisco is a municipal affair. (*Weaver v. Reddy*, 135 Cal. 430, 67 Pac. 683.)

Municipal charters supersede the general laws upon municipal affairs. (*People v. Williamson*, 135 Cal. 415, 67 Pac. 504.)

The functions of the board of health created by the charter of the city and county of San Francisco are municipal affairs. (*People v. Williamson*, 135 Cal. 415, 67 Pac. 504.)

A municipal corporation organized under a special charter prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1879 continues to exist under such act until it elects to organize under the general laws, or to obtain a freeholders' charter. (*Ex parte Helm*, 143 Cal. 553.)

Municipal corporations organized under special charters are not subject to general laws on "municipal affairs." (*Ex parte Helm*, 143 Cal. 553; *Ex parte Lemon*, 143 Cal. 558.)

The provision of section 3366 of the Political Code forbidding the imposition of a license tax for the purpose of revenue, deals with a municipal affair. (*Ex parte Helm*, 143 Cal. 553; *Ex parte Lemon*, 143 Cal. 558.)

The matter of the registration of voters for a municipal election is a municipal affair. (*People v. Worswick*, 142 Cal. 71.)

The power to determine boundaries of a proposed town cannot be exercised by the legislature, but must

be exercised by subordinate bodies. (*Vernon v. Supervisors*, 142 Cal. 513.)

A provision in a city charter conferring upon it power to impose license taxes for the purpose of revenue relates to a "municipal affair" and is superior to the general law forbidding such taxes. (*Ex parte Braun*, 141 Cal. 204.)

The school system is a matter of general concern and not a municipal affair. (*Hancock v. Board of Education*, 140 Cal. 554.)

Banaz v. Smith, 133 Cal. 102, approved. (*German Sav. etc. Soc. v. Ramish*, 138 Cal. 120.)

The payment of fees of jurors in criminal actions is a state affair. (*Jackson v. Baehr*, 138 Cal. 266.)

Article XI, Section 8.

Sec. 8. Any city containing a population of more than three thousand five hundred inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of said city at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be, within ninety days after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy to the mayor thereof, or other chief executive officer of such city, and the other to the recorder of the county. Such proposed charter shall then be published in two daily newspapers of general circulation in such city, for at least twenty days, and the first pub-

lication shall be made within twenty days after the completion of the charter; *provided*, that in cities containing a population of not more than ten thousand inhabitants, such proposed charter shall be published in one such daily newspaper; and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same, it shall thereafter be submitted to the legislature for its approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment. Such approval may be made by concurrent resolution, and if approved by a majority vote of the members elected to each house, it shall become the charter of such city, or, if such city be consolidated with a county, then of such city and county, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof, and all laws inconsistent with such charter. A copy of such charter, certified by the mayor, or chief executive officer, and authenticated by the seal of such city, setting forth the submission of such charter to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall after the approval of such charter by the legislature, be made in duplicate, and deposited, one in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in said recorder's office, shall be deposited in the

archives of the city, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice of said charter. The charter, so ratified, may be amended at intervals of not less than two years by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the city to the qualified electors thereof at a general or special election, held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a daily newspaper of general circulation in such city, and ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon, and approved by the legislature as herein provided for the approval of the charter. Whenever fifteen per cent of the qualified voters of the city shall petition the legislative authority thereof to submit any proposed amendment or amendments to said charter to the qualified voters thereof for approval, the legislative authority thereof must submit the same. In submitting any such charter, or amendments thereto, any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. (Amendment adopted November 4, 1902.)

Where a newly adopted charter expressly provided for a preliminary election under it on a date prior to the date at which the charter is to take effect, the charter is to be construed as consistent with itself, and the general provision as to its taking effect, merely means that the machinery of the new government shall not start until the later date and does not conflict with the provision for a preliminary election. (Trafton v. Quinn, 143 Cal. 469.)

A reference in a special charter of a city to a particular title of the Political Code for its powers and provisions has the effect to make the appropriate title a part of the charter of the city. (*Ex parte Lemon*, 143 Cal. 558.)

A municipal charter must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election, and not merely a majority of the notes cast thereupon. (*Santa Rosa v. Bower*, 142 Cal. 299.)

Article XI, Section 8½.

Under this provision it is competent for the charter of a city and county to provide that the salary of the assessor shall be in full compensation for his services, although the general law allowed him extra compensation for collecting poll taxes. (*Matter of Dodge*, 135 Cal. 512, 67 Pac. 973.)

As to the meaning of the word "deputies" as used in this section, see *Garnett v. Brooks*, 136 Cal. 585, 69 Pac. 298.

Article XI, Section 9.

Under the provisions of the County Government Act providing that the salaries provided for therein shall be in full compensation for all services rendered by the officers, the clerk of the board of supervisors is not entitled to receive any extra compensation for extra work done by him in preparing data for a claim of the county against the state, whether rendered in the line of his official duty or otherwise. (*Humboldt v. Stern*, 136 Cal. 63, 68 Pac. 324.)

This section only applies to a "county, city, town, or municipal officer," for whose term of office the constitution makes no provision, and does not apply to superior judges. (*People v. Campbell*, 138 Cal. 11.)

Where the term is fixed by the Constitution, the legislature has no power to extend or diminish it. (*People v. Campbell*, 138 Cal. 11.)

Article XI, Section 11.

An ordinance making it unlawful to exhibit in any barred or barricaded house or room or in any place built or protected in a manner to make it difficult of

access to police officers, when three or more persons are present, any cards, etc., is valid. (Matter of Ah Cheung, 136 Cal. 678, 69 Pac. 492.)

In determining whether or not an ordinance regulating a lawful business is reasonable the court may consider matters dehors the ordinance, but not the motives of the supervisors. (In re Smith, 143 Cal. 368.)

A county ordinance prohibiting the maintenance of gasworks in a sparsely settled rural district, and which has the effect to stop the operation of the gasworks of the petitioner, in the immediate vicinity of which there are no dwelling-houses, is unreasonable. (In re Smith, 143 Cal. 368.)

An ordinance of the city and county of San Francisco prohibiting interments of dead bodies within the city limits is valid. (Odd Fellows' Cem. Assn. v. San Francisco, 140 Cal. 226.)

An act providing that any person excluded from a place of amusement may recover his actual damages and a penalty, is valid as a police regulation. (Greenberg v. Western Turf Assn., 140 Cal. 357.)

An ordinance making it unlawful to maintain gasworks within certain defined limits is valid. (Dobbins v. Los Angeles, 139 Cal. 179; In re Daly, 139 Cal. 216.)

A city has no power to impose a license tax upon the right to practice law. (Sonora v. Curtin, 137 Cal. 583.)

Article XI, Section 12.

An ordinance imposing a license tax and distinguishing between hotels where meals are cooked and served by a proprietor or the members of his family and those where meals are not so cooked and served is valid. (Ex parte Lemon, 143 Cal. 558.)

License taxes for revenue are taxes within the meaning of this section. (Ex parte Jackson, 143 Cal. 564.)

Article XI, Section 18.

This provision does not apply to a board of trustees of a free public library of a city. (Robertson v. Library Trustees, 136 Cal. 403, 69 Pac. 88.)

A judgment upon a claim against a city, although payable only out of the funds of a particular fiscal year, should be general in form and should not direct out of what funds it should be paid. (*Fresno etc. Co. v. McKenzie*, 135 Cal. 497, 67 Pac. 900.)

A sum payable upon a contingency is not a debt within the meaning of this section, and cannot become such until the contingency happens. (*Doland v. Clark*, 143 Cal. 176.)

A contract to continue for a series of years, and providing for payments thereunder at different times, is not in violation of this provision. (*Doland v. Clark*, 143 Cal. 176.)

Article XI, Section 19.

By this section the operation of gasworks is recognized as a lawful business. (*In re Smith*, 143 Cal. 368.)

An ordinance requiring persons who desire to lay pipes in the streets to make a verified application for a permit from the superintendent of streets is invalid and is not a regulation for "damages and indemnity for damages." (*In re Johnston*, 137 Cal. 115.)

Article XII, Section 3.

As to who is a stockholder under this section, see *Abbott v. Jack*, 136 Cal. 510, 69 Pac. 257.

The provision of this section as to the liability of directors and trustees is self-executing. (*Winchester v. Howard*, 136 Cal. 432, 69 Pac. 77.)

The proper remedy for the enforcement of this provision against directors and trustees is by bill in equity. (*Winchester v. Howard*, 136 Cal. 432, 69 Pac. 77.)

This provision is not in violation of the federal constitution. (*Winchester v. Howard*, 136 Cal. 432, 69 Pac. 77.)

An assignee of a depositor in a bank may maintain an action under this section. (*Winchester v. Howard*, 136 Cal. 432, 69 Pac. 77.)

Depositors who became such after the misappropriation may maintain the action. (*Winchester v. Howard*, 136 Cal. 432, 69 Pac. 77.)

The claim of the creditor need not be reduced to judgment before an action is brought under this pro-

vision. (Winchester v. Howard, 136 Cal. 432, 69 Pac. 77.)

Nor need he make a specific demand for an accounting before bringing the action. (Winchester v. Howard, 136 Cal. 432, 69 Pac. 77.)

The liability of a stockholder of a corporation for his proportionate share of its debts is created by statute, and barred within three years after the cause of action accrues. (Jones v. Goldtree Bros. Co., 142 Cal. 383.)

Article XII, Section 9.

While this provision is mandatory and prohibitory, it is not so self-executing as to deny the power of the legislature to prescribe penalties for its violation. (People v. Stockton etc. Soc., 133 Cal. 611, 65 Pac. 1078.)

Article XII, Section 14.

A stockholder in a corporation has the right to inspect the books, records and journals of the corporation, and this right may be enforced by mandamus. The purpose for which the inspection is desired is immaterial. (Johnson v. Langdon, 135 Cal. 624, 67 Pac. 1050.)

Article XII, Section 16.

An action to recover damages for trespass upon real property may be brought in the county of the principal place of the corporation defendant. (Miller & Lux v. Kern County Land Co., 134 Cal. 586, 66 Pac. 856.)

An action may be commenced against a corporation in the county where the contract was made, or where it was to be performed. (Bank of Yolo v. Sperry Flour Co., 141 Cal. 314.)

Article XIII, Section 1.

The property of a reclamation district is public property exempt from taxation. (Reclamation Dist. No. 551 v. Sacramento, 134 Cal. 477, 66 Pac. 668.)

A balance of a money account on general deposit in a bank outside of the state, held by a corporation having its principal place of business in this state, is taxable in this state as a solvent credit. (Pacific

Coast Sav. Soc. v. San Francisco, 133 Cal. 14, 65 Pac. 16.)

A law requiring insane persons in state institutions to be supported out of their own estates is valid. (Estate of Yturburru, 134 Cal. 567, 66 Pac. 729.)

A franchise merely to be a corporation is property, which is assessable to the corporation. (Bank of California v. San Francisco, 142 Cal. 276.)

As to the proper method of arriving at the value of a franchise to be a corporation for the purpose of taxation, see Bank of California v. San Francisco, 142 Cal. 276.

Checks drawn upon the treasurer of the United States, payable on demand, as a mode of paying an obligation of the United States, are taxable as solvent credits. (Hibernia etc. Soc. v. San Francisco, 139 Cal. 205.)

The provisions of the Political Code in regard to road taxes are not in violation of this section because cities and towns are exempted from their operation, since this does not exempt cities and towns from the tax, but compels cities and towns to maintain their own streets under the street improvement act. (Miller v. County of Kern, 137 Cal. 516.)

Alfalfa is not included in the exemption of "growing crops." (Miller v. County of Kern, 137 Cal. 516.)

Article XIII, Section 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. All bonds hereafter issued by the State of California, or by any county, city and county, municipal corporation, or district (including school, reclamation, and irrigation districts) within said state, shall be free and exempt from taxation. (Amendment adopted November 4, 1902.)

Article XIII, Section 2.

The constitution leaves it to the legislature to define "improvements," and alfalfa, not being included in the legislative definition, must be taxed as realty

and not as improvements. . (Miller v. County of Kern, 137 Cal. 516.)

Article XIII, Section 3.

Where the mortgagor pays the interest on the mortgage he cannot recover it back on the ground that the mortgage provides that the mortgagor shall pay the interest on the mortgage. (Matthews v. Ormerd, 140 Cal. 578.)

Article XIII, Section 4.

A first mortgagee, having foreclosed his mortgage against a second mortgagee, cannot maintain an action against the latter to recover money paid by him to redeem the property from taxes assessed upon the second mortgage. (Canadian etc. Co. v. Boas, 136 Cal. 419, 69 Pac. 18.)

Article XIII, Section 10.

This provision has reference to the permanent situs of the property, as distinguished from the place of temporary sojourn, or transit. (Rosasco v. Tulumne, 143 Cal. 430.)

The provisions of this section do not apply to "street" railroads, though operating in more than one county. (San Francisco etc. Ry. Co. v. Scott, 142 Cal. 222.)

Water ditches for irrigating purposes must be assessed the same as real estate in the county in which they are situated. (Kern Valley Land Co. v. County of Kern, 137 Cal. 511.)

A county has no authority to collect taxes upon a railroad operated in more than one county, which are due to a school district. (San Bernardino v. Southern Pac. R. R. Co., 137 Cal. 659.)

Article XIII, Section 10½.

Sec. 10½. The personal property of every householder to the amount of one hundred dollars, the articles to be selected by each householder, shall be exempt from taxation. (New section

added by amendment approved November 8, 1904.)

Article XIII, Section 13.

Under this provision the legislature may define the words "improvements" and "property." (Miller v. County of Kern, 137 Cal. 516.)

Article XIV, Section 1.

Where the owners of water unite in some joint method of distributing the water among them, such as the formation of a corporation, this does not make the water a public use. (Hildreth v. Montecito C. W. Co., 139 Cal. 22.)

Where the execution of an ordinance fixing water rates has been enjoined, the city may, pending such injunction, enter into an agreement with the water company fixing a price to be paid by the city for water furnished. (Contra Costa W. Co. v. Breed, 139 Cal. 432.)

The words "otherwise than as so established," mean in violation of or contrary to the established rates. (Contra Costa W. Co. v. Breed, 139 Cal. 432.)

As to the effect of an injunction forbidding the execution of an ordinance establishing water rates, see Contra Costa W. Co. v. Breed, 139 Cal. 432.

Article XVII, Section 1.

As to what constitutes a homestead, see Estate of Gallagher, 134 Cal. 96, 66 Pac. 70.

Article XX, Section 4.

The provision of the act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, that the board of examiners shall be appointed by certain medical societies is authorized by this section. (Ex parte Gerino, 143 Cal. 412.)

Under this section officers may be appointed by the legislature itself, or the duty of appointment may be delegated and imposed upon some other person or body. (Ex parte Gerino, 143 Cal. 412.)

Article XX, Section 9.

A trust for the perpetual care of a burial plat is in violation of this provision. (Estate of Gay, 138 Cal. 552.)

Article XX, Section 10.

Where the term of an officer is not fixed by law, he may be removed by the appointing power; and a statute providing that he can only be removed for cause, after a hearing, is invalid. (Sponogle v. Curnow, 136 Cal. 580, 69 Pac. 255.)

Article XX, Section 15.

The provision of this section respecting mechanics' liens is subordinate to the Declaration of Rights. (Stimson M. Co. v. Braun, 136 Cal. 122, 68 Pac. 481.)

The provision of section 1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure requiring contractors for the erection of buildings to secure their contracts by bonds is not authorized by this section. (Shaughnessy v. American Surety Co., 138 Cal. 543.)

This section only provides for a lien where the materials have actually been used upon the property upon which the lien is claimed. (Bennett v. Beadly, 142 Cal. 239.)

Article XX, Section 16.

A hospital physician of the county is not a public officer. (People v. Wheeler, 136 Cal. 652, 69 Pac. 435.)

This section only applies to officers whose term is "not provided for in the constitution" and does not apply to superior judges. (People v. Campbell, 138 Cal. 11.)

Article XX, Section 17.

Sec. 17. The time of service of all laborers or workmen or mechanics employed upon any public works of the state of California, or of any county, city and county, city, town, district,

township, or any other political subdivision thereof, whether said work is done by contract or otherwise, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life and property, or except to work upon public, military, or naval works or defenses in time of war, and the legislature shall provide by law that a stipulation to this effect shall be incorporated in all contracts for public work and prescribe proper penalties for the speedy and efficient enforcement of said law. (Amendment adopted November 4, 1902.)

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